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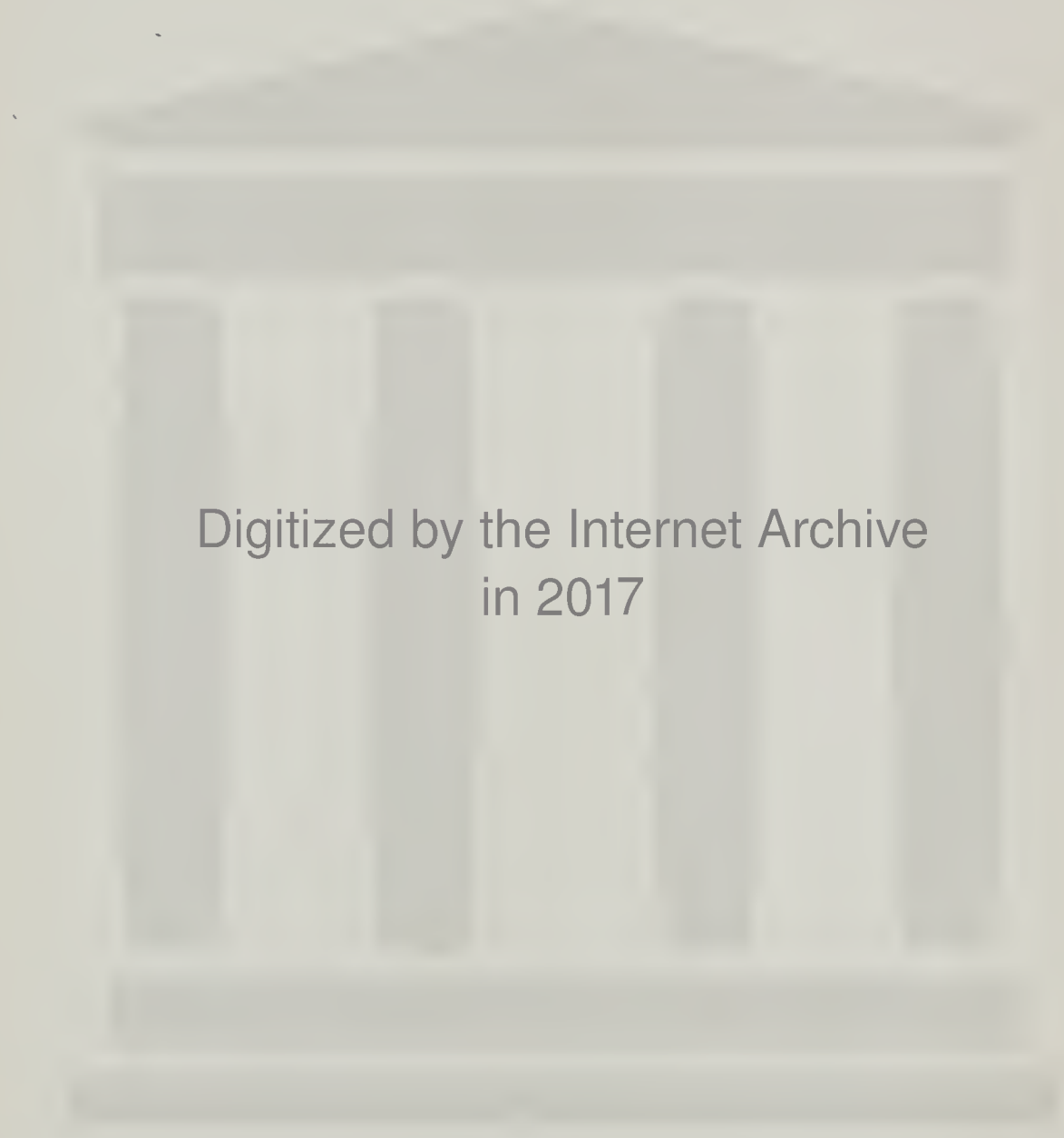
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ALBUM OF GENEALOGY

AND

BIOGRAPHY

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

INCLUDING

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

WITH PORTRAITS

Second Edition

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PREFACE.

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THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work, and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

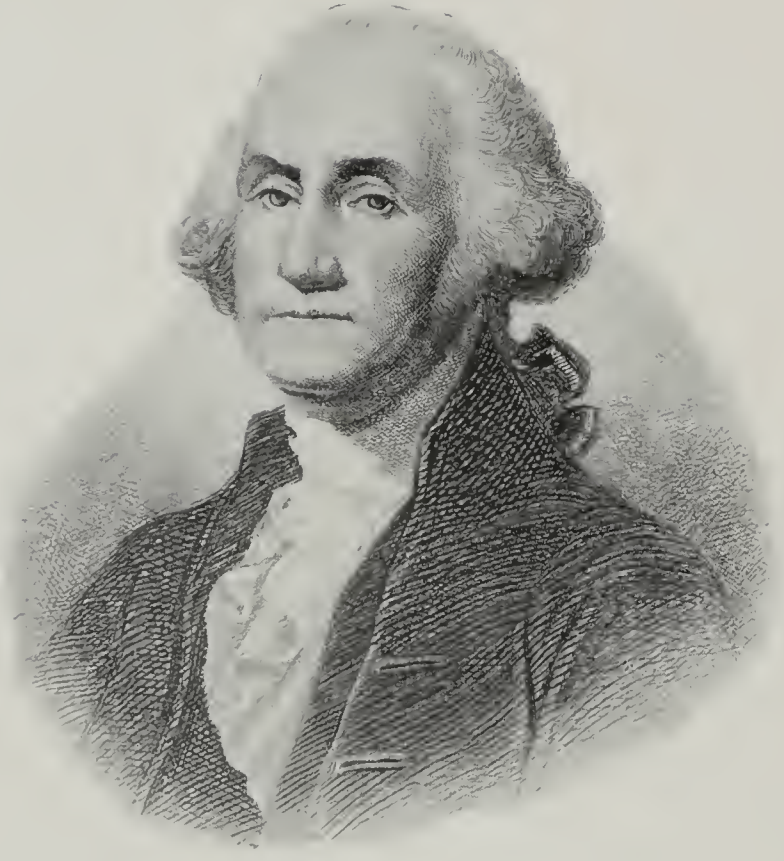
The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

CALUMET BOOK & ENGRAVING CO.

PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES



G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner, and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Potomac, afterwards known as Mt. Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective. Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was fourteen years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only nineteen years of age, he was appointed Adjutant, with the rank of Major, in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter, who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mt. Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as Adjutant-General. Shortly after this a very perilous mission, which others had refused, was assigned him and accepted. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie, in northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was about six hundred miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The trip was a perilous one, and several times he nearly lost his life, but he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of three hundred men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Maj. Washington was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took

a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as "Braddock's defeat," Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor.

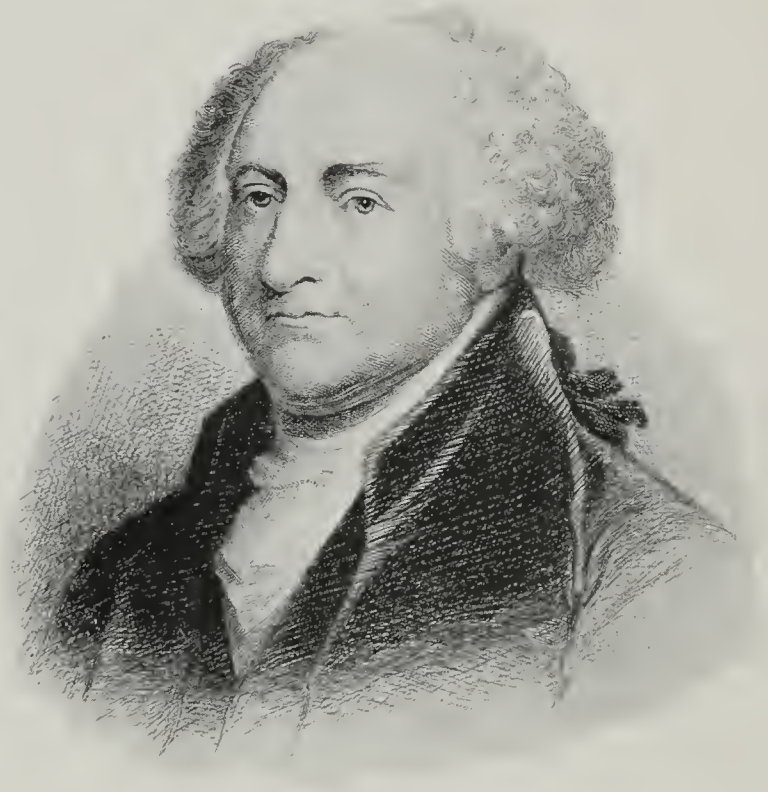
Having been for five years in the military service, and having vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Ft. Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces, "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all!" It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought, and among the first acts of this congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses, and expect congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage; and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On December 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mt. Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President, and at the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On March 4, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the army, but he chose his subordinate officers and left them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command, he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12 he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the 14th. On the 18th his body was borne with military honors to its final resting-place, and interred in the family vault at Mt. Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

In person, Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned, and his muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and was ever serious without being dull.



John Adams

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy) Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, October 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father, who was a farmer of limited means, also engaged in the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school at Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession, but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvinistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained a practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, in 1765, the attempt at parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three-days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph,

although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, and from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

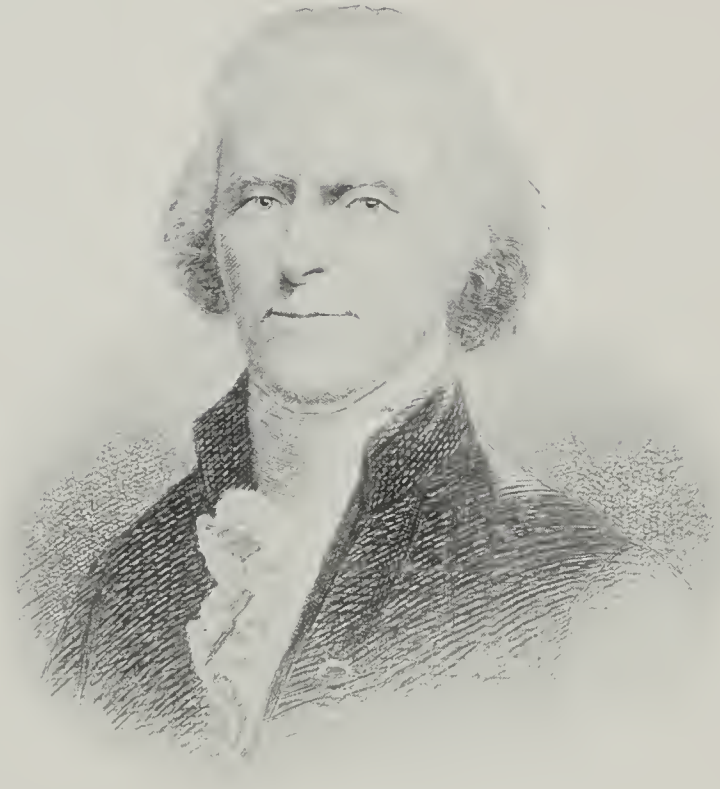
Finally, a treaty of peace with England was signed, January 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated, he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice-President. Again, at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice-President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice-President the great French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point that he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen, led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who, he claimed, caused it. On the other hand, Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and the two powerful parties were thus soon organized, with Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England, and Jefferson leading the other in sympathy with France.

The Fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half-century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the Fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "Independence forever!" When the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all!" In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.



T. Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When fourteen years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial court, and it was the abode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then seventeen years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and going much into gay society; yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained impulse, he discarded his old companions and pursuits, and often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, and a like excellence in philosophy and the languages.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly, and distinguished himself by his energy and acuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance in the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy, and highly accomplished young widow.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer Tarleton sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned January 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice-President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron

Burr as Vice-President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, George Clinton being elected Vice-President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquillity and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice-Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our south-western frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This was generally supposed to have been a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

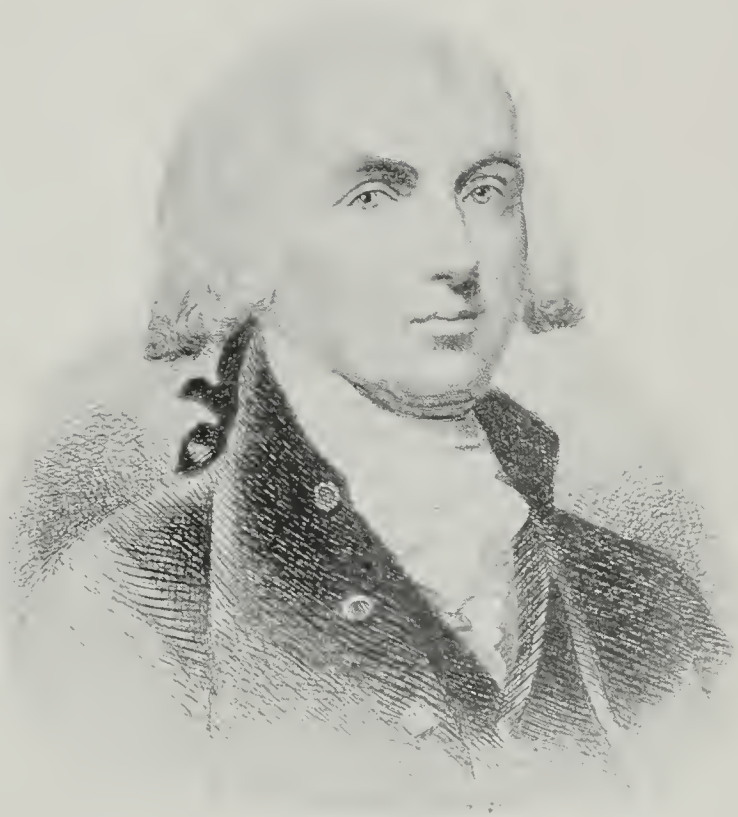
In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bade farewell forever to public life and retired to Monticello, his famous country home, which, next to Mt. Vernon, was the most distinguished residence in the land.

The Fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks' duration and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the 2d of July the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him the day of the month, and on being told it was the 3d of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day—the birthday of a nation—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious, to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record of his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country, and now hand in hand they departed. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair, originally red, in after life became white and silvery, his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage, and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic, and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernible the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but fifteen years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called Montpelier, in Orange County, Va. It was but twenty-five miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello, and the closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal, allowing himself for months but three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, but with a character of utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning, which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work as a statesman.

In the spring of 1776, when twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council, and their appreciation of his intellectual, social and moral worth contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them. For three years he continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, and no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of the Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washing-

ton was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote of eighty-one to seventy-nine, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected, we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was elected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but at length it triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probaby no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as did Mrs. Madison.

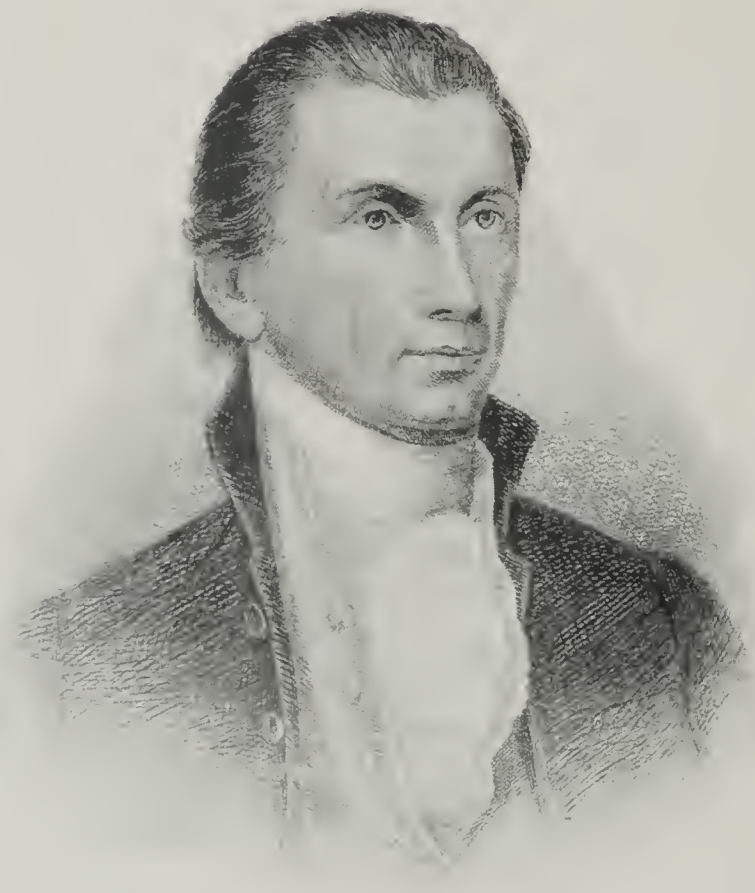
Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to upon the ocean by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects, orders them down the ship's side into his boat, and places them on the gundeck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on February 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, at the age of eighty-five years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



James Monroe

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of his nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When he was seventeen years old, and in process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress, assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before, it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in, and the Tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die in her strife for liberty. Firmly, yet sadly, he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harlem Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted to be captain of infantry, and, having recovered from his wounds, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion by becoming an officer on the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aide-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed, owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued with considerable ardor the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag, but on the invasion of the enemy served as a volunteer during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782 he was elected from King George County a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow-citizens at twenty-three years of age, and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation which were afterward employed with unremitting energy for the public good, he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition, secured its adoption. In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held for

four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The differences which now separated them lay in the fact that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant; while the Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggles for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature, and Washington, who could appreciate such a character, showed his calm, serene, almost divine, greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstration.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn, Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, he was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States, the Missouri Compromise, and the famous "Monroe doctrine." This doctrine was enunciated by him in 1823, and was as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and that "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

At the end of his second term, Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.

J. Q. Adams

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing out upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a-half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself to study with great diligence for six months, and then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland, through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at The Hague. Then, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintances with the most distinguished men on the continent, examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplation of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America to finish his education.

Upon leaving Harvard College at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington Resident Minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay & Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to The Hague.

In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady, to whom he had been previously engaged—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, a daughter of Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined. He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797, where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience placed

him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams Minister to St. Petersburgh. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign, and party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams eighty-four; William H. Crawford forty-one; and Henry Clay thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright and patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected Representative in Congress. For seventeen years, or until his death, he occupied the post as Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the Old Man Eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "This is the end of earth;" then after a moment's pause he added, "I am content." These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."

Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly, and there was but very little in his character made visible which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school, and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the Western District of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with "Sharp Knife."

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse, he rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its sessions, a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party, and Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France, and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the War of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to de-

scend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez, and after a delay of several weeks there without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won for him golden opinions, and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas Benton for a remark that gentleman made about his taking part as second in a duel in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering, news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Ala.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Ft. Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms, were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullets struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warriors was killed. A few, probably, in the night swam the river and escaped. This ended the war.

This closing of the Creek War enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed Major-General.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson went to Mobile. A British fleet went from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, and the battle of New Orleans, which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was twenty-six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but in 1824 he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country—applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were those of a devoted Christian man.

M. Van Buren

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., December 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft, fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half-way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the Bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican parties was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights, though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing reputation led him after six years of practice to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the Bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, a victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right

of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue, and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and in the same year he took a seat in the convention to revise the Constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action, how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion, and how to organize a political army which would secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Webster, and secured results which few then thought could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled. Later he was nominated Vice-President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson, and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably, more than any other cause secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials of his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election, and on the 4th of March, 1841, he retired from the presidency.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death. He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and, living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and wealth, enjoying in a healthy old age probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.

W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of Speaker.

Mr. Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son William Henry, of course, enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission as Ensign from President Washington. He was then but nineteen years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aide to Gen. Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress, and Harrison was chosen to fill that position. In the spring of 1800 the Northwestern Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory northwest of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called "the Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then twenty-seven years of age, was appointed by John Adams Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the then rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson, and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash; and the third was a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers of the Shawnee tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "the Crouching Panther;" the other Olliwacheca, or "the Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagac-

ity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indians as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town, three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square and slept upon their arms. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aides by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning, with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English, and their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim, and Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned, when they made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet and swept everything before them, completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British, descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force, but with their savage allies rushing like wolves from the forest, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. Gen. Hull had made an ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army, with orders to retake Detroit and to protect the frontiers. It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage, but he was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member, and whenever he spoke it was with a force of reason and power of eloquence which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential Electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate. In 1836 his friends brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice-Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election, but his triumph was signal. .

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness died, on the 4th of April, just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.

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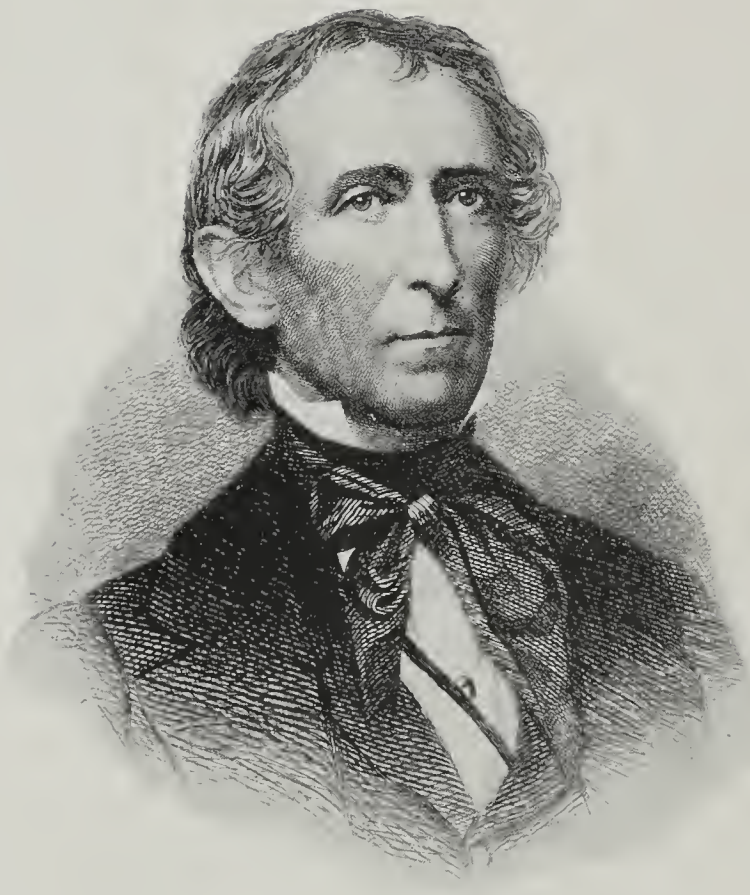


John Tyler

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, and was born in Charles City County, Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a Member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, and a protective tariff; advocating a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles City County to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes Governor of his native State. His administration was a signally successful one, and his popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, and spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six, and his career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder, and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the cultivation of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children, and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the southern Whigs he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg in 1839 to nominate a President. The majority of votes were given to Gen Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, which wished

for Henry Clay. To conciliate the southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice-President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North; but the Vice-President has very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President and, in reality, a Democratic Vice-President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. Hastening from Williamsburg to Washington, on the 6th of April he was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counselors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats, and recommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

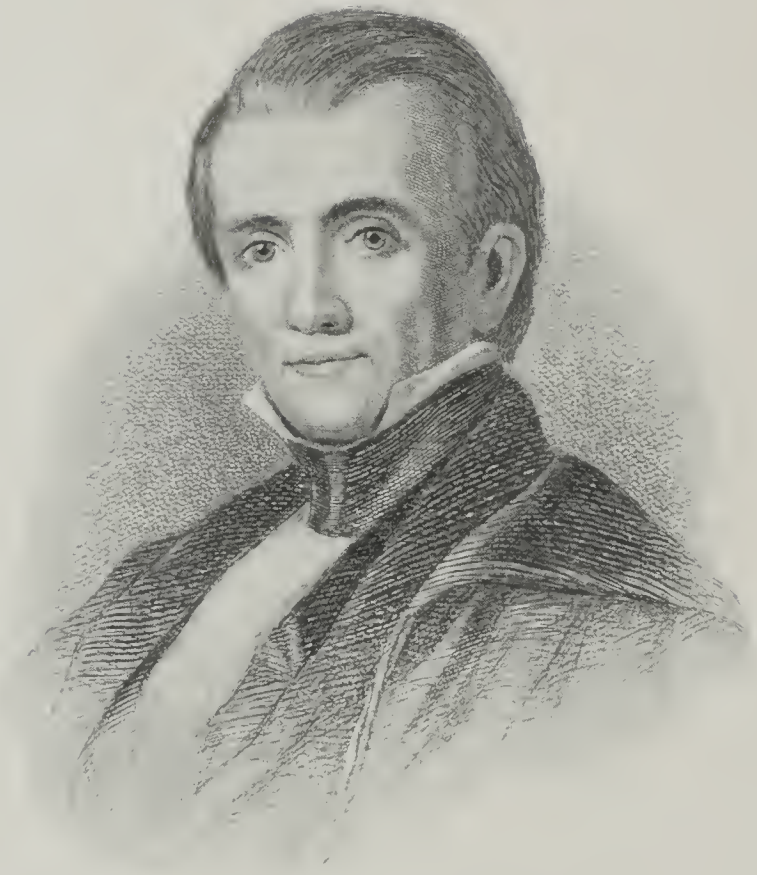
The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler was at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, President Tyler retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. The remainder of his days were passed mainly in the retirement of his beautiful home—Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, Va. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington in 1842; and in June, 1844, he was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State Rights and nullifying doctrines of John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress, and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James K. Polk

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburgh County, N. C., November 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735. In 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here, in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury County, they erected their log huts and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth, until he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life James developed a taste for reading, and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail, and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when, at his earnest solicitation, his father removed him and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a-half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

Mr. Polk graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. His health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation, he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the "Hermitage," but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican and James K. adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which gave him hosts of friends. In 1823, he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, and gave his strong influence toward the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford County, Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and the satisfaction he gave his constituents may be inferred

from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, or until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous, and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused and stormy scenes were witnessed, but he performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on October 14, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841 his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas exerted its influence upon Congress, and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican Minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the mean time, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was first sent to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks. The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by his administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans in every encounter were hopelessly slaughtered. The day of judgment alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

"To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right; there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war we expended twenty thousand lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor, and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had always been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquillity and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi, and he contracted the disease, dying on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.

Zachary Taylor

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of November, 1784, in Orange County, Va. His father, Col. Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father, with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians, who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him a commission as Lieutenant in the United States army, and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Ft. Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry, numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large nnmbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared; the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war-whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but, in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no imagination can conceive, the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning this awful conflict continued, when the savages, baffled at every point and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defense, was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Maj. Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness to Ft. Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no intellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of Colonel. In the Black Hawk War, which re-

sulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate, but a brave and efficient, part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defense of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region, and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government, and as a reward he was elevated to the high rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the Peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Ft. Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of Major-General by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it, declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics, that for forty years he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen, who had been long years in the public service, found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste, remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was at times sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died, on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people, and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and, owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of a high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831, having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended, were very imperfect institutions, and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy—intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred iufluences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small village, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate, and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him, and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to lend him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy who loiters through university halls and then enters a law office is by no means as well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, quiet region, his practice, of course, was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of

adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention, and he was invited to enter into partnership, under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the Bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly of the State of New York, as a Representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature; still the testimony comes from all parties that his courtesy, ability and integrity won, to a very unusual degree, the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in the most tumultuous hours of our national history, when the great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits was raging.

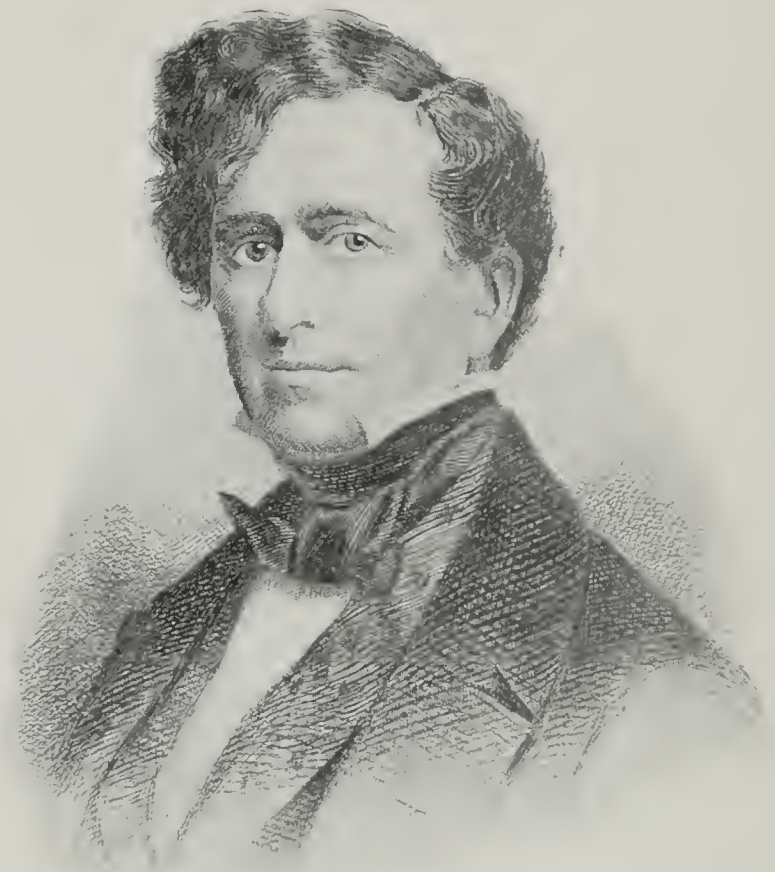
His term of two years closed, and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a Representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State. In the year 1847, when he had attained the age of forty-seven years, he was elected Comptroller of the State. His labors at the Bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land as a candidate for the presidency. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State; nevertheless, he had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did all in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, he, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who with his own strong arm hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity, of strong, though uncultivated, mind, and was an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman.

Franklin, who was the sixth of eight children, was a remarkably bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play-ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman, always speaking kind words, and doing kind deeds, with a peculiar, unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar, and in body and mind a finely developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied—it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837, being then but thirty-three years old, he was elected to the Senate, taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States; but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time, declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called

Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, R I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican War, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval, and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

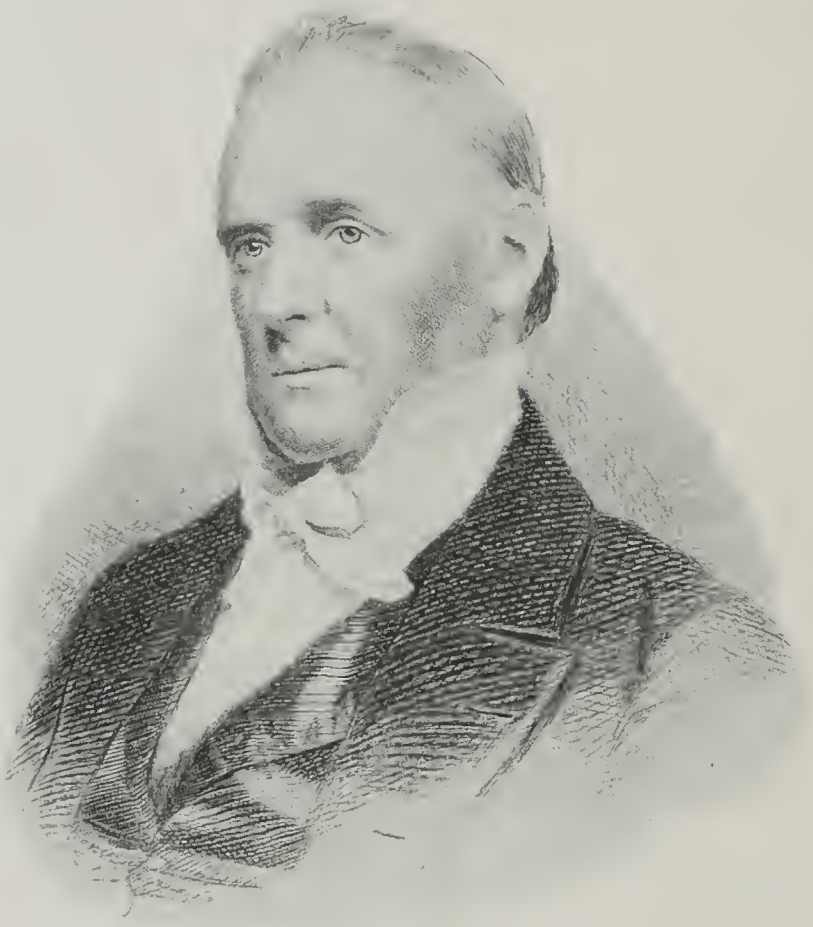
On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was to be an irrepressible conflict between them, and that this nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did everything he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able to acceptably serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce returned to his home in Concord. His three children were all dead, his last surviving child having been killed before his eyes in a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally toward the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his towns-people were often gladdened by his material bounty.



James Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin County, Pa., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin home stood was called Stony Batter. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterward he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the Bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831 he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, and gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making reprisals against France to enforce the payment of our claims against that country, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails. As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received, and that the reply should be returned that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the

conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into Texas was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic Convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received one hundred and fourteen electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received one hundred and seventy-four, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618 for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4, 1857, the latter was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his three-score years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State Rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the Republic. He therefore did nothing.

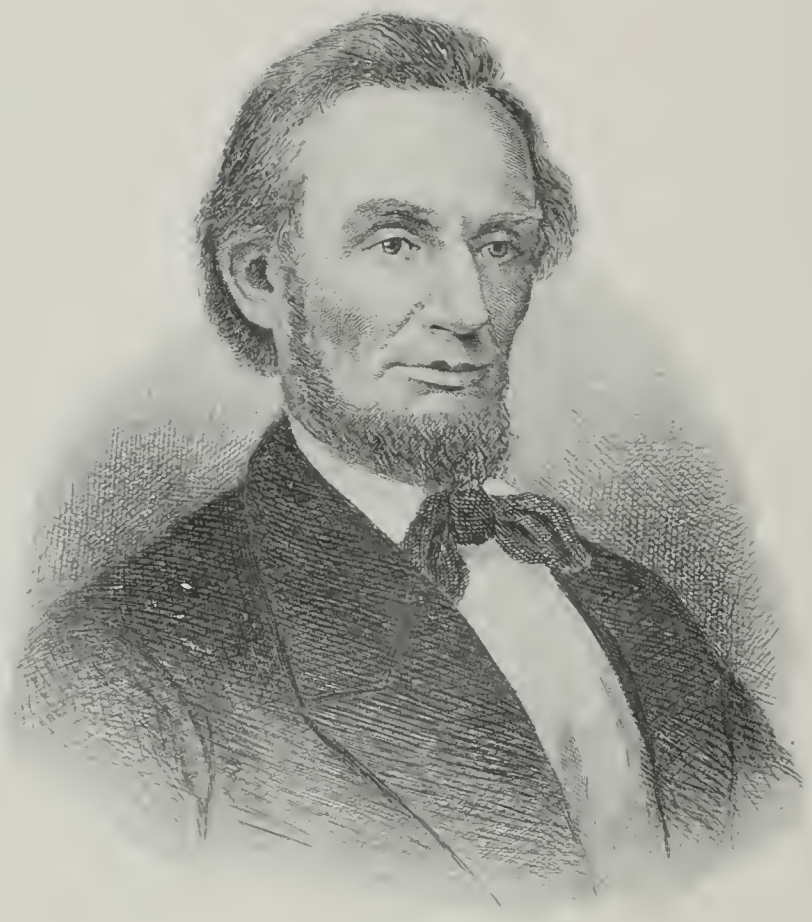
The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard-bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared that if he were elected and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them as they retired the National Capitol at Washington and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited that the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw, from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed: "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Ft. Sumter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered, and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels and the imbecility of our Executive were alike marvelous. The nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends can not recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the Rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



Your friend, as ever
A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, and while still a young man, he was working one day in a field, when an Indian stealthily approached and killed him. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, and the father of President Abraham Lincoln, was four years of age at his father's death.

When twenty-eight years old, Thomas Lincoln built a log cabin, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, but doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaimed the grateful son, "I owe to my angel-mother." When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm and moved to Indiana, where two years later his mother died.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered, and Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon County, Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log cabin, and worked quite diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adventure the latter were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, he enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and, although only twenty-three years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem. His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there, ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature and was elected. Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back, and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled, he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great

that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

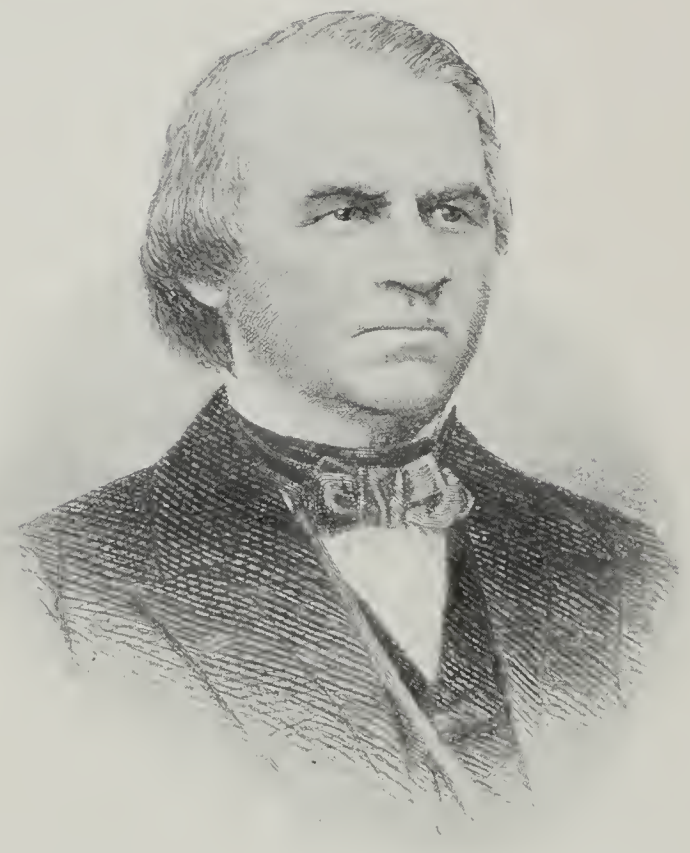
In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot.

Election day came, and Mr. Lincoln received one hundred and eighty electoral votes out of two hundred and three cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way, making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterward brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten, and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions; but during no other administration had the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to his lot. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's Theatre. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play, an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brain. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the Savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its Father.



Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life, while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him Alderman, and in 1830 elected him Mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs, identifying himself with the working-class, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the Legislature, gave his support to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a Member of Congress, and by successive elections held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished ability, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating, however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essen-

tial features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of that State. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and in the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress, and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it in everything possible to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "High crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied with enthusiasm, unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On January 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee United States Senator in the Forty-fourth Congess, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, he was stricken with paralysis, which rendered him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was held at Greenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.

U. S. Grant

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after, his father moved to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man, of fair ability, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated about the middle in his class, and was sent as Lieutenant of Infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he passed in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Ft. Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. But life was wearisome in those wilds, and he resigned his commission and returned to the States. Having married, he entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo., but having little skill as a farmer, and finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Ft. Sumter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said: "Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their Captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for fifteen years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled, their banner fell, and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy

with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Ft. Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Ft. Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defense. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle-field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely-packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive, and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and two hundred and fourteen out of two hundred and ninety-four electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party, which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, two hundred and ninety-two electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a renomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army, and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.

Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son, Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal, yet open-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he chose to undertake. He was a member of the church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the War of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, or railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes decided to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son of whom we write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl, whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Rutherford was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which were marked traits of his character.

His uncle, Sardis Birchard, took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home;

but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the Bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of City Solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the Bar was among the first. But the news of the attack on Ft. Sumter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also breveted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after the election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen. Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat, and in 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard, long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1877. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one. The remaining years of his life were passed quietly in his Ohio home, where he passed away January 17, 1893.

J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry, and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but who had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard-working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children, Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father died from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood; neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, but this his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time, when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years. He then entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the mean time, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which body he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. Soon "exhausting Hiram," and needing a higher education, in the fall of 1854 he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian, or Disciples, Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be.

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage, November 11, 1858, with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the Bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the Old Flag. He received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry August 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the able rebel officer, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds, and President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 10, 1862; and "as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the general court martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was next ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff." The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the rank of Major-General.

Without an effort on his part, Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862, from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President, in 1880. Of his labors in Congress, Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon January 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the United States Senate, and on the 8th of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people. By the 1st of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration, and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard around the world." Never before in the history of the nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing taught the country and the world one of the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away September 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly before. The world wept at his death, as it rarely ever had done on the death of any other great and noble man.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vt., on the 5th day of October, 1830, and was the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. After being admitted to the Bar, he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. Gen. Arthur soon after married the daughter of Lieut. Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney-General of that State to assist in an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by Gen. Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. Gen. Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons, and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

Gen. Arthur was a delegate to the convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Gov. Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector-General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Govern-

ment during the war. At the end of Gov. Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, as each of the gentlemen composing it was an able lawyer, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not, indeed, one of national extent.

Mr. Arthur always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, November 21, 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and he held the office until July 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for his respective candidate that was before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President, and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came, and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly-chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has ever been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly godlike. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and, be it said to his credit, that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice-President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, September 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the fact that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and whom he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and to still further embarass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances, President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands, and, as embarrassing as was the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticized his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life, carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself. One year later he was called to his final rest.

Grover Cleveland

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house, which is still standing to characteristically mark the humble birthplace of one of America's great men, in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, N. Y., in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last-mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the good, old-fashioned way, and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys—in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of fourteen years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school, and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid $50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive $100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a High School. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of five or six hundred people, fifteen miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of under-teacher in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his calling in life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to the city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? Whatever

put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at $50 a year, while he could look around. One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, receiving as wages the sum of $3 or $4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair, and as for his overcoat he had none; yet he was, nevertheless, prompt and regular. On the first day of his service there, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him, with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie County, N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as in that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions, which were ferreted out and magnified during his Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York *Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.

On June 2, 1886, President Cleveland married Frances, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo Bar. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters. In the campaign of 1888, President Cleveland was renominated by his party, but the Republican candidate, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, was victorious. In the nominations of 1892 these two candidates for the highest position in the gift of the people were again pitted against each other, and in the ensuing election President Cleveland was victorious by an overwhelming majority.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President, is the descendant of one of the historical families of this country. The first known head of the family was Maj.-Gen. Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I., and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hung October 13, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the next of the family that appears in history is Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and after whom he was named. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774, 1775 and 1776, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was three times elected Governor of Virginia.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, the son of the distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful career as a soldier during the War of 1812, and with a clean record as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, was elected President of the United States in 1840. His career was cut short by death within one month after his inauguration.

President Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His life up to the time of his graduation from Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, was the uneventful one of a country lad of a family of small means. His father was able to give him a good education, and nothing more. He became engaged while at college to the daughter of Dr. Scott, Principal of a female school at Oxford. After graduating, he determined to enter upon the study of law. He went to Cincinnati and there read law for two years. At the expiration of that time young Harrison received the only inheritance of his life—his aunt, dying, left him a lot valued at $800. He regarded this legacy as a fortune, and decided to get married at once, take this money and go to some Eastern town and begin the practice of law. He sold his lot, and, with the money in his pocket, he started out with his young wife to fight for a place in the world. He decided to go to Indianapolis, which was even at that time a town of promise. He met with slight encouragement at first, making scarcely anything the first year. He worked diligently, applying himself closely to his calling, built up an extensive practice and took a leading rank in the legal profession.

In 1860, Mr. Harrison was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He can-

vassed the State thoroughly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1862 he raised the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and was chosen its Colonel. His regiment was composed of the rawest material, but Col. Harrison employed all his time at first in mastering military tactics and drilling his men, and when he came to move toward the East with Sherman, his regiment was one of the best drilled and organized in the army. At Resaca he especially distinguished himself, and for his bravery at Peachtree Creek he was made a Brigadier-General, Gen. Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field, the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment until the fall of 1864 he had taken no leave of absence, but having been nominated that year for the same office, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time made a brilliant canvass of the State, and was elected for another term. He then started to rejoin Sherman, but on the way was stricken down with scarlet fever, and after a most trying attack made his way to the front in time to participate in the closing incidents of the war.

In 1868 Gen. Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for Governor. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign he made won for him a national reputation, and he was much sought after, especially in the East, to make speeches. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and was elected to the United States Senate. Here he served for six years, and was known as one of the ablest men, best lawyers and strongest debaters in that body. With the expiration of his senatorial term he returned to the practice of his profession, becoming the head of one of the strongest firms in the State.

The political campaign of 1888 was one of the most memorable in the history of our country. The convention which assembled in Chicago in June and named Mr. Harrison as the chief standard-bearer of the Republican party was great in every particular, and on this account, and the attitude it assumed upon the vital questions of the day, chief among which was the tariff, awoke a deep interest in the campaign throughout the nation. Shortly after the nomination, delegations began to visit Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, his home. This movement became popular, and from all sections of the country societies, clubs and delegations journeyed thither to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman.

Mr. Harrison spoke daily all through the summer and autumn to these visiting delegations, and so varied, masterly, and eloquent were his speeches that they at once placed him in the foremost rank of American orators and statesmen. Elected by a handsome majority, he served his country faithfully and well, and in 1892 was nominated for re-election; but the people demanded a change and he was defeated by his predecessor in office, Grover Cleveland.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater, Gen. Harrison was called upon at an early age to take part in the discussion of the great questions that then began to agitate the country. He was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and was matched against some of the most eminent Democratic speakers of his State. No man who felt the touch of his blade desired to be pitted with him again. With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect, but his words always went like bullets to the mark. He is purely American in his ideas, and is a splendid type of the American statesman. Gifted with quick perception, a logical mind and a ready tongue, he is one of the most distinguished impromptu speakers in the nation. Many of these speeches sparkled with the rarest eloquence and contained arguments of great weight, and many of his terse statements have already become aphorisms. Original in thought, precise in logic, terse in statement, yet withal faultless in eloquence, he is recognized as the sound statesman and brilliant orator of the day. During the last days of his administration President Harrison suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his devoted wife, Caroline (Scott) Harrison, a lady of many womanly charms and virtues. They were the parents of two children.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

INTRODUCTORY

E BELIEVE the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel, in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of its great rulers. The exhumations made by the archæologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable, in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages, for the benefit of his posterity.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits; for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who knew them are gone; and we need be ashamed only of publishing to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.

John Dean Caton

Yours affectionately
L. S. Eaton

JOHN D. CATON.

JOHN DEAN CATON was born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, March 19, 1812. He is the fifteenth of the sixteen children of Robert Caton, and the third child of his mother, Hannah (Dean) Caton, who was the third wife of Robert Caton. The latter was born March 22, 1761, on a plantation owned by his father (Robert Caton) in Maryland. He joined the Continental Army at the age of fourteen. Though very young at the outbreak of the Revolution, he gave good service to his native land in that struggle, and after the triumph of colonial arms, settled on the Hudson River, in New York. He died in 1815.

Robert Caton, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in England, of Irish descent, and served in the English army before settling in Maryland. He was a prominent citizen of that colony long before the Revolution, and the name is a conspicuous one in Maryland society to-day. Robert Caton, during the life of his second wife, joined the Society of Friends, and became a preacher in that denomination, his third wife being a member also. His four children by his third wife, according to the rules of that denomination, became birthright members, and so has the subject of this sketch continued; he is now a member of the society in good standing.

When John D. Caton was four years old, his widowed mother took him to Oneida County, New York. His advantages were few, but he received the primary training of a common school. At the age of nine years, he was set to work with a farmer, at two and one-half dollars per month, and brought home a quarter of beef as the fruit of his first earnings. Work was afforded only in the summer, and his winters were spent in school until he was fourteen. It had been his father's wish that he should be equipped for life with a trade, and he was apprenticed. A weakness of the eyes interfered with the completion of his time, and at sixteen, he joined his mother at Utica, New York, where he was enabled to put in nine months at the academy. He was so diligent and apt that he was thus equipped for earning by surveying and teaching school. While teaching, he pursued the study of the classics, and also did a little work in the law by practicing in justices' courts. He entered the office of Beardsley & Matteson, at Utica, as a student, at the age of nineteen years. He later studied with James H. Collins, who afterward became a leader at the Chicago Bar and was a partner in practice with Mr. Caton.

Having become well grounded in the theory of law, and having attained man's estate, he resolved to settle in the new West and establish himself in practice. He had a special incentive in this determination, in the fact that he was the accepted lover of one of "York State's" fairest daughters, and was anxious to secure a permanent home. Having reached Buffalo by canal, he took passage on the steamer "Sheldon Thompson," which brought him to Detroit, and thence he took stage to Ann Arbor, still undetermined as to his location. Still pushing westward, he rode in a wagon to White Pigeon, and here, by pure accident, he fell in with a cousin, whose husband, Irad Hill, was a carpenter and was employed by Dr. John T. Temple, of Chicago, to build a house for him there. The doctor and Mr. Hill were then in White Pigeon getting lumber for this purpose. Young Caton joined the rafting party which transported the lumber down the St. Joseph River, and took passage on the schooner which conveyed it to its destination. This was the

"Ariadne," whose cargo of lumber and immigrants was about all she could carry.

He soon determined to locate here, and in a few days set off on horseback for Pekin, one hundred and fifty miles away, to seek admission to the Bar. Here he met Stephen T. Logan, afterwards partner of Abraham Lincoln, and other leading attorneys of the State. After court adjourned and supper had been taken, the young applicant accompanied Judge Lockwood, of the Supreme Court, in a stroll on the river bank, and after being plied with questions on the theory and practice of law, was addressed in these words: "Well, my young friend, you've got a good deal to learn if you ever expect to make a success as a lawyer, but if you study hard I guess you'll do it. I shall give you your license." It took but nine years for the new licensee to attain a place beside his examiner on the supreme bench of the State.

Mr. Caton's first case was in the first lawsuit in the village of Chicago, in which he appeared as prosecutor of a culprit accused of stealing thirty-six dollars from a fellow-lodger at the tavern. When the defendant was brought before Squire Heacock, Caton insisted that he be searched, and he was stripped to his underclothing. Before he could replace his apparel, as directed by the court, the prosecuting attorney discovered a suspicious lump in his stocking. Seizing hold of this lump, he turned down the stocking and disclosed the missing bills. The case was then adjourned till next day, and a Constable watched the prisoner all night, having confined him under a carpenter's bench. Next morning when he was arraigned, Spring and Hamilton appeared for the defence and took a change of venue to Squire Harmon, who held court in the old tannery, on the North Side near the river forks. The whole town was now agog with the novel spectacle of a public trial; and Harmon, in order to give all a chance to enjoy the show, adjourned to Wattle's Tavern, on the West Side, where the case came off with much *eclat*; all the young attorneys "spreading themselves" in their respective speeches. Judge Caton remembers that he dwelt particularly on the enormity of the act of this serpent who had brought crime into this young community where it had been unknown. The thief was held for trial, but the device (then new) of "straw bail" gave him temporary liberty, which he made permanent by running away as soon as the money was recovered; and as the public had had the fun and excitement of a "lawsuit" nobody cared much what became of the author of this welcome break in the village monotony. If he had been tried and convicted it would have been only the beginning of trouble, for there was no jail wherein to keep him. Young Caton got ten dollars for his fee—the first money he had ever earned in Illinois by his profession—and it just paid the arrears of his board bill.—(History of Chicago, edited by Moses and Kirkland.)

Having now been launched in practice, Mr. Caton rented an office in the "Temple Building," having his lodging in the attic of the same structure. To "make ends meet," he rented desk room in his office to his contemporary, Giles Spring.

Justice Caton recalls July 12, 1834, an era in his youthful experience. It was the beginning of his judicial career; the date of his election to the office of Justice of the Peace, the only public office he ever held except those of Alderman of the city (1837-8) and Justice of the Supreme Court of the State (1843-64). He became its Chief Justice in 1857. The election of 1834 was a fierce contest, "bringing out every last voter in the precinct, from Clybourne to Hardscrabble and beyond, perhaps even taking in the Calumet Crossing." The Government piers had been built and the beginning of a channel had been cut across the immemorial sandbar, but as yet it had never been used. On this memorable day, the schooner "Illinois" chanced to be lying at anchor, and the friends of Caton (George W. Dole and others), to the number of a hundred or more, got ropes to the schooner and dragged her by main force through the unfinished dug-way. Then they decked her with all the bunting in the village, and, hoisting sail, sped triumphantly up the stream to the Forks—the first vessel that ever penetrated the Chicago River. And when the votes were counted the

tally showed—John Dean Caton, one hundred and eighty-two; Josiah C. Goodhue, forty-seven. (Story of Chicago, 130).

An incident in the life of the future chief justice, which saved him to the people of Illinois, is elsewhere related in the biography of Col. Julius Warren, who was ever gratefully remembered by Mr. Caton as his dearest friend.

In the spring of 1835 Squire Caton felt himself able to assume the cares of a household, and he returned to New York, where he was wedded to Miss Laura Adelaide, daughter of Jacob Sherrill, of New Hartford. Their wedding tour was an ideal one, being a passage from Buffalo to Chicago on the brig "Queen Charlotte." This was one of the vessels captured in Put-in-Bay and sunk in the harbor of Erie by Commodore Perry in 1812. After twenty years, it had been raised and refitted, and this was her first trip.

In 1836 Mr. Caton built the first dwelling on the "school section," west of the river. This was at the southwest corner of Clinton and Harrison Streets, and at that time it was so far from other dwellings that it was called the "prairie cottage." It fell before the great holocaust of 1871. About the same time that he built this house, he entered into partnership with Norman B. Judd (who drafted the first charter of Chicago). The financial difficulties of 1837 almost crippled the ambitious young lawyer, and to increase his troubles, his health became impaired and he was advised by his physician to return to farming. He took up a tract of land near Plainfield, which he still owns, and removed his family thither in 1839. He continued the practice of law, and the records show that he tried the first jury cases in Will and Kane Counties, as well as Cook.

Mr. Caton was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1842, and his united terms of service, by successive elections, amounted to twenty-two years. During the latter portion of this time he occupied the position of Chief Justice. The duties of his high office were completed day by day, no matter how much of the night they might consume, and the court in his day was always up with its docket. In 1864 he left the Bench, and has since given his time to travel, literary labors and the conduct of his private affairs. He has published several works, among which are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies" and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois."

Before 1850 Justice Caton became interested in the electric telegraph. This was before the organization of the Western Union, and he set to work to re-organize and set in order the dilapidated and scattered lines. They had hitherto occupied the wagon roads, and he secured the adoption of a system by the railways, where it was soon found to be an absolute necessity. When the Western Union took hold of the business, Judge Caton and his fellow-stockholders were enabled to make most advantageous terms for the disposition of their interests.

Death first invaded the home of Judge Caton in 1891, when a daughter, her mother's namesake, was taken away, and in 1892, Mrs. Caton went before. For fifty-seven years, this happily-assorted couple had traveled together the journey of life, and they were, no doubt, the oldest surviving couple in Chicago at the time of Mrs. Caton's demise. During her last illness Judge Caton remarked to his family physician that they had lived together for more than fifty-seven years without a cross or unkind word ever passing between them. Two children survived her, namely: Arthur J. Caton, a Chicago business man, who was admitted to the Bar, and Caroline, now the wife of the distinguished attorney, Norman Williams.

In August, 1893, Judge Caton suffered a slight stroke of paralysis. Before this affliction, advancing years had brought on the old trouble with his eyes, which had, happily for his future career, turned his attention from a trade, but up to the beginning of 1893, he was able to read a little with the aid of strong glasses. By the aid of a reading-secretary, he keeps up an acquaintance with literature and current events. Even the added trial of decay in his powers of locomotion did not make him despair or become morose. To a close friend he said: "I do not repine. I do not lament the advance of age and the loss of faculties; not one bit. I enjoy my life, and thank-

fully recognize the numberless compensations and alleviations that are mercifully left me. No; I am well content."

He still survives at the age of eighty-three, and it is a little remarkable that the first lawyer in Chicago to bring a case in a court of record is still with us, with intellect unimpaired, when the bar numbers more than three thousand.

THOMAS H. WEBSTER.

THOMAS HOLMES WEBSTER. Among the many fire-insurance agents with which La Salle Street abounds, there is, perhaps, no other man whose reputation for safe and conservative business methods has been more consistently sustained than he whose name heads this notice. His entire business training and experience have been acquired in this city, and, while the opportunities for speculation have been abundant, and the chances for unusual profit have seemed quite as alluring to him as to others, he has conscientiously avoided all participation in that hazardous and demoralizing field, confining his attention to the regular channels of business, and thereby maintaining his business credit and securing the confidence and good-will of his associates.

Mr. Webster was born in Leeds, England, on the 29th of October, 1846. His parents, John and Mary (Holmes) Webster, were natives of Yorkshire. John Webster was employed for some years in the cloth-mills at Leeds, but being desirous of procuring better opportunities for his growing family, in 1853 he came to America. He located in Chicago and secured employment with the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, whose interests he continued to serve until his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of forty-two years. He began as a laborer, but with such faithfulness and ability did he serve the interests of the company that he was soon promoted to a more remunerative occupation, and at the time of his demise was the assistant Secretary of the company. His wife survived him but two years, passing away at the age of forty-four. They were members of the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, and had formerly been connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Thomas H. Webster, with his mother and the balance of the family, joined his father in Chicago in 1855. He is one of a family of thirteen children, of whom but two others now survive. Their names are Sarah H., Mrs. W. C. Corlies; and Louisa L., Mrs. R. M. Johnson, all of Chicago. Thomas was educated in the public schools of this city, and upon the death of his father assumed the care of the family, supplying to its members, as far as possible, the place of the deceased parent. His first employment was in the capacity of a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he continued for about one year. Since the 1st of August, 1863, he has been consecutively connected with the business of fire underwriting. He began as office boy for the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, but was soon appointed to a clerkship, and about 1865 became the cashier of the company. This position he filled until the concern was annihilated by the great fire of 1871. After that disaster, the affairs of the corporation were placed in the hands of Hon. O. H. Horton, as assignee, and this gentleman secured the services of Mr. Webster as his assistant, his familiarity with the affairs of the concern being of great value in closing up its business.

Mr. Webster was afterwards successively connected with the firms of Walker & Lowell, and

the Globe Insurance Company, continuing with the latter concern until it went out of business in 1876. He then became a clerk for S. M. Moore, with whom he soon after entered into partnership, under the firm name of S. M. Moore & Company. Upon the retirement of the senior member in 1886, this firm was succeeded by that of Webiter & Wiley, Mr. E. N. Wiley becoming the junior partner. In 1889 the latter firm was consolidated with that of H. de Roode & Company, under the name of Webster, Wiley & de Roode. On the first of November, 1894, Mr. de Roode retired from the firm, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of Webster, Wiley & Company, Mr. C. P. Jennings having become a third partner on January 1, 1895.

Mr. Webster was married, September 13, 1881, to Miss Anna Martindale, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. Theodore D. Martindale, a Methodist clergyman of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are the parents of two sons, Frank M. and Ralph N. Mr. Webster is identified with the Union League, Sunset and Metropolitan Clubs, and Lexington Council of the National Union. He is not an active participant in political strife, but has all his life been a supporter of Republican principles.

Having been the head of a family from the age of twenty years, he has had few opportunities for recreation, and finds his greatest pleasure in the midst of the home circle. His business operations have been confined to the realm of fire underwriting, and while others have in some instances accumulated more wealth than he, the substantial friendship and esteem of his colleagues are his, and his record is one which causes no regrets.

WILLIAM C. GOUDY.

WILLIAM CHARLES GOUDY. To be a leader in any profession in a city the size of Chicago, means to be the possessor of large intellect, of close application and happy fortune; to be in the front rank of contemporary lawyers in a metropolis whose courts decide as many cases as the combined judiciary of all Great Britain, is a mark of pre-eminence indeed. Such pre-eminent distinction has been already noted by the Muse of History in her vast temple of fame, where, chiseled in conspicuous recent strength, we read the sterling name of William Charles Goudy.

Mr. Goudy was born near Cincinnati, Ohio (but "across the line" in Indiana), on the 15th day of May, 1824, unto Robert and Jane (Ainslie) Goudy. His father was a native of North Ireland and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, of that virile blood which has already played so thrilling a part in American history on sea and land. The name is spelled Goudie in Scotland, where the poet Burns immortalized it in song in that stanza of a poem wherein occurs the line, "Goudie, terror of the Whigs!" The family continues to hew true to the block, for who ever heard of any Goudy who was anything but a Democrat in the United States? His mother, who was of English birth, was residing in Pennsylvania when taken to wife by Mr. Goudy's father.

Robert Goudy was a carpenter in early life, later changing, as do so many of our citizens, his calling to printing, in which craft he was busied for some years at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But when the future Judge Goudy was a boy of ten years, his father moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, a most fortunate field, as afterwards developed, for all the

family. Here, in 1833, he began the publication of *Goudy's Farmers' Almanac*, the first annual of its kind to be printed in the Northwest, which, filling a greatly felt need, grew speedily into the deserved prominence it maintained for the many years during which it was a household word. Later, he embarked in a newspaper of fair proportions for that era; in which connection let it not be overlooked that it was the first press to call pointed attention to that rising young star, Stephen A. Douglas. The son also did his share of battling for this candidate during that heated campaign when Douglas defeated Lincoln in the memorable congressional contest.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the Illinois College of Jacksonville in 1845, an *alma mater* made proud time and again by the grand deeds of her hero pupil, whom she has twice honored with her post-graduate degrees, namely, Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. Suffice to say, that none of her myriad graduates ever won such special favor more fairly than he of whom we are writing.

While reading law thereafter, Mr. Goudy taught school in Decatur. Later he went for a time into the office of Stephen A. Logan, partner of Lincoln. In 1847 he was admitted to the Bar at Lewistown, Illinois, entering directly into partnership with Hon. Hezekiah M. Weed, of that place, where he rapidly rose in public notice and favor. Taking an active part in politics, he was partially rewarded in 1852 by being elected States Attorney of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, which position of trust he resigned in 1856; and from 1857 to 1861 was twice returned as State Senator for the Fulton-McDonough district. In 1859 fame and rapidly growing practice invited him to Chicago, the great Western center, which, like Athens of old, calls annually for its tribute of talent and oratory from its outlying territory. For about the next thirty-five years his reputation and his wealth grew with amazing rapidity, until none throughout the entire Mississippi Valley was better or more favorably known in his profession than Judge Goudy. His learned skill was demonstrated in the higher courts all over this western county, from which, in frequent triumphs, he went to more honorable laurels achieved before that tribunal of *dernier resort*, the Supreme Court of the United States. His specialty was the law of real property, in which branch of learning he was recognized as a leader all over the vast domain his talents dominated; indeed, there have been expressed on more than one occasion sincere regrets that Judge Goudy left no published work upon this broad field of judicature, of especial application in the newer West, for the guidance of future brothers. It would indeed have been the labor of a legal giant, gigantically performed. During all this later period, not a volume of Illinois Reports, and they number into the hundreds, but bears his name as attorney or counsel in cases of gravest import and representing questions and corporations of greatest magnitude.

As illustrating the thoroughness with which he worked and the minuteness of inquiry and research to which he would voluntarily go, rather than admit he was beaten or acknowledge there was no redress (in his opinion) for his client, we must digress sufficiently to call attention to that case (the Kingsbury-Buckner), perhaps most famous of all his many noted cases, which involved the question of the fee of that splendid piece of central real estate upon which now stands the Ashland Building, the great law office resort, corner of Randolph and Clark Streets, in our city. This case long looked hopeless for the party in whose interests Judge Goudy had been retained. Conviction of the fact that the grantee, who seemed to own the fee, was really a holder for *cestuis qui trust* was sincerely entertained, but in support of such hypothesis not a scintilla of evidence seemed possible to be introduced. Early and late, far and near, in and out of season, our lawyer toiled to find some slight link, so vital to support such a much-sought chain of title. In short, almost at a standstill, sufficient proof was at last unearthed from a letter written as casual correspondance to a relative of the writer in the Down East. This became the turning-point of the case. For his services the Judge is said to have been paid the largest fee known in the West. How many thousands is not known, but

surely it was earned in such a manner as to be gladly paid by a client who would have lived and died in ignorant non-assertion of rights, but for the untiring researches of his lawyer. Let every young attorney ponder well the significance of the story; just such opportunities time and again have made in an instant the name and fame of the energetic hero. The ability to win cases is the crucial test of lawyers; and a still greater test is the ability to effect a desirable compromise, as the subject of this sketch often did; for example, in the notable Wilbur F. Storey will case.

During the later years of his exceedingly active career, the firm of which he was senior member was styled Goudy, Green & Goudy, and for a considerable period prior to his demise he was chief counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in which position he had the exceptional fortune of holding his former private clientage. It is worth recording that the reasons for his being retained by that railway were found in numerous suits brought against it by Mr. Goudy for clients, who usually won.

Mr. Goudy married, August 22, 1849, a most estimable and cultured lady, Miss Helen Judd, of Canton, Illinois, a daughter of Solomon Judd, quite a distinguished Abolitionist. His father was Solomon Judd, Sr., of Westhampton, Massachusetts, coming of excellent ancestry, tracing back to the pride of all Yankees, the "Mayflower" of 1620. Mrs. Goudy's mother was Eleanor Clark, born of an old Northampton, Massachusetts, family.

Two children cheered their most happy wedded life. Clara Goudy (an adopted daughter), born in October, 1857, married, in 1887, Ira J. Geer, of this city, a practicing lawyer of superior repute, by whom she has one child, William Jewett Geer. Judge Goudy left an only son, William Judd Goudy, who was born in 1864, for an extended sketch of whom *vide* other pages herein.

Mrs. Goudy was born on the 21st of November, 1821, at Otisco, Onondaga County, New York, was educated at the Aurora Academy of that State, after which she taught school for about nine years. She then removed to Canton, Illinois, where she had been teaching her own private school for young ladies about two years at the time Judge Goudy won her undying affections. She survives her deeply mourned husband, and, while not in perfect health, yet for her mature age well preserved; and it is the earnest wish of all her myriad friends and recipients of generous benefactions that she may long continue in a sphere of wisely contented usefulness. She is unostentatiously conspicuous for her many works of charity, formal recognition of which was made some years since in her elevation to the position of President of the Board of Managers of the Half Orphan Asylum. Truly may it be said in simple, modest truth, her life has been a model for imitation.

The old Goudy homestead, one of the choicest, most elegant of its time, was located in what has since become a very public neighborhood, about No. 1140 North Clark Street. In the early days it stood in a magnificient grove of trees some acres in extent, whose retirement received a continual benediction from the murmurs of the lake near at hand. Later operations have subdivided and covered with many dwellings this lovely property. "And the place thereof shall know it no more." Anticipating growing encroachment upon that privacy in which Mr. Goudy so much delighted, he finally built a solid, ornate mansion of gray granite at No. 240 Goethe Street, than which none of our citizens can boast of a more complete or elegant home. In full view of the lake (but a block distant), contiguous to a beautiful private park, within easy access of business haunts, and yet enjoying the stillness of a veritable country seat, Judge Goudy with his wife there found the oasis of existence, his seat of recuperative rest, his scene of domestic bliss, for he was emphatically, notwithstanding the grandeur and publicity which cast a halo about his character, a domestic man. Though a valued member of the Union and Iroquois Clubs, he was not an *habitue* of their inviting halls, save on rare special occasions.

In politics, like all his lineage, he was a sturdy Democrat; not particularly aggressive, but full of wise counsels and dictator of winning courses to

be pursued in accomplishing certain political ends. His first vote was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848; he had much to do with the nomination of President Cleveland to his last term of office; and might have passed away in occupation of the most dignified seat of judicial honor within the gift of our country, *i. e.*, the Supreme Bench of the United States, had not his ever honorable principles decided him to withdraw in favor of his old friend, the present Chief Justice, M. W. Fuller. He was at one time President of the Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners, as he had been among those most actively valuable in laying out the bounds and bringing into being that most beautiful of all our resorts.

Judge Goudy was a "gentleman of the old school," always courteous and scrupulously honorable; the possessor of a frankly-bright, prepossessing face, brimful of character. A very broad forehead surmounted features all finely chiseled; his figure was but of medium height and physical weight, but capable of expressing great dignity upon occasion. Though rather sickly in youth, by abstemious habits he had grown for many years to be quite robust, in which condition he was maintained by studious attention to all his habits, save that of work. In this, he reminds one strongly of the great Cæsar, who, sickly in youth, by careful regimen grew to endure incredible labors. Indeed, it was from over application, following too speedily a season of malady, that Judge Goudy met his end April 27, 1893; which found him suddenly, like the lightning flash, seated in his chair by the office desk, whither he had injudiciously repaired upon important business. His tough, perennial thread of life, which had been vexed and tugged at time and again by his response to urgent demands, was strained beyond endurance; it snapped, and the heroic melody of a noble life became forever instantly silent. He was buried under the auspices of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in which he had always had a vital interest, and now sleeps the peaceful sleep of the just in the family lot at Graceland Cemetery, which spot will long continue to be marked by the dignified memorial now rising over his remains.

He left a supremely honorable name. Out of the many illustrious heroes found herein, none need doubt that the memory of the greatest will not survive that of Hon. William Charles Goudy.

HENRY F. FRINK.

HENRY FARNSWORTH FRINK, whose business and social relations cause him to be well known in Cook County, enjoys the distinction of being a native of Chicago, and represents one of its most esteemed pioneer families. The house in which he was born stood at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, and the date of his advent was April 17, 1848. His parents were John and Harriet Frink, an appropriate notice of whom is given elsewhere in this book.

Henry F. Frink was afforded excellent educational advantages, and at twenty years of age graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Chicago University. It is needless to add that his subsequent career has been such as to reflect credit upon his Alma Mater. He began the study of law in the office of Sleeper, Whiton & Durham, and in 1872 was admitted to practice by a committee composed of members of the Bar appointed for the purpose of examining candidates. Since that date he has been continuously engaged in practice, making a specialty of real-estate law and the examination of abstracts. His

ample experience and accurate knowledge of these subjects are of great value to himself and his clients, and cause his opinions to be received with respectful attention by attorneys and officials generally. He deals in city and suburban realty to a considerable extent, and by the exercise of foresight and discrimination in these operations has accumulated a competence, which he endeavors to invest in such a manner as to promote the commercial interests of the community. In 1891 he organized the Austin State Bank, of which he has ever since been the President, giving considerable of his time and attention to its affairs. His business of all kinds has been conducted in such a manner as to secure the best results to his colleagues and at the same time to inspire the confidence of the public in his judgment and integrity.

On the 14th of April, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Frink and Miss Louise Creote, a most estimable lady and a daughter of Joseph Creote, an early pioneer of Chicago. A daughter, Mildred, helps to brighten the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Frink. The former of this couple adheres to the Episcopal faith, in the tenets of which he was instructed in youth, while his wife is a member of the Baptist Church at Austin, where the family resides.

Socially, Mr. Frink is identified with the Royal League and Athletic Clubs. While never an active politician, he is not unmindful of the duties of citizenship, and usually casts his ballot in support of Republican principles.

Previous to the great Chicago fire he occupied an office with W. D. Kerfoot at No. 95 Washington Street, and for a time subsequent to that disaster he shared with that gentleman the historic cabin in the street, which served them as a shelter pending the rescue of their safe from the embers and the erection of their new building. He did duty as a member of the citizens' patrol guard immediately after the great fire, a temporary arrangement for the protection of homes and property, which was instrumental in preventing a great deal of the pillage and plundering to which the city was exposed until the police force could be re-organized.

JAMES M. ADSIT.

JAMES M. ADSIT. To have been among the first in Chicago to engage in any honorable calling is quite sufficient to make such a one a local historical personage for all time to come, and so the career of James M. Adsit is filled with unusual interest, because of the conspicuous fact that, apart from his being an exceptional character, he was among the first bankers to enter upon a career of finance within the present limits of Cook County.

Mr. Adsit was born February 5, 1809, in Spencertown, Columbia County, New York, unto Leonard and Frances Adsit (*nee* Davenport). His father dying when the son was but six years of age, he went to live and remain with his grandfather Adsit, and after finishing the common-school education customary for those early days, went for a time into employment in his uncle Ira Davenport's store.

On April 2, 1838, he arrived in Chicago, then a city of but a single year's standing, consisting of only a few streets stragglingly built up; and, as one of the earliest pioneers, founded a private bank at Number 37 Clark Street in 1850, having up to that time, from the date of his arrival, been engaged in loans and investments on Lake Street. In 1856 he removed one door to Number 39 Clark Street, where he remained until the "Chicago Fire," at which time he had the great misfortune to lose all of his personal papers and books connected intimately with much of Chicago's early history, whereby vanished forever

valuable data covering the development of the city for its first three decades. But fortune was his on that occasion to save the bulk of moneys and securities in the vaults of his office, thereby being able to reassure his depositors, many of whom on days following came with woeful visage, in expectation of news of their hard-earned means having gone up in flames.

Shortly after he had re-opened his banking business at Number 422 Wabash Avenue for a few months, he removed to a store on Wabash Avenue a few doors from Congress, thence to the Ogden Building, corner Lake and Clark Streets. He then built at Number 41 Clark Street, where he continued in active life until 1881. At that date, owing somewhat to failing health, he decided to merge his corporation into the Chicago National Bank, of which he became the first Vice-President, resigning, however, in 1885, at which time he retired from active life.

His shortsightedness, if indeed we are right to so style the matter, was a lack of faith in the future real-estate values of Chicago. Had a bold course been adopted in this direction, it would have resulted in the acquiring of an estate vast indeed: but sufficient honor is his, in that he unswervingly carried out his financial life in strict integrity.

While ever a stanch Republican in politics, Mr. Adsit was never prominent in public life, figuring rather in the background on movements which were to be carried out for the public weal. In that sense he was always a most active and useful member in aid of advances. Among the institutions with which he was conspicuously associated was the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was the first Vice-President. Following the panic of 1857, when threatened by adverse circumstances with destruction, he lent strong financial support, and was for years one of the chief managers, until its future of honor and usefulness was assured. In 1871 he was Chairman of the Clearing House Association. Among the large estates promoted under his management was that of Allen C. Lewis, which was enhanced greatly in value through his shrewd handling.

He was a member of the North Side Union Club, but growing infirmity of health and life-long devotion to home influences prevented much social dissipation. On Dearborn Avenue, at the corner of Elm Street, in a luxurious mansion-house, to which he removed in 1884, he spent happy days following a most usefully busy career.

Up to the time of the great fire, he had attended at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church; afterwards for some years at the Plymouth Congregational Church, but finally became an habitual attendant at David Swing's church, on the North Side, following him to the Music Hall organization across the river, being thus long in intimate relations with him who so feelingly officiated at the final obsequies, preceding interment at Graceland. The time of going to the other shore was September 4, 1894, subsequent to a stroke of paralysis and some years of indisposition; and when his venerable form, which had borne the trials of upwards of eighty-five years, was laid to rest, there was not a dry eye over the melancholy thought that the worthiest of the remnant of the early pioneers had gone to his well-merited reward. And thus the first generation passed into that history which it is the province of this publication to rescue from oblivion for the edification and teaching of future times.

Said the well-known philanthropist, Dr. Pearson, in speaking of Mr. Adsit: "He was a thoroughly upright man, whom I never knew to fail in any undertaking. He passed through the panics of 1857, 1866 and 1873, and the great fire, not without financial loss, but without a blemish upon his reputation, meeting every obligation faithfully." Mr. John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, remarked shortly after his demise: "Mr. Adsit was a man of the very highest integrity, and none stood higher than he among the business men and bankers of Chicago. * * * In his death Chicago loses not only one of her foremost citizens, but one who helped to make the city's history, and the success she now enjoys."

Mr. Adsit married, January 21, 1840, Miss Arville Chapin, of Chicago, who, herself in advanced age, survives him, waiting her message to join on the other side him she so long, so deep-

ly loved. Seven children blessed their union, namely:

Leonard D. Adsit, who was born January 29, 1841, and who died in Chicago in 1879, having been a banker, associated with his father;

Isabella F., who married Ezra I. Wheeler, of Chicago, a commission merchant, now deceased, leaving her without children;

James M. Adsit, Jr., born April 7, 1847, unmarried; a former banker with his father; now a stock broker with office in the Stock Exchange;

Charles Chapin, who is associated with his brother as a stock broker; born July 14, 1853; married in October, 1890, to Mary Bowman Ashby, of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom one child, Charles Chapin, Jr., was born July 3, 1892;

Caroline Jane, educated at Dearborn Seminary, then at Miss Ogden Hoffman's private school in New York City; unmarried;

Frank S., born September 7, 1855; died in childhood;

Jeanie M., educated at Dearborn Seminary; unmarried.

Mrs. Adsit comes of an old and distinguished New England family, of which she is a representative of the seventh American generation. Springfield, Massachusetts, is their leading homestead, where members have erected a magnificent statue of their "Puritan divine" ancestor.

Deacon Samuel Chapin, who married a Miss Cisily, was the progenitor from whom are descended all in the United States. He came from abroad to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1641, at which time he took the "freeman's oath" in Boston. The following year he went to Springfield, then one of the frontier towns, where he was for a long time a local magistrate and one of its first deacons.

His son Henry married Bethia Cooley, and resided in Springfield. Was a Representative in the General Court, a merchant sea-captain between London and Boston; afterwards retired to live in Boston; then to Springfield. He had a son,

Deacon Benjamin, who married Hannah Colton, and lived in Chicopee, a set-off portion of northern Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was one of its first deacons. He had a son

Captain Ephraim, who married Jemima Chapin, his own cousin; lived in Chicopee, where he was an old-time inn-keeper. He also served in the French and Indian Wars. He had a son

Bezaleel, who also married his own cousin, Thankful Chapin; living at Ludlow Massachusetts. He had a son

Oramel, who married Suzan Rood; living in Ludlow, Massachusetts, thence removing to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, later to Chicago, where he died.

Their daughter Arville married the subject of this sketch.

HAMILTON M. ROBINSON.

HAMILTON MOFFAT ROBINSON was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, February 12, 1862, and is the eldest son of James Hamilton Robinson and Frances Jane Moffat. Both the parents represent ancient Scottish families.

James H. Robinson, who was born in London and educated at the Edinburgh High School, engaged in business in Manchester, England, soon after completing his education, and later in London, in the East India trade. He continued in business about thirty years, dealing in jute and export merchandise. During a portion of this time he resided at Calcutta, in order to give

personal supervision to his export trade. In 1885 he retired from business and came to America, locating at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where his children had preceded him and where he still resides. His father, George Brown Robinson, had succeeded his (George's) father in the East India trade, and also resided for some years in Calcutta. He married Jane Campbell Hamilton, like himself a native of Scotland. She is still living in London, at the age of seventy-five years.

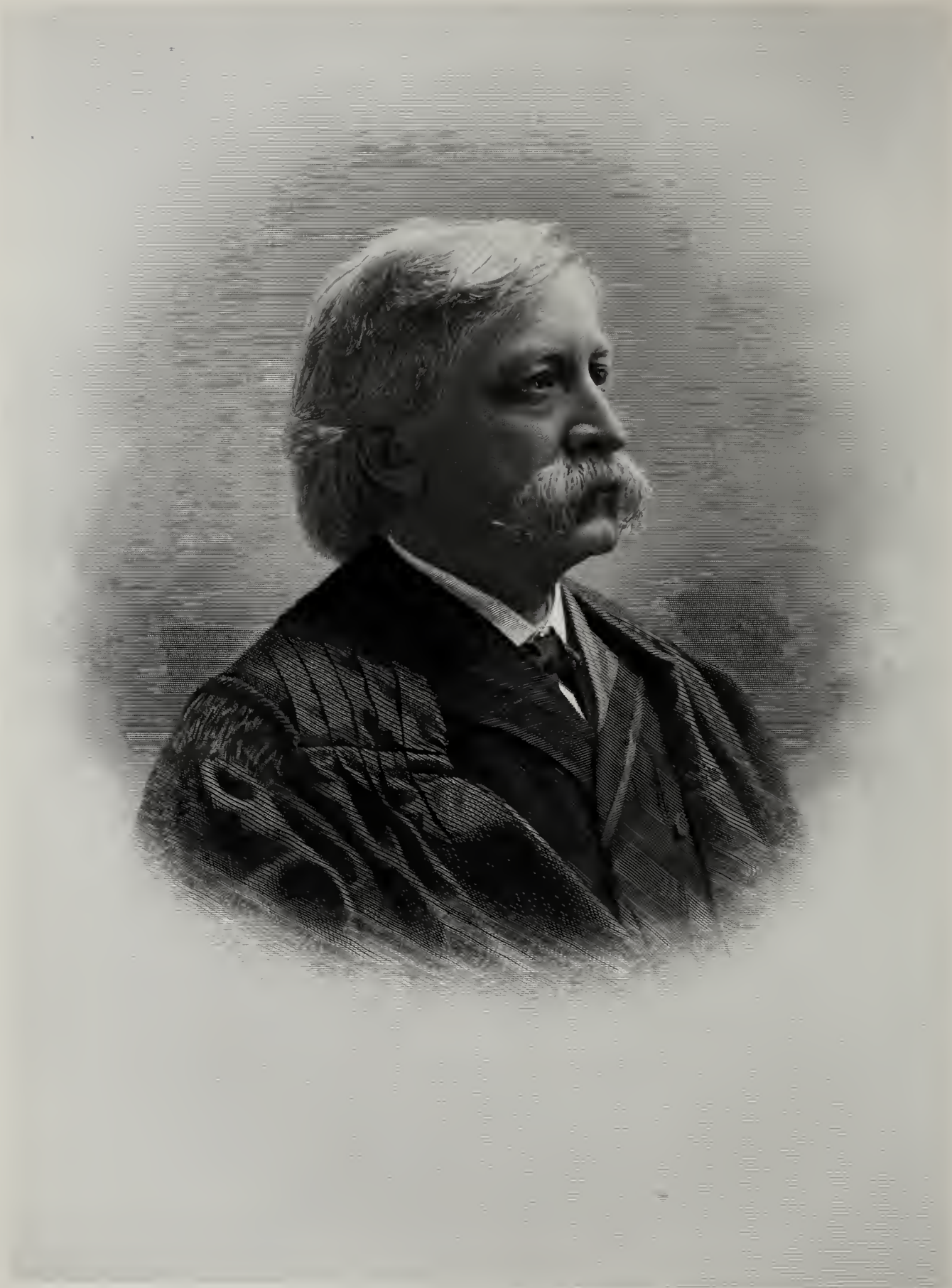
Mrs. Frances J. Robinson was a daughter of Col. Bowland Moffat, who commanded the Fifty-fourth Regiment of the British army, was a veteran of the Crimean War, and was stationed for some years at Calcutta, at which place Mr. and Mrs. James H. Robinson were married. A number of the ancestors of Colonel Moffat were well-to-do merchants in the West India trade, and several members of the family served in the British army.

Hamilton M. Robinson was but six months old when the family moved from London and again took up its residence in Calcutta. Seven years subsequently he returned to Europe, and attended boarding-schools at various points in the South of England. At the age of sixteen years he finished the course at Chatham House College, Ramsgate, Kent. It had been his intention to enter the East Indian civil service, but owing to his father's financial embarrassments at that time, he abandoned this purpose and entered the London office of Kelly & Company, East India merchants. He began in the capacity of office boy, but with such vigor and intelligence did he apply himself to business, that in the brief space of four years he became the office manager of the firm. He continued in that connection until September, 1883, when he determined to seek a wider field for the development of his talents and ability, and came to America, joining his brother in the Northwest Territory of Canada. He homesteaded a farm in Manitoba, but a short time sufficed to convince him that the pursuit of agriculture was neither as profitable nor congenial as he had anticipated. In the following May he joined a friend who was coming to Chicage, and has ever since made this city his home and place of business. In the spring of 1885 he again visited the Northwest Territory, and as a member of Colonel Boulton's scouts, assisted in suppressing the Riel rebellion.

He arrived here with neither money, friends nor influence, and wasted no time in seeking or waiting for a genteel position, but immediately began work at the first employment which he could obtain. In the mean time he was constantly on the alert for a more lucrative occupation, and in a few weeks secured a position as bookkeeper with the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company, with which he remained for about three years. In May, 1887, he resigned this employment and obtained a position with the firm of Crosby & Macdonald, marine underwriters. He continued in this connection about five years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers, and demonstrating his integrity and ability for the transaction of business. In whatever position he has been placed he has ever been an indefatigable worker, striving to promote the interests of those whom he served, even at the expense of his own health and personal comfort. On the first of June, 1892, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with James B. Kellogg, under the firm name of Kellogg & Robinson, marine average adjusters. This is one of the leading firms of marine adjusters upon the shores of Lake Michigan, and their success has been gratifying from the start.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Lake Board of Average Adjusters, and of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United States. He has never identified himself with any political party, but takes an intelligent interest in questions of public policy, and has been an American citizen since 1891. He is heartily in sympathy with the spirit of American institutions, and may be classed as one of the most desirable and useful among the foreign-born citizens of Chicago.

He was married, in 1887, to Ida T. Cleverdon, of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada, daughter of William Thompson Cleverdon and Nanie Geech, both formerly residents of Halifax, Nova Scotia.



M. W. Fuller

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER. The following sketch of Chief Justice Fuller was written by the late Major Joseph Kirkland for the "History of Chicago," published by Munsell & Company, by whose permission it is here reprinted:

Chief Justice Fuller traces his descent direct to the "Mayflower." His father was Frederick A. Fuller, and his mother Catherine Martin Weston. His grandfather on the mother's side was Nathan Weston, Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court; and his uncle, George Melville Weston, was a prominent lawyer of Augusta. Melville Weston Fuller was born February 11, 1833, at Augusta, Maine, and grew up with good educational advantages. He was prepared for college at Augusta, and entered Bowdoin College in 1849, where he was graduated in 1853. Thence he went to Dane Law School (Harvard), where so many of our western jurists have earned their diplomas. He is described as having been a rather aimless youth, but in college a model student, with a special gift for public speaking. He began his law practice in Augusta, but finding business lacking, he employed his time and eked out his income by newspaper work; a circumstance to which is doubtless due something of the literary facility which has always formed a strong feature in his career.

An interesting fact connected with this journalistic experience is this: At a certain session of the Legislature which Melville W. Fuller reported for the Augusta *Age* (which he and his uncle, B. A. G. Fuller, published together), James G. Blaine was engaged as correspondent of the Kennebec *Journal*. Though opposed in politics, the two men were always personal friends, and at last, by a curious coincidence, found themselves in Washington together; the one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the other Secretary of State.

Mr. Fuller's success in Augusta as a lawyer was in proportion to the law business of the place, and so not large or satisfying. His success in politics was in proportion to his ability, and therefore excellent. At twenty-three he was City Attorney and President of the Common Council of Augusta.

Still, it must have been unconsciously borne in upon him that Augusta and Maine, always loved and honored by him, were, after all, a "pent-up Utica" to such a soul as his. He must, at least, see the great West. In 1856 he came to Chicago, meeting here his friend and fellow-townsman, Mr. S. K. Dow, a practicing lawyer, who urged him to emigrate, offering him a place in his office and, at his choice, either a partnership in the business or a salary of $50 per month. He chose the latter, and worked on those terms five months, living within his income. But scarcely a year had passed before he began to do a fine and profitable business, which went on increasing with remarkable speed and steadiness up to the time of his leaving the Bar for the Supreme Bench.

In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and by friendship and sympathy a warm adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. At Mr. Douglas's death in 1861, he delivered the funeral oration, his speech being a masterly production. In the same year he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and two years later we find him in

the Illinois Legislature. Here he gave the same strenuous support to the war which was offered by other Douglas men; he was a Unionist, but not an anti-slavery man or Republican. The war Democrats were in favor of the war as they thought it should be conducted, giving their adherence to the McClellan plan as being the most certain to triumph and restore the integrity of the country.

Here it seems well to quote from some fine verses written by Mr. Fuller long afterward. They are on the death of General Grant, and show at once a loyal feeling for the great soldier's services and a true poetic thought and diction; a power of composition rare in the learned, practiced and successful lawyer:

Let drum to trumpet speak—
The trumpet to the cannoneer without—
The cannon to the heavens from each redoubt,
Each lowly valley and each lofty peak,
As to his rest the great commander goes
Into the pleasant land of earned repose.
* * * *

Not in his battles won,
Though long the well-fought fields may keep their name,
But in the wide world's sense of duty done,
The gallant soldier finds the meed of fame;
His life no struggle for ambition's prize,
Simply the duty done that next him lies.
* * * *

Earth to its kindred earth:
The spirit to the fellowship of souls!
As, slowly, Time the mighty scroll unrolls
Of waiting ages yet to have their birth,
Fame, faithful to the faithful, writes on high
His name as one that was not born to die.

Mr. Fuller was a hard worker in his profession; and it is said of him that in any case his stoutest fighting is done when the day seems lost, when he is very apt to turn defeat into victory. He is reported to have had, during his thirty years' practice, as many as twenty-five hundred cases at the Chicago Bar; which, deducting his absence at the Legislature, etc., would give him at least one hundred cases a year; fewer, necessarily, in the earlier part of his practice, and more afterward. This shows a remarkable degree of activity and grasp of business. He has never made a specialty of any kind of law, though there are some wherein his name scarcely appears; for instance, divorce law and criminal law. Among his many cases are Field against Leiter; the Lake Front case; Storey against Storey's estate; Hyde Park against Chicago; Carter against Carter, etc., and the long ecclesiastical trial of Bishop Cheney on the charge of heresy.

His partnership with Mr. Dow lasted until 1860. From 1862 to 1864 his firm was Fuller & Ham, then for two years Fuller, Ham & Shepard, and for two years more Fuller & Shepard. From 1869 to 1877 he had as partner his cousin, Joseph E. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Maine. Since that time he has had no partner. His business was only such as he chose to accept; and his professional income has been estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. His property includes the Fuller Block on Dearborn Street, and is popularly valued at $300,000.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, always taking a prominent place. Just after Mr. Cleveland's first election to the Presidency, Mr. Fuller called on him in Albany, and Mr. Cleveland at once conceived for him a very high appreciation. On the death of Chief Justice Waite it seemed desirable that the new Justice should be taken from the West; and Mr. Fuller's liberal education, the catholicity of his law practice, his marked industry, ability and command of language—all these, joined with his devotion to the principles of his party, made him a natural choice for nomination to the position. High and unexpected as was the honor, Mr. Fuller hesitated before accepting it. If it satisfies his ambition in one direction, it checks it in another.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $10,500 a year; very far less than the gains arising from general practice in the front rank of lawyers, or from service as counsel of any one of hundreds of great corporations. So there comes a kind of dead-lock; if a man happens to be born to riches, he is pretty sure never to go through the hard work which alone gives leadership in the law. If he starts poor, then, having his fortune to make, he cannot take Federal judicial office, that being a life-long position. The only way in which the Federal Bench can be appropriately filled, under the circumstances, is when by chance a man prefers power and dignity

to mere riches; or where his success has been so sudden that he is able (and willing) to accept a judgeship as a kind of honorable retirement from the struggle and competition of practice.

Aside from these considerations, Mr. Fuller felt a natural hesitancy in undertaking a responsibility so trying and hazardous.

As to the money obstacle, Mr. Fuller probably felt himself, through his great and rapid success, able to afford to accept the appointment. He accepted it, was hailed in his new dignity with genial cordiality, and has filled the office with unimpeachable credit and honor.

Mr. Fuller's first wife was Miss Calista O. Reynolds. She died young, after bearing him two children. He married a second time, taking to wife Mary Ellen, daughter of the distinguished banker, William F. Coolbaugh. His family now consists of eight daughters and one son; and his domestic and social relations are as happy as it is possible to imagine, the young ladies being full of gaiety and loveliness in all its styles and types. He himself is never so well content as in his own household, making merry with all. It is even whispered that should his resignation not throw his own party out of the tenancy of the office to which it chose him, he might give up the irksome and confining dignity and the forced residence in a strange city, and return to the West, to the city of his choice, to the home of his heart.

CAPT. JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

CAPT. JOHN PRINDIVILLE, whose name is a synonym for honesty, courage and generosity among the early residents of Chicago, was born in Ireland, September 7, 1826. The names of his parents were Maurice Prindiville and Catharine Morris. While a boy at school Maurice Prindiville ran away from home and went to sea, making a voyage to India, thereby gratifying his thirst for adventure and forfeiting the opportunity to enter Trinity College at Dublin. Returning to his native land, he there married Miss Morris, and in 1835 came with his family to America. After spending a year at Detroit, he came to Chicago, where he was for several years in charge of Newbury & Dole's grain warehouse. With his family, he took up his residence in a log house on Chicago Avenue, at the northern terminus of Wolcott (now North State) Street, which was subsequently extended. The locality was long known as "the Prindiville Patch." The nearest house was Judge Brown's residence, on the west side of Wolcott Street, between Ontario and Ohio Streets, the only one between Prindiville's and River Street, the intervening territory being covered with thick woods. Indians and wild beasts were numerous in the vicinity at that time, and John Prindiville became quite familiar with the Indians and learned to speak several of their dialects. His father and he were firm friends of Chief Waubansee and others, and always espoused their cause in resisting the encroachments of the whites upon their rights and domains.

As a boy John was noted for his dare-devil pranks, though always popular with his comrades, whom he often led into difficulties, out of which he usually succeeded in bringing them without serious results. He was one of the first students at St. Mary's College, which was located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. Upon one occasion, he led a number of students upon a floating cake of ice near the shore of the lake. The wind suddenly changed, and, before they were aware of their condition, floated their precarious barge out into the lake. Upon discovering

the danger, John promptly led the way back to shore by wading through water breast deep. This prompt action, aided by his reputation for honesty and truthfulness, saved him from punishment at the hands of the college authorities. He always had a great desire to live upon the water, and at the age of eleven years he gratified this tendency by shipping as a cook on a lake schooner. Two of the first vessels upon which he sailed were the "Hiram Pearson" and "Constitution." His menial position made him the butt of the sailors, but he took so readily to the life of a mariner and performed his duties so thoroughly and capably, that he rapidly won promotion to more responsible posts, and when but nineteen years of age became the master of the schooner "Liberty," engaged in the lumber trade between Chicago and other Lake Michigan ports. For about ten years he was the skipper of sailing-vessels, abandoning the last of these in 1855, after which he commanded several steamers, although that was never so much to his taste as sailing. In 1860 he forsook marine life, though he has been ever since interested in the operation of lake craft. From 1855 to 1865 he and his brother, Redmond Prindiville, operated a line of tugs upon the Chicago. River. During this time, in August, 1862, he had a narrow escape from instant death by the explosion of the boiler of the tug "Union." Though not regularly in command of the vessel, he chanced to be on board at that time, and had just left the wheel, going aft to hail another tug, when the accident occurred. Captain Daly, who took his place at the wheel, and several others were instantly killed.

As a skipper, Capt. John Prindiville was noted for quick trips, always managing to out-distance any competing vessels, though he made wreck of many spars and timbers by crowding on canvas. One of his standing orders was that sail should not be shortened without instructions, though it was allowable to increase it at any time deemed desirable. He was ever on the alert and always took good care of the lives of his crew and passengers. He was a strict disciplinarian, but was always popular with his men, who considered it a special honor to be able to sail with him, and were ever ready to brave any danger to serve him. These included a number of those who had been accustomed to curse him when he first began his marine career in the capacity of cook.

In 1850 Captain Prindiville commanded the brigantine "Minnesota" (which was built in Chicago, below Rush Street Bridge), the first American vessel to traverse the St. Lawrence River. Her cargo consisted of copper from the Bruce Mines on Georgian Bay, and her destination was Swansea, Wales. Owing to the stupidity and incapacity of the pilot, she ran upon the rocks in Lachine Canal and was obliged to unload. This was a disappointment to the youthful captain, who was ambitious to be the first lake skipper to cross the ocean. He and his brothers owned the schooner "Pamlico," the first vessel loaded from Chicago for Liverpool. This was in 1873, and the cargo consisted of twenty-four thousand seven hundred bushels of corn.

November 17, 1857, occurred one of the most disastrous storms which ever visited Lake Michigan, an event long to be remembered by the families of those who were sailors at that time. A number of vessels were wrecked off the shore of Chicago, and many lives were sacrificed to the fury of the elements. The number of fatalities would have been far greater but for the bravery and hardihood of Captain Prindiville and his crew, who manned the tug "McQueen" and brought many of the men to land in safety, though at the peril of their own lives. For this act of bravery and humanity, on the evening of that day, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in behalf of the citizens, who had assembled at the Tremont House, tendered him a purse of $700 in gold. This valuable testimonial he modestly declined, recommending that the money be distributed among the families of the crew of the "Flying Cloud," all of whom had been lost in the storm. This is only one of the many instances of his courage and self-sacrifice in behalf of others. It is an acknowledged and well-known fact that he has saved more human lives than any other navigator on Lake Michigan.

Captain Prindiville is the father of eight living children, the offspring of two marriages. On the

18th of November, 1845, Miss Margaret Kalehr became his bride. After her death he married Margaret Prendergast, a native of Burlington, Vermont, who came to Chicago with her parents about 1840. Of his three sons, Redmond is now an ex-captain of lake craft, and resides in Chicago. James W. and Thomas J. are associated with their father in the vessel and marine business.

Captain Prindiville has been a steadfast Roman Catholic from boyhood, and is now a communicant of the Cathedral of the Holy Name. He is broad-minded and tolerant toward all sincere Christians. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in national politics has been a life-long Democrat, but gives his support to any good citizen for local office, irrespective of party fealty. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1856, and is now one of the oldest citizens connected with that body. His noble, self-sacrificing spirit and unquestioned integrity of character have won a host of friends, by whom his memory will be cherished long after the mere man of millions has passed into obscurity.

JOHN W. CARY.

JOHN W. CARY was the lineal descendant in the fifth generation of John Cary, who came from Somersetshire, near Bristol, England, in 1634, and joined the Plymouth Colony, and a son of Asa Cary, who was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1774. He was born February 11, 1817, in Shoreham, Vermont. Fourteen years later, his parents removed to western New York, where he attended the common school, assisting his father on the farm until, at the age of twenty, he entered Union College. He supported himself through college, and was graduated with the Class of 1842. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and followed his profession in Wayne and Cayuga Counties until 1850, when he removed to Wisconsin, taking up his residence at Racine. He took an active interest in educational matters, and as a School Commissioner was instrumental in developing the public-school system of Racine. He was elected State Senator in 1852, and Mayor in 1857. Two years later he removed his home to Milwaukee, and was at once engaged as solicitor and counsel to foreclose the mortgages given by the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company. At the resulting sale, the property was purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul), which he had incorporated, and of which he continued as the legal adviser and one of the controlling spirits to the day of his death, a period of thirty-six years. Until 1887 he was the General Solicitor of that company, at which time the Board of Directors created the office of General Counsel, and he was then chosen to that position, which he continued to fill up to the time of his death. He was not only the legal adviser of that company, counseling on all questions and conducting all its litigation, in which he was eminently successful, especially before the Supreme Court of the United States, but during all that time he was the chief counselor and adviser of the general policy of the company. He stood high in the legal profession, and was regarded by all as one of the best equipped railway lawyers in the country. Some of the

cases in which he appeared as counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in which he was successful, rank among the most notable cases of that court. He argued before that court what is known as the Milk Rate case, which was the case of the State of Minnesota against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, decided in April, 1890. The magnitude of that case, both as regards the principle involved and the moneyed interest affected, places it by the side of such cases as the Dartmouth College case, the case of McCulloch *versus* Maryland, and the Slaughter House cases. The Supreme Court in that case held, as Mr. Cary had for many years contended, that the reasonableness of a rate of charge for transportation of property by a railroad company was a question of judicial determination, rather than of arbitrary legislative action, and that State Legislatures, in fixing the rates of freight, must fix reasonable rates; that is, rates which are compensatory, such as will permit carriers to receive reasonable profits upon their invested capital, the same as other persons are permitted to receive.

The success of Mr. Cary in this case is all the more notable from the fact that fifteen years previously he appeared as counsel for the St. Paul Company in what are known as the Granger cases, in which that court declined to adopt the rule which it afterwards established in the Milk Rate case.

Of the members of that court at the time the Granger cases were argued, but one remains, Justice Field, and of the leading counsel who appeared in those cases all have passed away except William M. Evarts. It is a notable fact that Mr. Cary survived every justice who was a member of that court at the time of his first appearance therein, as well as the leading lawyers who were practicing in that court at that time.

It is told of Mr. Cary that he successfully argued fourteen cases during one session of the Supreme Court, against such men as Caleb Cushing, Matt H. Carpenter, Henry A. Cram, of New York, and other eminent men.

In 1872, while a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature, he was requested to draw a general railroad law for the state, which he did, and the statute which he prepared was adopted and is still in force, and has passed into history as one of the most important laws ever enacted in Wisconsin, and is regarded by all as a law fair both to the people and the railway companies.

No person in the State of Wisconsin was better or more favorably known than Mr. Cary. His reputation as a lawyer of marked abilities, and his character for candor and integrity as a man, were enviable. At all times and everywhere he maintained the honor of his profession and the majesty of the law. Those who knew him best respected him the most.

He always took a great interest in political affairs, and was unusually well versed in national and political history. Throughout his entire manhood he was a devoted adherent of Democracy, receiving in 1864 the nomination for Congress, and upon several occasions the complimentary vote of the Legislature for United States Senator. During the long period in which the Democratic party was in the minority, which covered nearly the whole of his maturer years, Mr. Cary remained steadfast in his loyalty to its principles. But for this fact his name would undoubtedly have found place on the pages of history among the most eminent statesmen of his generation. A man of vast mental endowment, clear of judgment, and true as the needle to the pole was he to the right as he saw the right.

He resided in Milwaukee until 1890, when the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company were removed to Chicago. At this time he removed his home to Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Chicago on March 29, 1895.

In 1844 Mr. Cary was married to Eliza Vilas, who died in 1845, leaving a daughter, Eliza. In 1847 he was married to Isabel Brinkerhoff. He has seven children living, namely: Eliza, who is the wife of Sherburn Sanborn; Frances, the widow of Charles D. Kendrick; Melbert B., Fred A., John W., Jr., George P. and Paul V.

In his intercourse with his fellow-men, and with his associates in professional labor, he was

always considerate and gentle. No unkind or reproachful word ever passed his lips. He was true and faithful in friendship, magnanimous in his dealings with others, and every act was prompted by the highest sense of honor. He was modest and unassuming, simple and unaffected in manner, and admired, trusted and loved by all who knew him.

"In his family and home life
He was all sunshine; in his face
The very soul of sweetness shone."

EDWARD W. BAILEY.

EDWARD WILLIAM BAILEY, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was born at Elmore, La Moille County, Vermont, August 31, 1843. His parents, George W. Bailey and Rebecca Warren, were natives of Berlin, Vermont. The Bailey family is remotely of Scotch lineage. George W. Bailey was one of a family of thirteen children, and was bereft of his father in childhood. He participated in the War of 1812, entering the service of the United States at the age of sixteen years. But little is known of his service, except that he was in the battle of Fort Erie. He became a prominent farmer and practical business man, officiating as President of the Vermont Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for many years filled the office of Judge of Probate in Washington County, a circumstance which indicates the regard and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. His death occurred at Montpelier in 1868, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Rebecca Bailey was a daughter of Abel Warren. She died upon the homestead farm at Elmore in 1885, having reached the mature age of eighty-three years.

Edward W. Bailey is the youngest of ten children. His education was obtained in the public schools, and in Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier. From the age of seventeen years, he assisted his father in the management of the homestead farm, thereby developing a strong muscular frame and acquiring strength and endurance for the subsequent battle of life. He also inherited the upright character and conscientious principles for which his progenitors had been conspicuous, and when, in 1869, he entered upon his commercial career, he was fully competent to meet and master the exigencies and vicissitudes which ever beset the business man. At that date he purchased a grocery store at Montpelier, and the following year he and his partner increased their business by the addition of a gristmill. When the firm dissolved, a few years later, Mr. Bailey retained the mill and still continues to own and operate the same.

In 1879 he located in Chicago, and, in partnership with V. W. Bullock, began dealing in grain on commission, an occupation which still employs his time and attention. After the first two or three years, Mr. Bailey became sole proprietor of the business, and now occupies commodious quarters in the Board of Trade Building. In most instances, he has been successful, and he has ever maintained a reputation for honorable dealing and integrity of character, which has earned him the confidence of all his business associates. There is, perhaps, no man upon the Board of Trade to-day in whom the public has better reason to trust or whose business credit is freer from imputation.

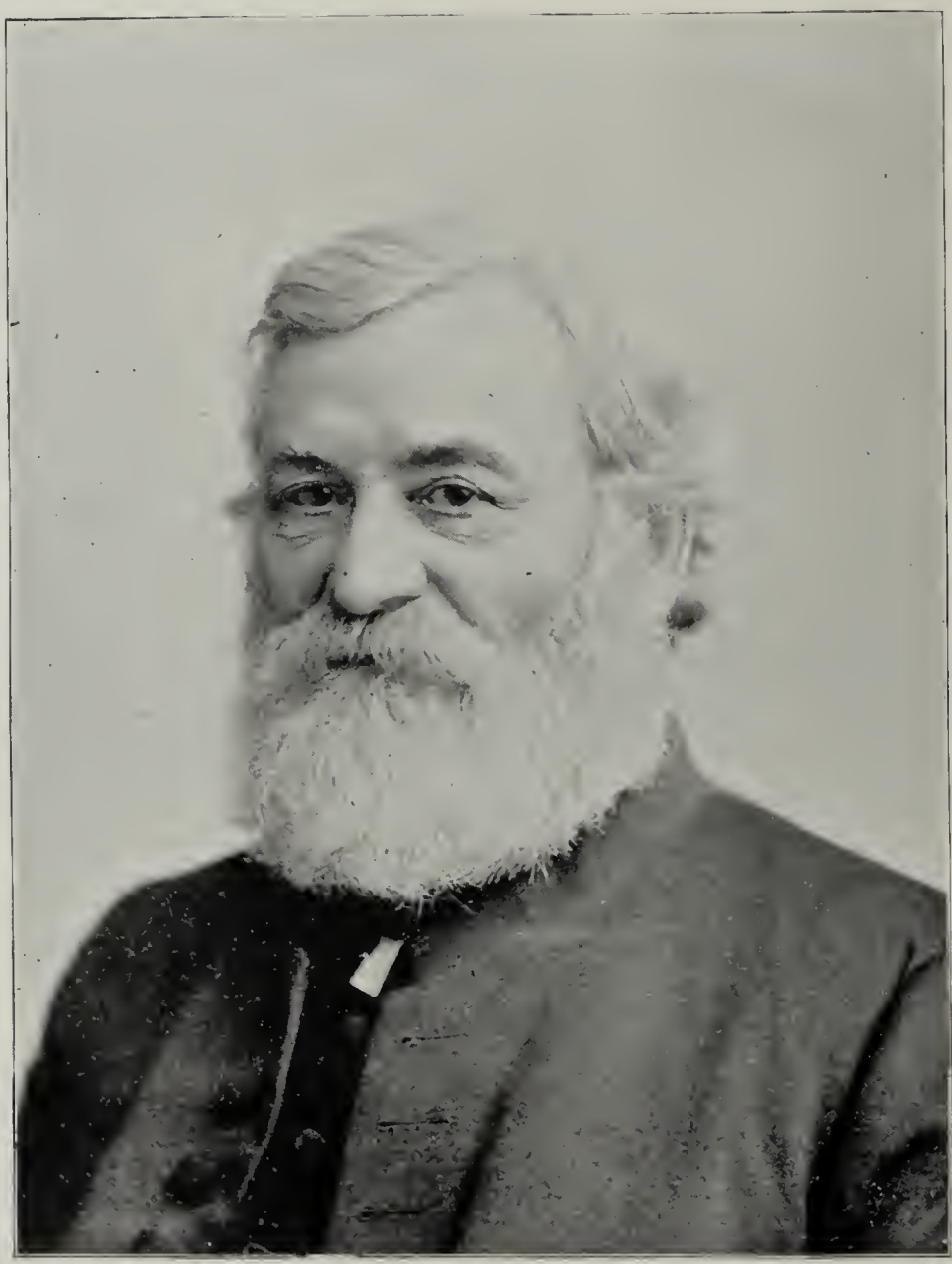
In June, 1869, he was married to Miss Jennie Carter, daughter of Charles H. Carter, of Montpelier, Vermont. The lady was born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and has become the mother of two children: George C., who holds a

responsible position with the great packing house of Swift & Company, and Mary D., wife of Frederick Meyer, of Chicago. Mr. Bailey holds liberal views on religious subjects, and was for many years a member of the congregation of the late Prof. David Swing. He is not in fellowship with any social or religious organization. Though not an active politician, he never fails to exercise the right—as well as duty—of casting a vote, and supports Republican principles, believing the Republican party to represent the best social and economic ideas. He is a man of resolution and prompt action, and his industrious habits have made him an exemplary business man, whose life and character are worthy of the emulation of the rising generation.

HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL.

HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL. This distinguished gentleman, an excellent portrait of whom is herewith presented, was born April 16, 1828, at Loughborough, England. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Gutridge) Bradwell. The family left England when James was sixteen months old, and settled in Utica, New York, where they resided until 1833, when they removed to Jacksonville, Illinois. They went from Jacksonville to what is now Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois, in May, 1834. The family made the trip in a covered wagon drawn by a span of horses and a yoke of oxen, and, although the distance was but two hundred and fifty miles, it took twenty-one days to complete the journey. Young Bradwell spent a number of years upon a farm in Cook County, splitting rails, breaking prairie, mowing and cradling in the old-fashioned way, which aided to give him that strength of body and mind which he possesses at the age of sixty-seven. His early education was obtained in a log schoolhouse; later in Wilson's Academy, of Chicago, in which Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, of California, was tutor; and was completed in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He supported himself in college by sawing wood and working in a wagon and plow shop afternoons and Saturdays, where he often had to take his pay in orders on stores, which he discounted at twenty-five cents on the dollar. This resulted in the young man taking an oath that if ever he lived to employ men he would never pay them in orders or truck.

Although he has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for wages, he has religiously kept his oath. For a number of years before his admission to the Bar he worked as a journeyman at several different trades in Chicago. He is a natural mechanic, and, believing with Solomon that "the rest of the laboring man is sweet," he aimed, even when on the Bench and at the Bar, to devote a portion of every day to some kind of manual labor. It is said that he could earn his living to-day as a journeyman at any one of seventeen trades. As a process artist he has few superiors. He invented a process of his own for doing half-tone work, and has the honor of having made the first half-tone cut ever produced in Chicago—that of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court. Nearly forty years ago he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and, being a good speaker, a bold, dashing young man, and considerable of a "hustler," he succeeded in building up a large and paying practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County by a larger majority than any judge had ever received in the county up to that time; and in 1865 he was re-elected for four years. Judge Bradwell was elected to the Legislature of Illi-



Hon. James B. Bradwell

MRS. MYRA BRADWELL

nois in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. He has held many offices in charitable and other institutions; presided at Cleveland during the organization of the American Woman Suffrage Association; was President of the Chicago Press Club; President of the Chicago Rifle Club, and for many years was considered the best rifle shot in Chicago; President of the Chicago Bar Association; President of the Illinois State Bar Association, and for many years its historian; President of the Chicago Soldiers' Home; Chairman of the Arms and Trophy Department of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair in 1865; one of the founders of the Union League Club of Chicago, President of the Board of Directors the first year, and the first man to sign the roll of membership, "Long John" Wentworth being the second; he has been President of the Chicago Photographic Society, and was Chairman of the Photographic Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

When on the Bench he ranked as a probate jurist second only to the distinguished surrogate, Alexander Bradford, of New York.

He was the first judge to hold, during the war, that a marriage made during slavery was valid upon emancipation, and that the issue of such a marriage was legitimate upon emancipation and would inherit from their emancipated parents; or, in other words, that the civil rights of slaves, being suspended during slavery, revived upon emancipation. The opinion was delivered in the case of Matt C. Jones, and was published approvingly in the London *Solicitors' Journal*, and fully endorsed by Mr. Joel Prentiss Bishop ten years after it was rendered, in one of his works. Judge Bradwell was the friend of the widow and the orphan—an able, impartial judge.

He was an influential member of the Legislature, and aided in securing the passage of a number of measures for the benefit of the State and the city of his adoption. He holds advanced views as to the rights of women, and introduced a bill making women eligible to all school offices, and, mainly by his influence and power, secured its passage; also a bill making women eligible to be appointed notaries public.

Judge Bradwell has taken the Thirty-third and last degree in Masonry, and is an honorary member of the Supreme Council with its Grand East at Boston, and also an honorary member of the Ancient Ebor Preceptory at York, England. He has recently published a neat volume of Ancient Masonic Rolls and other matter of interest to the order, showing that there was originally no provision against the admission of women to the fraternity.

MYRA BRADWELL.

MYRA BRADWELL. In these latter days of the century, a century which has done more for women than any other in the history of the world, it is interesting to record the life of a citizen of Chicago of national reputation, who wrought earnestly, wisely and successfully for woman's advancement.

To follow in a pathway which has been made for one is easy. To be an original and practical leader, clearing the way for others to come, is a difficult undertaking. Such a leader was Myra Bradwell, one of the pioneers in the movements to give woman equal rights before the law and equal opportunities to labor in all avocations.

Myra Bradwell was born in Manchester, Vermont, February 12, 1831. In infancy she was taken to Portage, New York, where she remained until her twelfth year, when she came West with

her father's family. In the warp of her nature was woven the woof of that sterling New England character which has made such an impress on our national life. On her father's side she was descended from a family which numbers many noble men, philanthropists, eminent divines and noted statesmen. Her father, Eben Colby, was the son of John Colby, a Baptist minister of New Hampshire. Her father's mother was a lineal descendant of Aquilla Chase, whose family gave to the world the noted divine, Bishop Philander Chase, of the Episcopal Church, and Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States.

On her mother's side she was a descendant of Isaac Willey, who settled in Boston in 1640. Two members of the family, Allen and John Willey, served in the Revolutionary War, and were in the little army which suffered glorious defeat at Bunker Hill. Her family were aggressive Abolitionists and stanch friends of the Lovejoys. The story of the murdered martyr, Elijah Lovejoy, as recounted by the friend of her youth, Owen Lovejoy, made a deep impression upon her mind. Thus early was implanted a hatred of slavery and injustice in the soul of one who was destined, in after years, to bear a conspicuous part in freeing her sex from some of the conditions of vassalage in which it had stood—a champion who broke one of the strongest barriers to woman's enfranchisement, the Bar, and paved the way for women into the upper halls of justice, into the greatest court of the world. As a student, possessed of a keen, logical mind, with the soul of a poet, she early evinced a deep love for learning, and made the most of the limited educational advantages which were then deemed more than sufficient for girls. After studying at Kenosha and the ladies' seminary in Elgin, Myra engaged in teaching.

May 18, 1852, Myra Colby was united in marriage with James B. Bradwell. Soon after her marriage she removed with her husband to Memphis, Tennessee. While there she proved herself a veritable helpmate, conducting with her husband the largest select school in the city. In two years they returned to Chicago, where her husband engaged in the practice of the law, and where they have since resided. With the ardor of a true patriot, she could not remain inactive when danger threatened the Government which her Revolutionary ancestors fought to establish. During the war she helped care for the suffering, the wounded and the dying. The Soldiers' Fair of 1863, and the Fair of 1867 for the benefit of the families of soldiers, had no more active or efficient worker than Mrs. Bradwell. She was a member and Secretary of the Committee on Arms, Trophies and Curiosities of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair, and was the leading spirit in producing that artistic and beautiful exhibition in Bryan Hall in 1865. When the war was over, she assisted in providing a home for the scarred and maimed and dependent veterans who shouldered the musket to preserve the Union.

Becoming deeply interested in her husband's profession, she commenced the study of law under his tutelage, at first with no thought of becoming a practicing lawyer, but subsequently she decided to make the profession her life work, and applied herself diligently to its study. In 1868 she established the "Chicago Legal News," the first weeekly law periodical published in the West, and the first paper of its kind edited by a woman in the world, and which stands to-day the best monument to her memory. Believing fully in the power of the law, she adopted as the motto of the "Legal News" the words *Lex Vincit*, which have always been at the head of its columns. Practical newspaper men and prominent lawyers at once predicted its failure, but they under-estimated the ability and power of its editor. She obtained from the Legislature special acts making all the laws of Illinois and the opinions of the Supreme Court of the State printed in her paper evidence in the courts. She made the paper a success from the start, and it was soon recognized by the Bench and Bar throughout the country as one of the best legal periodicals in the United States. With her sagacity, enterprise and masterful business ability she built up one of the most flourishing printing and publishing houses in the West. Two instances may be cited to show her business energy and enterprise. From the year 1869, when she first began to publish

the Illinois session laws, she always succeeded in getting her edition out many weeks in advance of any other edition. At the Chicago fire, in common with thousands of others, she lost home and business possessions, but, undismayed by misfortune, she hastened to Milwaukee, had the paper printed and published on the regular publication day, and thus not an issue of her paper was lost during this trying time in our city's history.

She finally decided to apply for admission to the Bar and to practice law. She had been permitted to work side by side with her husband as a most successful teacher, why not as a lawyer?

In 1869 she passed a most creditable examination for the Bar, but was denied admission by the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon the ground that she was a married woman, her married state being considered a disability. She knew that the real reason had not been given. She filed an additional brief which combated the position of the court with great force, and compelled the court to give the true reason. In due time the court, by Mr. Chief Justice Lawrence, delivered an elaborate opinion, in which it was said, upon mature deliberation, the court had concluded to refuse to admit Mrs. Bradwell upon the sole ground that she was a woman. She sued out a writ of error against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court of the United States. Her case in that tribunal was argued in 1871 by Senator Matt Carpenter. In May, 1873, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Chief Justice Chase, who never failed to give his powerful testimony to aid in lifting woman from dependence and helplessness to strength and freedom, true to his principles, dissented. As has been well said, "the discussion of the Myra Bradwell case had the inevitable effect of letting sunlight through many cobwebbed windows. It is not so much by abstract reasoning as by visible examples that reformations come, and Mrs. Bradwell offered herself as a living example of the injustice of the law. A woman of learning, genius, industry and high character, editor of the first law journal in the West, forbidden by law to practice law, was too much for the public conscience, tough as that conscience is." Although Mrs. Bradwell, with Miss Hulett, was instrumental in securing the passage of a law in Illinois granting to all persons, irrespective of sex, freedom in the selection of an occupation, profession or employment, she never renewed her application for admission to the Bar. Twenty years after, the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on their own motion, performed a noble act of justice and directed license to practice law to be issued to her, and March 28, 1892, upon motion of Attorney-General Miller, Mrs. Bradwell was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

A pioneer in opening the legal profession for women, Myra Bradwell's signal service to her sex has been in the field of law reform. Finding women and children without adequate protection in the law, she devoted herself with the zeal of an enthusiast to secure such protection. One of the most wonderful phases of her character was the power which she exerted in securing these changes in the law.

It is interesting in this connection to note that she was the only married woman who was ever given her own earnings by special act of the Legislature. She drafted the bill giving a married woman a right to her own earnings. A case in point, so monstrous in its injustice, gave an added impetus to her zeal. A drunkard, who owed a saloon-keeper for his whisky, had a wife who earned her own living as a scrubwoman, and the saloon-keeper garnisheed the people who owed her and levied on her earnings to pay her husband's liquor bill. It needed but an application like this for her to succeed in her efforts to pass the bill. She also secured the passage of the law giving to a widow her award in all cases. Believing thoroughly in the principle enunciated by John Stuart Mill, "of perfect equality, admitting no privilege on the one side nor disability on the other," she was an enthusiastic supporter of the bill granting to a husband the same interest in a wife's estate that the wife had in the husband's. While holding most advanced views upon the woman question, she recognized that the prejudice of years cannot be overcome in

a day, and that the work must be done by degrees.

She therefore never missed an opportunity to try to secure any change in the law which would enlarge the sphere of woman. With this purpose in view, she applied to the Governor to be appointed Notary Public. Finding her womanhood a bar to even this humble office, she induced her husband, who was in the Legislature, to introduce a bill making women eligible to the office of Notary Public, which bill became a law. The bill drafted by her husband permitting women to act as school officers, and which was passed while he was in the Legislature, received her hearty support. In all the reforms which Mrs. Bradwell secured, she was not acting as the representative of any organization, but they were secured through her personal influence. Twice Mrs. Bradwell was honored by special appointment of the Governor, being appointed a delegate to the Prison Reform Congress at St. Louis; and it was mainly by her efforts that women, after a severe contest, were allowed a representation on the list of officers, she declining to accept any office herself; subsequently she was appointed by the Governor as one of the Illinois Centennial Association to represent Illinois in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

Mrs. Bradwell circulated the call for the first Woman Suffrage Convention held in Chicago, in 1869, and was one of its Vice-Presidents. She was one of the active workers in the suffrage convention held in Springfield in 1869, and for a number of years one of the executive committee of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association. She also took an active part in the convention at Cleveland which formed the American Woman's Suffrage Association. Once only was she permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. Under the recent school law in Illinois she cast her ballot for the first and last time, her death occurring on the fourteenth day of February, 1894.

A thorough Chicagoan, in the life, progress and best interests of her city she had a citizen's interest and a patriot's pride. She was untiring in her efforts to secure the World's Fair for Chicago, accompanied the commission to Washington, and rendered valuable services there in obtaining the location of the Exposition in Chicago. She was appointed one of the Board of Lady Managers, and was Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform of its auxiliary congress. It is interesting to note that the woman who labored so courageously, persistently and effectively to secure for women their rights was herself a representative in the first national legislature of women to be authorized by any Government.

Mrs. Bradwell was the first woman who became a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Illinois Press Association; was a charter member of the Soldiers' Home Board, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the Washingtonian Home, and the first Masonic chapter organized for women in Illinois, over which she presided; was a member of the Chicago Women's Club, the daughters of the American Revolution, the Grand Army Relief Corps, the National Press League and the Woman's Press Association.

A gentle and noiseless woman, her tenderness and refinement making the firmness of her character all the more effective, Mrs. Bradwell was one of those who live their creed instead of preaching it. Essentially a woman of deeds, not words, she did not spend her days proclaiming on the rostrum the rights of women, but quietly, none the less effectively, set to work to clear away the barriers.

A noble refutation of the oftimes expressed belief that the entrance of women in public life tends to lessen their distinctively womanly character, she was a most devoted wife and mother, her home being ideal in its love and harmony. She was the mother of four children, two of whom survive her, Thomas and Bessie, both lawyers, and the latter the wife of a lawyer, Frank A. Helmer, of the Chicago Bar.

Of this gifted and honored lady it has been truthfully said: "No more powerful and convincing argument in favor of the admission of women to a participation in the administration of the Government was ever made than may be found in Myra Bradwell's character, conduct and achievements."

JOHN FRINK.

JOHN FRINK, who was probably as well known as any man in the United States, outside of National public life, was a leader in the operation of transportation lines before the days of railroads, as well as in railroad building and operation. He was born at Ashford, Connecticut, October 17, 1797, and died in Chicago May 21, 1858. He represented the seventh generation of his family in America, being descended from John Frink, who settled at New London, Connecticut, previous to 1650. The last-named took part in King Philip's War, as a Colonial soldier, and for his services in that conflict was awarded by the General Court of Connecticut a grant of two hundred acres of land and permission to retain his arms.

John Frink, the father of the subject of this notice, removed about 1810 from Ashford, Connecticut, to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, becoming the proprietor of the Stockbridge Inn, a noted hostelry, which is still kept there. He afterward kept taverns at Northampton and Palmer, Massachusetts. His death occurred at the latter place in 1847, at the age of sixty years.

While a young man, John Frink, whose name heads this article, started out in the operation of a stage line. One of his first ventures was the establishment of a stage line between Boston and Albany, by way of Stockbridge. His partner in this enterprise was Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, afterward conspicuous in railroad operations. A branch to New York City was soon added, and the undertaking was entirely successful, becoming a prosperous medium of travel. Mr. Frink was subsequently instrumental in the establishment of a stage line between Montreal and New York, an undertaking of considerable magnitude in those days.

About 1830 he made a trip, by way of Pittsburgh, to New Orleans, and was so favorably impressed with the development and progress of the West that he determined to transfer the field of his operations to a new territory. Accordingly, in 1836, he came to Chicago, and soon after his arrival purchased the stage line in operation between Chicago and Ottawa, Illinois. He soon afterward established a connecting line of steamboats on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, between the latter point and St. Louis, and the route thus completed immediately became a popular thoroughfare. Another stage line was shortly afterwards put into operation between Galena and Chicago, by way of Freeport. Galena was then the metropolis of the Northwest, and this line of stages became the most important overland route of travel in that region. Another extensive undertaking was the establishment of stages between Chicago and Madison, Wisconsin. The business was conducted at the outset by the firm of John Frink & Company, later known as Frink & Walker. This became one of the most powerful business concerns in the Northwest, and its operations eventually extended to Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota. All competition was driven out of the way, even though business was sometimes conducted for a season at a loss, in order to maintain their supremacy. An immense number of men and horses was employed. The stage sheds were located at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, with extensive repair shops adjacent; and the principal stage office was on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake Streets, opposite the Tremont House, then the principal hotel of Chicago.

One of the most important features of the business was the carriage of the United States mails, and the securing and care of the contracts for the same kept Mr. Frink in Washington a large portion of the time, and brought him in contact and intimate acquaintance with the leading politicians and public men of the nation. These contracts,

which involved large sums of money, were faithfully carried out, a fact which enabled him to hold them in spite of aggressive competition. He was a man of rare executive ability, excelling the various partners with whom he was associated in that respect to such a degree that he was kept constantly on the move to regulate the administration of business. He was a man of fine physical make-up and of most unusual colloquial and conversational abilities, which made him popular in any circle where he chanced to be. He was extremely fastidious in dress and the care of his personal appearance, and required the most scrupulous care and thrift in all his employes. No man who failed to keep matters under his charge in first-class order could remain a day in his employ.

When the steam locomotive became a practical success, Mr. Frink at once saw that it would supersede the horse as a means of propelling passenger vehicles. He accordingly began to close out his interests in the stage business, transferring his capital and energy to railroad building and operation. He was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, and also the Peoria & Oquawka, now a part of the great Burlington System, and in the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad, at present a branch of the Rock Island System. He did not live to witness the ultimate completion of these lines, but their success vindicated his foresight and judgment.

Mr. Frink was first married to Martha R. Marcy, who died in Chicago in 1839, leaving three children: John, Harvey and Helen. The last-named became the wife of Warren T. Hecox, one of the original members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and all are now deceased. For his second wife he chose Miss Harriet Farnsworth, who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, July 2, 1810, and died at Wheaton, Illinois, March 7, 1884. Her father, Stephen Farnsworth, was a descendant of Matthias Farnsworth, an early settler of Groton, Massachusetts. The descendants of the last-named, in direct line, were Samuel, who was born at Groton, October 8, 1669; Stephen, born in 1714, died at Charleston, New Hampshire, and who took part in the French and Indian War, in which two of his brothers were killed. Stephen, Jr., father of Mrs. Frink, was born in Charleston, New Hampshire, June 20, 1764. He moved to South Woodstock, Vermont, where he became a prominent farmer and miller. He served as a member of the Vermont Legislature, and was a Justice of the Peace for a great many years.

Mrs. Harriet Frink was one of the earliest members of St. James' Episcopal Church of Chicago, and when Trinity Church was formed on the South Side she joined that society. She afterwards became a member of Christ Church, and continued to be a communicant thereof until her death, both she and her husband being buried from that church. Their children are George, Henry F., and Eva, Mrs John W. Bennett, all of whom reside at Austin, Illinois.

OTHNIEL B. PHELPS.

OTHNIEL BREWSTER PHELPS. The subject of this sketch was born at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, February 18, 1821, and was the elder of two children springing from the marriage of George W. Phelps with Zerviah Potter. His mother dying when Othniel was only two years of age, his father married Mary Chapman in the year 1824,

wherefrom it will be seen that his step-mother was the only maternal parent of whom he ever had a memory. From this second union eight children came into being, the eldest of whom was William Wallace Phelps, a sketch of whom will be found upon other pages in this work; in connection with which will also be found a succinct account of the Phelps genealogy, which, for obvious reasons, is not reprinted at this place.

His early life was spent upon a farm (it seems as if the farms of that generation did the raising of all the brains, as well as vegetables, etcetera, of the country), and his erudition, save the self-learned, was limited to the common school. At a very youthful age, he went to Catskill, New York, as clerk in the mercantile house of Joshua Fiero, and, being one of unusual energy and self-reliance, after a few years he started a mercantile business for himself at Windham, Greene County, New York, to which place he removed, and in which occupation he was engaged for the next succeeding six years.

Selling out at the end of that period at an advantage, he removed to Williamstown, New York, where he engaged in the tanning business, becoming the possessor of one of the finest properties in that part of the country at that time (especially notable in one of so few years). He was estimated to be worth an estate of $80,000, which, however, was entirely swept away by the panic of 1857.

Almost directly with the disappearance of his household gods, he set his face towards the then far West to retrieve, as fortune should favor him, his lost accumulations. Chicago was the fortunate end of his journey, which was not then, as might be now, wooed into a longer continuance than necessary by luxurious conveniences for treveling. He bought a house on West Madison Street; but within a few years found the spot henceforth to be most dear to him on earth, purchasing again, at Number 2427 Indiana Avenue. The large brick mansion, standing to-day nearly as he found it, was one of the finest places in the city at that time, and a veritable landmark in this generation; for in the early sixties and for long after this was well out on the edge of the town, viewing to the westward, as far as Michigan Avenue, a thrifty cornfield in summer time.

His business relations from the start were with our prince of citizens, Potter Palmer, for whom he acted as confidential adviser and credit man, with power of attorney (a position of great responsibilities) up to the time of the Big Fire in 1871. From this time, although in the very meridian of life, hale and hearty, having re-made a conspicuous estate, he lived the retired life of a gentleman of leisure.

Politically he was a Republican, and for several years he acted as a prominent City Alderman, closing his record thus in 1882, because of the results of an outspoken nature, which would never quietly allow public wrongs to be attempted.

He was a keen lover of finely bred dogs and horses, of which he owned many in his time, finding in this about his only real extravagance. Most pleasant days found him on the boulevards behind as fine a pair of gentleman's drivers as our city could boast; and when a better pair passed him on the road, he quietly remarked to himself, "That is the team I want." From this trait, it has been said, those who knew this proud weakness often realized exceptional prices for horses from one who, they knew, would have them, if he had set his mind that way, regardless of cost. In this connection it should not be forgotten that he was a charter member of the famous Washington Park Club, now for long years one of the most distinguished places for race meetings in the country.

Not what would be called a pious man, he was none the less a fair-minded, public-spirited citizen, who was a great credit to our city (more so, perhaps, than some who are prominent in matters ecclesiastical), and a regular attendant at Dr. Scudder's Congregational Church. Between Dr. Scudder and Mr. Phelps there was a deep and wholesome regard, and this pastor officiated with much feeling at the final obsequies, after which the remains were borne to Graceland Cemetery, where they lie at the foot of a sightly monument.

Physically, he was a portly man; facially, he had a physiognomy in which all could read a grim determination that whatsoever was undertaken

would, the Heavens permitting, be put through; yet, he was kind and generous; though blunt, warm-hearted indeed. His health was uniformly good, save for the vital lurkings of the insidious heart disease, which suddenly took him hence on the seventh day of February, 1891.

Mr. Phelps was twice married. First, to Miss Emerette Steele of Windham, New York, about the year 1846. She died, without issue, in the year 1880, and was buried at Graceland. Second, to Mrs. Sarah Van Buren, the widow of Aaron R. Van Buren, of Catskill, New York, in December, 1882. Her first husband was of the family of the so-called "Kinderhook" (New York) Van-Burens, which has produced a number of illustrious men, chief among them being our eighth National Chief Magistrate, Martin Van Buren.

Mrs. Sarah (Van Buren) Phelps survives her husband, in good health, and without children. Mrs. Phelps' parents were Franklin and Hannah (Groom) Graham, of Catskill, New York, her father being a son of Samuel and Martha (French) Graham, of Windham, New York. Her grandmother French was of French parentage, and from Montreal, Canada. It is needless to remark that the Grahams are of Scotch antecedents. From Beers' "History of Greene County, New York" (p. 402), we learn that the said Samuel Graham went from Conway, Massachusetts, about the year 1800 to Windham, New York, where, in the village, he bought of one Constant A. Andrews a property (at present known as the Matthews Place, and owned by N. D. Hill), whereon the first tannery of the place, a large one for the times, was constructed prior to 1805 by said Samuel Graham. The latter passed into a son's hands, and continued to be operated up to 1832. Samuel died there in 1830, aged seventy years.

The Massachusetts Grahams are undoubtedly descended from old Connecticut stock, which has been very prolific in numbers and emigrating members to other of the United States, not a few of whom have made prominent names for themselves. From Cothren's "History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut" (pp. 545 *et seq.*), we glean the following of both the trans-Atlantic and native tree:

The family arms are: Or, on a chief sable three escalops of the field; crest, an eagle, wings hovering or, perched upon a heron lying upon its back, proper beaked and membered gules; motto, *Ne Oubliez.*

The family is of great antiquity, tracing its descent from Sir David Graeme, who held a grant from King William the Lion of Scotland from 1163 to 1214. His descendant, Patrick Graham, was made a Lord in Parliament about 1445, and his grandson, William, Lord Graham, was, in 1504, by James IV., created Earl of Montrose. His son William was second earl, succeeded in turn by John, John (Junior) and James, fifth earl, a very distinguished character in history. He was born in 1612, and joined the Covenanters against Charles I., but later became loyal to his sovereign, who created him Marquis of Montrose. He had a varied career, which ended by his execution in 1645 by the axe on the scaffold, as did that of so many contemporaries. He was succeeded by James, James, and James, fourth Marquis, who was made Lord High Admiral of Scotland in 1705, and in 1707 Duke of Montrose. Then came David, Earl and Baron Graham, succeeded by William (his brother), James, James, the fourth Duke of Montrose, etc., who was a Commissioner of India Affairs, Knight of the Thistle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, Chancellor of Scotland, etc.

The Rev. John Graham, A. M., a second son of a Marquis of Montrose, was born in Edinburgh in 1691; he graduated at the University of Glasgow, and studied theology at his native Edinburgh; came to Boston in 1718, where he married Abigail, a daughter of the very celebrated Dr. Chauncey, of Harvard College. Later Rev. Mr. Graham removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, but in 1722 to Stafford, Connecticut, and in 1732 to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, in December, 1774. He was an eminent man and left a family of five sons and four daughters, from whom are descended a numerous progeny.

S B Cobb

SILAS B. COBB.

SILAS BOWMAN COBB. In the entire history of the world it has been vouchsafed to but few men to witness the growth of a municipality from a few dozen in population to a million and a quarter souls. No story of Chicago's development can be written without cognizance of Silas B. Cobb as one of its initial forces. It was such sturdy, self-reliant and hopeful young men as he that began the development of her greatness, and carried forward her growth in middle and later life. Ever since the little band of Pilgrims established a home on the rocky and frost-locked shores of Massachusetts, New England has been peopled by a race of enterprising and adventurous men, whose habits of industry and high moral character have shaped the destinies of the Nation. It is not strange, then, that the hamlet planted by their descendants on the swampy shore of Lake Michigan in the 30s' should become the commercial, industrial and philanthropical metropolis of America.

Silas W. Cobb, father of the subject of this sketch, gained a livelihood by various occupations, being in turn a farmer, a tanner and a tavern-keeper, and the son was early engaged in giving such assistance to his father as he was able. When other boys were applying themselves to their books, he was obliged to employ his strength in support of the family. His mother, whose maiden name was Hawkes, died when he was an infant, and he knew little of maternal love or care, growing up in the habit of self-reliance which carried him through many difficult enterprises and made him a successful man. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, January 23, 1812, and is now entering upon the eighty-fourth year of his age. He is keenly active in mind and sound in body, taking a participating interest in all the affairs of life.

At the age of seventeen, young Cobb was regularly "bound out," according to the custom of those days, for a term of years, as apprentice to a harness-maker, having previously made a beginning as a shoemaker, which did not suit his taste. Within a twelvemonth after he was "articled" to the harness-maker, his employer sold out, and the new proprietor endeavored to keep the lad as an appurtenance to his purchase. Against this the manly independence of the youth rebelled, and the new proprietor was obliged to give him more advantageous terms than he had before enjoyed. Having become a journeyman, he found employment in his native State, but he was not satisfied with the conditions surrounding him. After nine months of continuous toil and frugal living, he was enabled to save only $60, and he resolved to try his fortune in the new country to the then far West.

Joining a company then being formed at Montpelier to take up land previously located by Oliver Goss, the young man—having but just attained his majority—in spite of his father's remonstrance, set out. From Albany, the trip to Buffalo was made by canal packet, and in the journey from home to this point all his little savings, except $7, were exhausted. The schooner "Atlanta" was about to leave Buffalo for Chicago, and Mr. Cobb at once explained to the captain his predicament. The fare to Chicago was just $7, but this did not include board, and Mr. Cobb

was delighted, as well as surprised, when the captain told him to secure provisions for the journey and he would carry him to Chicago for the balance. After a boisterous voyage of five weeks, anchor was dropped opposite the little settlement called Chicago. Its hundred white and half-breed inhabitants were sheltered by log huts, while the seventy soldiers forming the garrison occupied Fort Dearborn. And now a new hardship assailed the young pioneer. Disregarding the bargain made in Buffalo, the tricky commander of the schooner refused to let him leave its deck until his passage money had been paid in full. For three days he was detained in sight of the promised land, until he was delivered by a generous stranger, who came on board to secure passage to Buffalo. His first earnings on shore were applied by Mr. Cobb in repaying the sum advanced by his kind deliverer. Before the boat sailed he found employment on a building which James Kinzie was erecting for a hotel. He knew nothing of the builder's trade, but had pluck and shrewdness, and took hold with such will that he was placed in charge of the work, at a salary of $2.75 per day—a very liberal remuneration in his estimation. The building was constructed of logs and unplaned boards, and did not require a very high order of architectural skill, but within a few days a man, seeking the position, called attention to the lack of experience on the part of the youthful superintendent, and clinched the matter by offering to do the work for fifty cents less per day.

Mr. Cobb now invested his earnings in a stock of trinkets and began to trade with the Indians, by which he secured a little capital, and resolved to erect a building of his own and go into business. The nearest sawmill was at Plainfield, forty miles southwest of Chicago, across unbroken prairies. Getting his directions from an Indian, Mr. Cobb set out on foot to purchase the lumber for his building. There being no trail, he was guided solely by the groves which grew at long intervals, and found only one human habitation on the way. From one of the settlers at Plainfield he secured the use of three yoke of oxen and a wagon, with which to bring home his purchase of lumber. He was but fairly started when a three-days rain set in, and the surface of the prairies became so soft that the wagon sank deep in the mud, making progress almost impossible and compelling an occasional lightening of the load by throwing off a part. After sleeping three nights on the wagon with such shelter as could be made with boards from the load, with the rain beating down pitilessly and the wolves' howling the only accompaniment, he arrived at the Des Plaines River, still twelve miles from his destination. The stream was so swollen by the rains that it was impossible to cross with the wagon, and the balance of the load was thrown off and the oxen turned loose to find their way back to their owner, which they did without accident. After the rains were over and the ground became settled, the trip was repeated, the lumber recovered and brought safely to Chicago. These are some of the experiences of the pioneer, and can never be forgotten by those who pass through them.

When Mr. Cobb had completed his building, which was two stories in height, he rented the upper story, and began business on the ground floor. The capital consisted of $30, furnished by Mr. Goss, who was a partner in the venture, and was invested in stock for a harness shop. The industry and business ability of the working partner caused the enterprise to prosper and grow, and at the end of a year he withdrew and set up business on his individual account in larger quarters. His business continued to grow, and in 1848 he sold out at a good advance. He then engaged in the general boot and shoe, hide and leather trade, in partnership with William Osborne, and found success beyond his fondest anticipations, and in 1852 he retired from mercantile operations. About the same time, he was appointed executor of the estate of Joel Matteson and guardian of the latter's five children. When this trust closed in 1866, the estate was found to have been vastly benefited by his shrewd management of the trust.

With characteristic foresight, Mr. Cobb early began to invest in Chicago realty, and the wisdom of his calculations has been abundantly demon-

strated. He has also been identified with semi-public enterprises, or those which largely concerned and benefited the city, while yielding a return to the investors. In 1855 he was elected a Director of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and subsequently one of the Board of Managers. This position he held until he sold his interest and retired from the company in 1887. It was his executive ability which was largely responsible for the establishment of cable roads in the city, those on State Street and Wabash Avenue being constructed under his advice and direction, while President of the Chicago City Railway. He is still active in the councils of that company, as well as of the West Division horse railway. For many years he was among the controlling members of the Chicago & Galena Union and Beloit & Madison Railroads, now a part of the Northwestern System (see biography of John B. Turner). Mr. Cobb is a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and several blocks of fine buildings in the business district contribute to his income, as the result of his faith in the city and sagacity in selection.

While being prospered, he has not forgotten to add to his own felicity by contributing to the happiness of others. He has been one of the kindest husbands and fathers, and not only his family but the city of his home have often shared in his benefactions. When the effort to raise $1,000,000 for the buildings of the new University of Chicago was straining every resource of the Trustees, Mr. Cobb came forward unsolicited and donated $150,000, assuring the success of the movement. The "History of Chicago," by John Moses, says: "It is believed that up to the time when this subscription was made, few, if any, greater ones had ever been made to education by a Chicago citizen at one time. A noble building, the Cobb Lecture Hall, now stands on the University campus, a monument of the builder's liberality and public spirit. As long as the great university endures, this memorial of Silas B. Cobb's life will stand, the corporation having pledged to rebuild the hall if it should be destroyed." The Presbyterian Hospital and Humane Society of Chicago are also among the beneficiaries of his generosity, and Mr. Cobb will be remembered as one of the city's largest benefactors, as well as a successful business man.

In 1840 Mr. Cobb married Miss Maria, daughter of Daniel Warren, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He thus describes his first meeting with his future bride: "I arrived in Chicago in the spring of 1833. In October of the same year I was occupying my new shop opposite the Kinzie Hotel—in the building of which my first dollar was earned in Chicago. Standing at my shop one afternoon, talking with a neighbor, my attention was attracted by the arrival at the hotel of a settler's wagon from the East. With my apron on and sleeves rolled up, I went with my neighbor to greet the weary travelers and to welcome them to the hospitalities of Fort Dearborn, in accordance with the free and easy customs of 'high society' in those days. * * * * There were several young women in the party, two of them twin sisters, whom I thought particularly attractive, so much so that I remarked to my friend, after they had departed, that when I was prosperous enough so that my pantaloons and brogans could be made to meet, I was going to look up those twin sisters and marry one of them or die in trying." The same pertinacity and acumen which characterized his every undertaking carried him through seven years of toil and privation until he had won the prize, which indeed she proved to be. Their wedding took place on the 27th of October. Her twin sister married Jerome Beecher (for sketch of whom see another page).

Mrs. Cobb passed away on the 10th of May, 1888. Of her six children, only two survive. Two daughters died in infancy, and Walter, the first-born and only son, and Lenore, wife of Joseph G. Coleman, are also deceased. The others are: Maria Louisa, wife of William B. Walker, and Bertha, widow of the late William Armour.

Being a man of firm principle, Mr. Cobb has always adhered to a few simple rules of conduct, in the adoption of which any youth may hope to win moderate success, at least. He early discovered the disadvantage of being in debt, and made it a rule as soon as he got out to stay out. The

other words forming his motto are: Industry, economy, temperate habits and unswerving integrity. A few more words from the pen of Mr. Cobb will fittingly close this brief article. On the guests' register in the Vermont State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, appeared this entry over his signature: "A native of Vermont, I left Montpelier in April, 1833, and arrived at Fort Dearborn, now the city of Chicago, May 29th of the same year. I have lived in Chicago from that time to the present day. Every building in Chicago has been erected during my residence here."

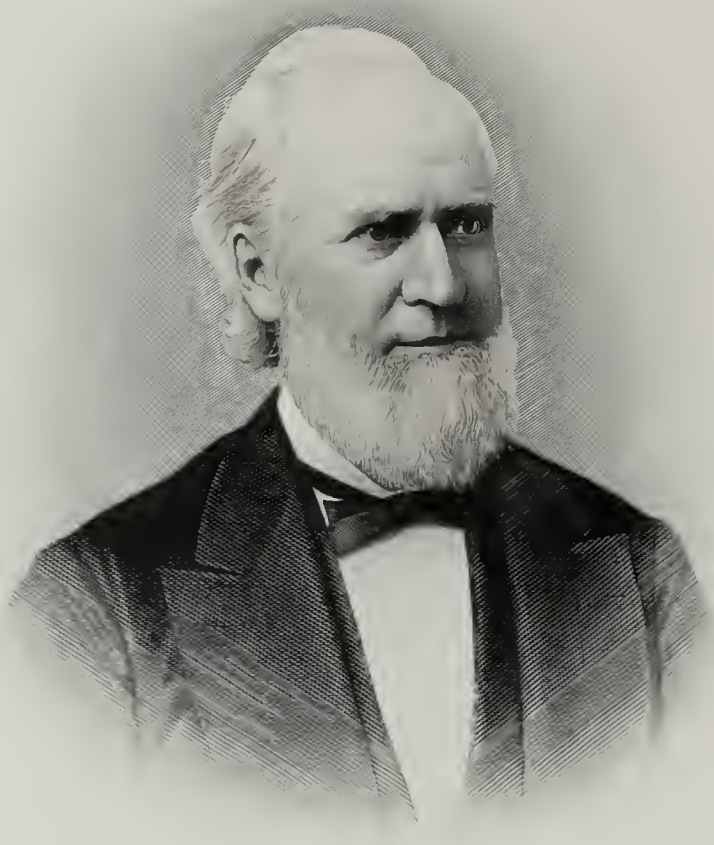
WILLIAM E. ROLLO.

WILLIAM EGBERT ROLLO is a well-known citizen of Chicago and a veteran underwriter, having been engaged in that line of business since 1850. He was born in the Parish of Gilead, Hebron Township, Tolland County, Connecticut, January 3, 1851. His parents, Ralph R. Rollo and Sibyl Post, were natives of South Windsor, Connecticut. The former was a farmer by occupation, and a son of William Rollo, who, in addition to his agricultural interests, carried on the business of a tanner and currier. Their progenitors were among the earliest colonists of Connecticut, and traced their lineage, through a long line of English ancestry, from the famous William Rollo, better known in history as William the Conqueror.

Ralph R. Rollo died in 1869, at the extreme old age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Sibyl Rollo passed away in 1833, in her fifty-first year. They were strict adherents of the Congregational faith, and observed most rigidly the rules of its creed. The names of their children were: Lucy A., who died in South Windsor, Connecticut, in 1858; Evelyn S., who died in Chicago in 1882, while the wife of Elizur W. Drake; Ralph R., who became a resident of Chicago in 1870, and died in 1872; Henry, who died in childhood; Lucinda F., Mrs. Solyman W. Grant, who departed this life at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1845; Samuel A., whose death occurred in New Jersey in 1864; and William E., whose name heads this notice.

The last-named became a student at East Windsor Academy, and completed his education at a similar institution at East Hartford, graduating therefrom at the age of eighteen years. It had been his intention to take up the study of law, but his father sternly forbade that plan, declaring that no man could simultaneously be a lawyer and a Christian. Accordingly he abandoned his cherished hopes, and in 1850 he went to Columbus, Ohio, as a representative of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. While in that city he was also the agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, the State Mutual Fire of Pennsylvania, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies. His faithful and efficient management of the business in his hands soon caused other corporations to seek his services, and in 1858 he became the General Agent of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and during the next two years established agencies in Chicago and all the principal cities of the West.

Since 1860 he has been permanently located in Chicago. In 1863 he organized the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, which included among its stockholders many of the most substantial citizens and business men of the city. This



corporation had become well established, and was doing a most flattering, lucrative business, when it was overtaken by the great holocaust of 1871, going down—in company with many other ordinarily invincible companies—before the undreamed-of assault upon its assets. The year following that disaster, through Mr. Rollo's efforts, the Traders' Insurance Company was re-established and made a successful and solid institution. After two years, owing to failing health and other great demands upon his time, he turned over the enterprise to other parties. Since that time he has been carrying on the insurance agency of William E. Rollo & Son. This firm manages the Western Department of the Girard Insurance Company, and represents a number of other leading underwriting concerns.

Mr. Rollo was married, in October, 1845, to Miss Jane T. Fuller, daughter of Gen. Asa Fuller, of Ellington, Connecticut. Mrs. Rollo is a native of the same state, born at Somers. They are the parents of two daughters and a son, Jennie Sibyl, Evelyn Lavinia and William Fuller, the last-named being a member of the firm of William E. Rollo & Son. Mr. Rollo has adhered strictly to the business of underwriting, meeting with success where men of less energy and perseverance would have despaired.

HON. JOHN G. ROGERS.

HON. JOHN GORIN ROGERS, who was for many years one of the ablest and most popular jurists in Chicago, has been thus described by previous writers:

"Nature designed him for a Judge. His mind was of the judicial order, and he would in almost any community have been sought for to occupy a place on the Bench. The high esteem in which he was held as a jurist among the entire profession was the result of a rare combination of fine legal ability and culture and incorruptible integrity, with the dignified presence, absolute courage, and graceful urbanity which characterized all his official acts. Like the poet, the Judge is born, not made. To wear the ermine worthily, it is not enough for one to possess legal acumen, be learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents and thoroughly honest. Most men are unable wholly to divest themselves of prejudice, even when acting uprightly, and are unconsciously warped in their judgment by their own mental characteristics or the peculiarities of their education. This unconscious influence is a disturbing force, a variable factor, which more or less enters into the final judgment of all men. In this ideal jurist this factor was not discernible, and practically did not exist."

Judge Rogers traced his ancestry from some of the most honorable families of Virginia, being descended from Giles Rogers, who emigrated from Worcestershire, England, to Virginia in the seventeenth century. He settled at the present village of Dunkirk, on the Mattapony River, in King and Queen County. The maiden name of his wife, whom he is supposed to have married in Virginia, was Eason, or Eastham. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, John Rogers, married Mary Byrd, daughter of Captain William Byrd, who came from England to Virginia late in the seventeenth century. Captain Byrd was a native of Cheshire, and received from the Crown a grant of land embracing most of the site of the present city of Richmond and of Manchester, on the opposite side of the James River. John Rogers was a farmer and surveyor, and lived in King and

Queen County. He also took up land on the border between Carolina and Spottsylvania Counties. His initials, with the date 1712, are carved upon a rock there. Among the descendants of John and Mary (Byrd) Rogers may be mentioned General George Rogers Clark, the noted Kentucky frontiersman, and his brother, William Clark, the explorer of the American Northwest, beside a number of prominent military men, including Colonel George Grogham, of Fort Meigs and Sandusky memory, as well as several eminent statesmen and jurists. Among the latter was Hon. John Semple, who became a United States Senator from Illinois.

In the first year of the present century, Byrd Rogers, a son of John and Mary Rogers, moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, where he soon afterward died. He had four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, George Rogers, became an eminent physician, and died at Glasgow, Kentucky, in March, 1860. He married Sarah Hensley Gorin, a daughter of General John Gorin, who served in the Continental army, and rose to the rank of Major during the War of 1812. Mrs. Sarah H. Rogers was born December 11, 1800, and died in 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers had four sons and five daughters, and two of the former became Judges. These were John Gorin Rogers, the subject of this notice, and George Clark Rogers, who became a Circuit Judge at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and died there about 1870.

John Gorin Rogers was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, December 28, 1818, and died in Chicago, January 10, 1887. His primary education was obtained at the village school, and at the age of sixteen years he entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky, an institution famous for its lectures on law, in which he acquired the foundation of his professional knowledge. Thence he went to Transylvania University at Lexington, from which he graduated in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began his practice in his native town, being a part of the time associated with his uncle, Hon. Franklin Gorin, one of the oldest lawyers of the State.

In 1857 he became a resident of Chicago, where his talents and ability soon won him a prominent position at the Bar. In 1870 he was chosen one of the five Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, a position to which he was repeatedly re-elected and continued to hold during the balance of his life. He commanded the universal respect of the people and the members of the Bar, and, though he was always nominated as a Democrat, he received the support of many leading Republicans.

Judge Rogers always took an active interest in public affairs, and previous to his elevation to the Bench he was interested in many prominent political movements, though he was never a violent partisan. In early life he was an old-line Henry Clay Whig, and in 1848, and again in 1852, he was placed on the electoral ticket of that party in Kentucky. In 1860 he became identified with the Democratic party, and was placed on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket of Illinois. In 1856 he was a member of the convention which nominated Millard Fillmore for President of the United States. Had he chosen to pursue a political career, he could, no doubt, have held some of the highest offices in the Nation; but after his election to the Bench he refrained from taking any active part in politics, contending that a Judge should be in all things strictly non-partisan, and should not lower the dignity of his office, or subject himself to a charge of prejudice or favoritism, or place himself in any position where any one might think that he had a claim on him for special favors.

Though not a total abstainer, Judge Rogers was always an advocate of the temperance cause, and at one time was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky. In 1849 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and from that time until his death was the recipient of numerous honors from the order. In 1863 he was elected Grand Master of Illinois, and in 1869 was Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. After the great Chicago fire, he was selected as one of the Chicago Odd Fellows' Relief Committee, and as treasurer of that body received and disbursed $125,000. He helped to organize the Charity Organization Society, which was formed to

promote the co-operation of all the charitable organizations of the city in 1883. In 1878 he was elected the first President of the Illinois Club, and was re-elected to that position in 1882. He was also a prominent member of the Iroquois Club.

Judge Rogers was always popular in society, where his genial love for humanity and sincerity of purpose won him a host of friends, and his name came to be a household word among the older residents of Chicago. He always manifested a deep interest in the poor and humble of his fellow-citizens, and would often stop to grasp the hand of a man of no social position, while he might merely pass with a pleasant bow a millionaire or social leader.

In 1844 Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Arabella E. Crenshaw, daughter of Hon. B. Mills Crenshaw, who afterward became Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky. Mrs. Rogers, who still survives her noble husband, is a lady of high culture and many accomplishments, and to her loving thoughtfulness and kindly assistance may be attributed much of the success achieved by her husband. They were the parents of four children, all of whom reside in Chicago. Henry, the eldest son, though finely endowed intellectually, owing to ill-health has not been actively engaged in business for many years; and George Mills Rogers, the second son, is a well known attorney and Master in Chancery; the eldest daughter is the wife of Joseph M. Rogers; and Sarah is the wife of ex-Judge Samuel P. McConnell.

EDSON KEITH.

EDSON KEITH, one of Chicago's self-made men, is numbered among the most energetic, honorable, progressive and broad-minded residents of the city. He was born at Barre, Vermont, January 28, 1833, and is a son of Martin Keith, a prominent farmer and builder of that place, who afterward became a resident of Chicago.

The Keith family in America are all descendants of Rev. James Keith, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who emigrated from Scotland about 1660. Though but sixteen years of age at that time, he was a graduate of Aberdeen College, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgewater. It is said that his first sermon was delivered from a rock in "Mill Pasture," so-called, near the river. He married Susannah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Edson, and they had nine children: James, Joseph, Samuel, Timothy, John, Jariah, Margaret, Mary and Susannah. Unto James (second) were born eight children: James, Mary, Gensham, Israel, Faithful, Esther, Jane and Simeon. The children of James (third) were: Noah, Comfort, James and Abigail. One of the children of Comfort Keith was Abijah, born June 20, 1770. He was born in Uxbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Barre, Washington County, Vermont.

Martin Keith was the second son of Abijah, and was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, February 23, 1800, and came with his father's family to Barre, Vermont, in 1804. He was married to Miss Betsey French, and had seven children: Damon, Judith, Osborn R., Edson, Byron and Elbridge Gerry.

Betsey French was one of the fourteen children of Bartholomew and Susannah French, who came to Barre from Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1791. Bartholomew French, who was one of the earliest settlers of Barre, built the first mill in that place.

He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and was born in Sutton, Massachusetts. A historian of the town of Barre says: "To this energetic man and his descendants much of the prosperity of the town, from the time of his arrival until the present day, is due." Twelve of his seventeen children lived until the youngest was past sixty years of age. At least two of his sons served in the War of 1812, and one of them, named Bartholomew, commanded a company of Vermont troops, and served as a Captain of militia for many years afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keith removed to Chicago in 1859. The former died here in 1876, at the age of nearly seventy-seven years, and the latter in 1868, aged about seventy years. They were worthy representatives of the pioneer families of New England, and cherished the same love of honor and truth for which their ancestors were conspicuous, while practicing that rigid adherence to principle which has distinguished their posterity.

Edson Keith passed his childhood upon the homestead farm and in attendance at the public school. At the age of seventeen years he went to Montpelier, where the next four years were spent. In 1854 he came to Chicago, beginning his mercantile career in this city as clerk in a retail dry-goods store. Two years later he became a salesman and collector for a wholesale house, dealing in hats, caps and furs. In 1860 he became a member of the firm of Keith, Faxon & Company, jobbers of hats, caps, furs and millinery. Since that time he has been continuously associated with that line of business, though the style of the firm has undergone a number of changes and transformations, and the volume of its transactions has been repeatedly multiplied. He is now senior member of the wholesale fancy dry-goods and millinery establishment of Edson Keith & Company, on Wabash Avenue, and President of the firm of Keith Brothers & Company, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, etc., whose place of business is on Adams Street. In addition to these, he is proprietor of Keith & Company, grain warehousemen, and is a stockholder and Director of the Metropolitan National Bank.

He has ever taken a keen interest in the growth and progress of Chicago, maintaining perfect confidence in its future greatness, and has at different times managed some extensive real-estate transactions, which not only have contributed to his personal gain, but have been important factors in the financial prosperity of the community.

But a few years had elapsed after casting in his lot with the growing metropolis before he had established a reputation for integrity of character and honorable dealing which has ever been consistently maintained, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his colleagues and coadjutors to a degree attained by few men in the West.

In 1860 Mr. Keith was happily married to Miss Woodruff, of Chicago. This union has been blessed with two sons: Edson, Jr., a graduate of Yale College and later of Columbia Law School, New York City; and Walter W., a graduate of Yale.

Though a sympathizer with Republican principles, Mr. Keith is not a strict partisan, but supports such men for public office as he deems most worthy of his confidence. And, while he does not hold membership with any religious organization, he is a liberal supporter of institutions tending to upbuild the moral and intellectual sentiment of the people. He is a patron of art and literature, and was for several terms a Vice-President of the Art Institute of Chicago. He served for three years as President of the Citizens' Association, in the inception of which he was one of the foremost movers, and which did a great work in the reform of municipal and state affairs. He was three years President of the Calumet Club, and is identified with numerous other leading clubs of Chicago and New York City. His honorable and successful career stands out on the horizon of Chicago's history, a fitting example to its rising generations of the rewards which await persistent and intelligent application, when accompanied by straightforward dealing, buttressed with regular habits and unswerving integrity of character.

John F. Eberhart

JOHN F. EBERHART.

JOHN FREDERICK EBERHART, fifth child of Abraham and Esther Eberhart (*nee* Amend), was born January 21, 1829, at Hickory, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, his early years being busily spent upon his father's farm, situated in the then new-settlement region.

In 1837 he moved with his parents to Big Bend (on the Allegheny), in Venango County, Pennsylvania, still occupying himself with agricultural pursuits, save in winter, which time was given over to district schools. At sixteen he left school, becoming himself a country pedagogue, his first charge being located at the mouth of Oil Creek (near Franklin), Pennsylvania, where, after the manner so eloquently depicted by Eggleston in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," he "boarded 'round" and received his few dollars per month for "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

The following year he took advanced tuition in drawing, writing and flourishing, afterward teaching these accomplishments to others. After some further schoolteaching, and having himself completed the curriculum of the Cottage Hill Academy at Ellsworth, Ohio, he entered Allegheny College, in 1849, whence he graduated July 2, 1853, having, like many another contemporary who has since "made his mark," worked his way through college by teaching and working upon farms. He always took a leading part in his classes, as well as in many field sports, outlifting, outjumping and outrunning all his several hundred classmates. Perhaps we may allow this to speak as a prophecy of later superior achievements. In oratory he was proficient, as is sufficiently attested by the plaudits of the several thousand auditors who attended his Fourth of July oration near his old home at Rockland, Pa., two days after his graduation.

The succeeding fall he assumed the duties of Principal of the Albright Seminary at Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. This first institution of letters founded by the Evangelical Association developed and prospered under his fostering care. And here a digression is briefly made in order to call attention to the fact that the Rev. H. W. Thomas, now pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, was a pupil of his at this time.

The first serious disappointment in his life work, as Mr. Eberhart had first planned it, occurred after two years' confinement over school duties, at which juncture several consulting doctors of medicine prognosticated a growing consumption, which he could not outlive beyond a few months at the furthest. Packing up his possessions, he set his face toward the great West, a country destined to give him that abundant measure of renewed life which he has since spent in the interest of others as well as himself. April 15, 1855, was the date of his first coming to Chicago, at which time in the then "Muddy City" he remained only a short interval, on his way to Dixon, Illinois, where for a time he edited and published an early newspaper, called the Dixon *Transcript*. About this time he also prepared and delivered lectures upon chemistry, natural philosophy, meteorology and astronomy, they being among the first popular lectures to be illustrated by practical apparatus. He also at this period traveled for New York publishing houses, and was largely instrumental in establishing district-school libraries in the state. But, best of all, in this invigorating climate, with its changes of diversified labors, attended by abundance of outdoor sports and healthy exercises, he regained and fortified that healthful virility which through more than three and a-half decades has amply sufficed to

keep him well engaged in honorable pursuits; until at this writing, through untiring self-efforts, he stands prominent and time-honored among the early educators of Illinois and the West.

On locating in Chicago, he purchased and for three years edited and published, "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," interspersing such labors by lecturing before and conducting teachers' institutes, not only in Illinois, but also in other western states, coming thus into personal contact with the leading educators of the day, such as Elihu Burritt, Henry Barnard and Horace Mann.

He was elected Superintendent of Schools of Cook County in the fall of 1859. This office he uninterruptedly held for ten years, during which time he earnestly labored to arouse a unanimity of interest and enthusiasm of which our local school history affords no parallel. Our free schools in the county up to this time had never been under proper supervision, and were when he assumed the duties in a neglected condition. But he began a thorough systematic visitation of schools, conferring with teachers and directors, organizing institutes, etc.; until, finding it impossible to secure otherwise the services of adequately qualified teachers, he began his agitation for a county normal school, and with such success, that in 1867 a school was opened at Blue Island, through provisions made by the Board of Supervisors. This school, since removed to Normal, has grown to be a power in the land, being sought by many pupils coming from long distances, and always having a large attendance roll. Among other noteworthy acts we may call to mind the following: Mr. Eberhart was among the organizers of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the first seventeen consecutive sessions of which he attended; he assisted in establishing the State Normal University, and in making many valuable changes in the state school law, including the original act authorizing counties to establish normal schools, and was the principal mover in forming the State Association of County Superintendents, which chose him for its first President. As President of the County Board of Education, he was the means of introducing the "kindergarten" into the Cook County Normal School, and also aided in establishing the system of free kindergartens in the city. During all this time he was a member of the American Institute of Instruction, as well as one of the first life members of the National Teachers' Association. Mr. Eberhart received many overtures to accept professorships and presidents' chairs in some of our leading institutions of learning, but he always declined, principally because he did not again wish to risk his health and life in such work.

Always imbued with a liking for travel and outings, and with generous tastes for a liberal, rational enjoyment and improvement of life and its grand possibilities, after a quarter of a century spent as before briefly indicated, he set about accumulating a fortune out of real estate. At the time of the panic of 1873 he was esteemed one of the millionaires of the city. However, through joint interests with others, which he had to settle, he lost his possessions, but is now again a wealthy man, and is content in making a wise use of his powers and gifts, being a liberal parent and husband, and munificent in charity donations.

Personally Mr. Eberhart is rather slender, but well proportioned, six feet in stature, of affable manners, positive in opinion, Republican in politics and of deeply religious convictions.

Christmas Day, 1864, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Matilda Charity Miller, a daughter of Joseph C. and Mercie H. Miller, of this city. This most estimable lady was born in Toronto, Canada, but in infancy was brought to the United States, where, prior to her marriage, she became a prized teacher. She has become the tenderest of mothers, and full of thoughtful kindnesses toward unfortunates in life. Six children have blessed their union, namely: Maude Winifred, born November 1, 1866, and who died February 11, 1873; John Joseph, born September 8, 1870; Frank Nathaniel, December 17, 1872; Mary Evangeline, April 3, 1875; Grace Josephine, June 4, 1877; and Wilfred, June 12, 1881, and who died December 26, 1882.

A brief genealogy of the family is here added:

The name has been variously spelled, Everhart, Everhard, Eberhardt, Eberhard and Eberhart

being the most common forms. Such changes of patronymic spelling are by no means unusual in German descendants living upon American soil; but Eberhart is believed to be the most general, as well as correct, English orthography, and is used by the branch which is the subject of this sketch.

This family, which from 1280 to 1723 (a period of four hundred and forty-three years) gave birth to counts and dukes reigning over the province of Wurtemberg, is of Swabian (Bavarian) German origin. Through the middle ages its numerous descendants have figured very conspicuously in the history of that country and the advancement of civilization. As a generation they have lived ahead of their respective years; have been a martial, well-educated, honorable and religious branch of the human race.

One Eberhart rendered invaluable assistance to Martin Luther, hero of the Reformation, since which era most of the families have belonged to the Lutheran Church. Of its many men of letters, space permits a reference only to Johannes August Eberhardt, friend of Frederick the Great, Privy Councilor to the King of Prussia, member of the Berlin Academy, one of the greatest scholars of the eighteenth century, who composed many able treatises, some of them authority to this day.

Of the sovereigns of this family, whose deeds and virtues are celebrated in prose and verse (the lyric king of German song, the immortal Schiller, pausing in Parnassian flights to do them homage), we must chronicle how "Duke Eberhard the Noble," "Duke Eberhard the Groaner" (or "Rushing Beard"), "Duke Eberhard the Mild," "Duke Eberhard with the Beard," "Duke Eberhard the Younger," "Prince Eberhard" and "Duke Leopold Eberhard" were some of the most noted rulers springing from the loins of this famous race.

The first above was the founder of the royal line, being the most daring warrior Wurtemberg has ever produced, of whom it is written:

"Then spoke Eberhard the Great,
Wurtemberg's beloved lord,—
'No great cities boast my state,
Nay, nor hills with silver stored.

"'But one treasure makes me blest,
Though the days are fierce and dread;
On each subject's loyal breast
I can safely lay my head.'

"'Eberhard!' cried one and all,
And meekly before him bowed,
'Thou art richest of us all!'
And their praise rang long and loud.'

The grandson of "The Noble" was "The Rushing Beard," whose episode connected with the fatal conduct of his son Ulrich is famed in art, compositions thereupon being hung in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington (District of Columbia), in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and two canvases in the Museum of Rotterdam; while in Wurtemberg's capital is a life-size statue in marble of "The Rushing Beard," which is among the first objects of interest to attract the attention of the visitor.

Intermarriages were made with such leading families as the Ulrichs, Rudolphs, Henrys, Fredericks, Hartmans and Ludwigs, whose names are occasionally found in the line of rulers, when a male heir was wanting to the Eberharts; or, perchance, a female sovereign for a time appears, as in the case of the Duchess Henrietta, widow of "Eberhard the Younger."

With the death of Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, in 1740, passed away the glories of the House of Hapsburg. At this era the Eberhardts also ceased to reign in Wurtemberg, being dethroned partly by their own injudicious counsels and conduct, but more especially by the then growing ascendancy of the Catholics. This was the time of self-expatriation of many of their line in quest of better fortunes, together with the civil and religious freedom of the New World.

In 1727 three brothers, Michael, Peter and Joseph, came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Of these, Michael Eberhart came from Germany in the ship "Friendship, John Davis master, landing in the City of Brotherly Love October 16, 1727. He had a son Paul, born during the voyage to America, who lived in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, until 1773, when he removed to the "Manor Settlement" near Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He had a third son, Christian, who married Anna Maria Snyder, of his native

place, where he died in 1849, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He had a second son, Abraham, who was born December 28, 1797, and who married, August 22, 1820, Esther Armend, of New Salem, Pennsylvania. At twenty-five he removed into the wilderness of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he cleared a farm and erected a sawmill on the Little Neshannock. He afterward lived in Illinois and Iowa, and was the first to take up residence in the suburb of Chicago Lawn, October 2, 1877. He died August 7, 1880, and was interred in Rose Hill Cemetery. He was a man of great good sense and stanchest probity. From him descended a fifth child, John Frederick Eberhart, the subject of the foregoing sketch.

HON. DANIEL H. PINNEY.

HON. DANIEL HYDE PINNEY, a worthy member of the Chicago Bar, and formerly Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona, is descended from one of the early Colonial families of Connecticut. His grandfather, Peter Pinney, was a native of the "Land of Steady Habits," and his parents, Martin and Nancy (Johnson) Pinney, were born in Vermont. Martin Pinney was reared in Franklin County, Vermont, and settled in Western New York about 1830. He was a carpenter and builder, and erected many of the early buildings of Orleans County, New York, where he died in 1869, at the age of seventy years. His widow is still living there, in the ninety-second year of her age. The subject of this notice is the seventh of their nine children.

Daniel H. Pinney was born in Albion, the seat of Orleans County, New York, June 2, 1837. He received the benefit of the common schools of his native town, and when still a young man joined the engineering corps employed in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, continuing in that work two years and gaining a practical knowledge which ever after proved of advantage to him. He was possessed of energy, and a worthy ambition to rise in the world, and resolved to try his fortune in the new West.

The year 1856 found him in Chicago, looking for any honorable employment. For about two years he worked as a clerk and in various occupations, and in the mean time set his mind on the study of law. Going to Michigan City, Indiana, he entered the office of J. A. Thornton, a leading attorney of that place. When business called him to Joliet, Illinois, he continued his studies in the office of Snapp & Breckenridge, and applied himself with such industry and aptitude that he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in the fall of 1861.

His first experience as a practical lawyer was obtained in the town of Wilmington, Will County, this State, where he practiced two years with moderate success. At the end of this period he returned to Joliet and continued his way into the confidence and esteem of the public. This is shown by the fact that he was five times elected City Attorney of Joliet, and in 1876 he was the successful candidate, as an Independent, for a seat in the General Assembly. He espoused the cause of Judge David Davis as candidate for the United States Senate, and as an active and aggressive worker, was largely instrumental in the success of that candidacy. He continued his law practice in Joliet until 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur to a position on the Supreme Bench of Arizona, which he filled with credit to all concerned for four years.

After spending a year in California, Judge Pinney returned to Illinois, settling in Chicago, where he has continued in practice since. He is an exceptionally able trial lawyer, and has handled a wide range of cases, many of them taking him to the Supreme Courts of adjoining and distant States. He is, withal, a very modest man, and gets no more credit than he is entitled to. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Sons of New York. Being an independent thinker, he has not allied himself with any organizations other than social ones. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and attended the Englewood church of that denomination as long as he dwelt near it. He was an original Lincoln Republican, and was for many years an active campaigner, but retains his independence of party lines, and acts in elections according to his faith in respective candidates.

In 1865, at Albion, New York, Mr. Pinney was married to Miss Mary, daughter of John B. Lee, a prominent citizen of that town, which was Mrs. Pinney's birthplace. She died in 1872, leaving a son, William Lee Pinney, now in business at Phœnix, Arizona. In 1874 Mr. Pinney married Miss Mary E. Bowman, of Shawneetown, Illinois, a native of Kentucky, who has borne him three children, Harry Bowman, Sidney Breese and Nannie E. Pinney, aged, respectively, nineteen, seventeen and nine years.

FRED E. R. JONES.

FRED ELLSWORTH RANDOLPH JONES. To what extent the character of an individual is molded by the circumstances and conditions which surround him is a problem that admits of almost unlimited discussion. But no student of human nature will attempt to deny that the environments of childhood exert a powerful influence upon the life of the future man or woman. A thorough business training, begun at an early age, and vigorously adhered to in mature years, while it may dwarf some of the finer sensibilities and smother many of the noblest attributes of a man's nature, seldom fails to develop a capable, systematic and successful business man.

Mr. Jones was born at Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan, January 18, 1860, and is a son of Aaron C. Jones and Carrie R. Clarke. A. C. Jones was born in New York, and came, during his childhood, with his parents to Michigan. They settled near Adrian, where his father, Abner Jones, became a prominent farmer. The latter was a native of New York. Aaron C. Jones was a master marble-cutter, but being troubled with weakness of the lungs, which was aggravated by the pursuit of this calling, he abandoned it. In 1868 he came to Chicago and engaged in the fire-insurance business, which occupied his attention until the great fire. The spring following this disaster he contracted a severe cold, which developed consumption and terminated his life. His death occurred in 1874, at the age of forty-five years.

Mrs. Carrie R. Jones, who still resides in Chicago, was born in Goshen, Indiana, where her father's death occurred about the time she was eleven years of age. Her mother's maiden name was Randolph, and she was a relative of the noted Virginia family of that name—the Randolphs of Roanoke. Her grandfather, who was a man of considerable means and influence, devoted much time and money to the cause of the American colonies during the Revolutionary War. During the progress of that struggle he made an expedition to the West Indies in the interests of the Na-

tional Government, leaving his motherless children in charge of a neighbor and friend. His absence was unexpectedly prolonged, and during this time the neighbor moved across the Ohio River to the western frontier, and the family was never re-united.

The subject of this sketch attended the public school until twelve years of age, at which time, owing to his father's failing health, he was obliged to abandon his studies and begin the battle of life. He obtained employment in the insurance office of the late George C. Clarke, his first position being that of errand boy. Under the instruction and training of his kind employer, he rapidly developed an aptitude for business and was promoted to more responsible positions. At the age of twenty years he became the bookkeeper and confidential man of the concern, with which he continued to be identified until 1893. Few boys of his age had to contend with the stern, realistic problems of life to such a degree as he, but, with the advice and counsel of his employer and aided and sustained by his mother's counsel, he made the most of his opportunities. He attended night schools at intervals and subsequently became a teacher of bookkeeping to night classes at the Chicago Athenæum.

In January, 1893, he was made City Manager in Chicago of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, which position he has filled up to this time with credit to himself and the mutual advantage of the parties concerned. He now occupies one of the finest suites of offices in the city, being located in the new and modern Association Building.

Few people who know Mr. Jones as an able, thorough-going business man are aware that beneath his calm, sedate and unemotional exterior, there are veins of sentiment, philosophy and enthusiasm which are seldom allowed to assert themselves during business hours. His more intimate associates, however, know him as a man of refined and cultivated tastes, who has given considerable attention to the study of vocal music and other arts. He is a member of the Apollo and Mendelssohn Clubs. He takes little interest in political or other public movements, but feels a deep concern in the development of the intellectual and spiritual sentiments of mankind.

BERNHARD M. WIEDINGER.

BERNHARD MARIA WIEDINGER, an educator of prominence and one of the oldest members of Chicago's German colony, believed in the brotherhood of man and the equality of all before the law, and this brief sketch of his life will show a little of the much he did for the emancipation of the down-trodden from oppression and slavery, as well as something of his efforts in educating and preparing for the responsibilities of after life many of the active and influential citizens of Chicago.

Professor Wiedinger was born at Engen, near Constance, in Baden, Germany, on the 15th of August, 1826. His ancestors, though not titled, were persons of property and influence, and were among the leading citizens of the municipality in which they dwelt.

Abraham de Santa Clara, a monk and author of distinction some centuries past, was a near relative of Professor Wiedinger's maternal ancestor of several generations ago. Among the hostages shot by General Moreau in the Napoleonic wars, and whose bones were recently interred with great honor, was an ancestor on the maternal side. For a political offense another gave up his life under the leaden prison roof of Venice.

His father, George, served as an officer in the French army in the famous Peninsular campaign, and with his brothers was in the Government employ, he being engaged in arboriculture and viti-

culture, and having charge of a large number of men. George Wiedinger died some time in the fifties, aged seventy-seven. His wife, Apollonia, *nee* Fricker, died in 1848, at the age of fifty-six. This couple were the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom grew up to years of maturity, all the others dying in early childhood. The eldest child was George, the second Julius Batiste, and Bernhard was the youngest.

Bernhard Wiedinger obtained at Constance the education afforded by the real school and gymnasium, and later attended the Heidelberg University. There he spent two years, and was noted alike for his knowledge of languages and musical versatility. The noted rebellion of 1848 broke out while he was a student at the university, he being then twenty-two years old, and enrolled as a soldier. Young Wiedinger had imbibed in his studies a fierce and unquenchable love of liberty, and hatred of all forms of oppression and tyranny, and did not hesitate to cast his lot with the Revolutionists and share in the dangers that the uprising brought to those who participated in it. He saw bloody work, and was several times wounded. A wound which he received in the head was of a serious nature. The collapse of the Revolution brought swift and summary punishment to many who had raised their hands for liberty. Among those who were taken was young Wiedinger. Until two days before his trial all who were tried were sentenced to death and executed. His punishment was severe, on account of his having been enrolled in the army. He received a sentence of ten years in prison, seven months of which were spent in solitary confinement. After spending something over a year in prison, by the aid of friends he escaped to Switzerland, and later went to France. In the latter country, on account of a speech he made at a demonstration by Republicans, he was compelled to leave the political asylum he had sought in Europe, and come to America, where his efforts in the cause of freedom were destined to be farther-reaching and more successful than they had been in countries where oppression had crystalized in monarchy.

Arriving in the United States in 1851, he remained for a time at Philadelphia, where he had distant relatives. He at once began to learn the language of the country, and in order to do so in what he thought would be the most successful way, he obtained employment on a farm where he would hear only English spoken. He remained on the farm one month, and in after life he often jocosely said that in that time he learned just five words, "breakfast, dinner and supper, horse and harness." He was not long, however, in acquiring a knowledge of English. Among his earliest acts was filing a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the republic whose political institutions were so dear to him.

His first permanent employment was as traveling salesman for a Philadelphia book house, and in that business he remained for some time and traveled much. He early became an enthusiastic worker in the cause of the abolition of slavery. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1854, and stumped the state of Indiana with Oliver P. Morton for that party, speaking in German. Later, he went to Kansas, where he thought his efforts in the abolition cause would be more helpful, and there had charge of a station of the "underground railroad," as it was called, for the aid of slaves escaping from the South. He spent some time in the law office of Sherman & Ewing, and was assistant Secretary of the famous Topeka Convention. John Brown numbered him among his band, and when he planned his historic raid on Harper's Ferry sent for him; but he arrived at the place of rendezvous twelve hours too late. In the early part of 1860 he started an abolition paper at St. Joseph, Missouri, but one night a mob visited his office, threw his type and presses into the river, and he was compelled to seek a more promising field of operations. Coming to Illinois, he recruited a company of one hundred men for the famous Hecker regiment, and was elected Captain. On account of defective sight, caused by injury to his eyes when a child, he was prevented from going to the front.

Soon afterward he came to Chicago and bought out a German school of small proportions and engaged in the work of education. He was very

successful as a teacher, and soon had three hundred pupils in attendance. Later he organized a company which built a schoolhouse on the corner of La Salle Avenue and Superior Street. His health failing, he was compelled to give up teaching in 1868 and seek outdoor employment. Subsequently he gave private lessons, was a clerk in the postoffice for a year, and also held a position in the City Clerk's office for two years. A portion of the time between 1868 and 1878, when his health permitted, he was engaged in teaching. He spent a part of this time in the school, but most of the time as a private tutor. In those years, beside the misfortune of bad health, he suffered the loss of his schoolhouse and household goods in the great fire.

In 1865 Mr. Wiedinger was married to Miss Mary D. Moulton, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Judge Jotham Tilden Moulton, of Chicago. Mrs. Wiedinger is a descendant of ancestors who helped build up the New England States. Her father, born October 8, 1808, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, where the poet Longfellow was one of his teachers. He graduated from Harvard Law School, where he was a classmate of Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, with the latter of whom he maintained a lifelong friendship. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he bought a third-interest in the Chicago *Tribune*, which he sold a year later. He held the office of Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, and United States Commissioner and Master in Chancery, which last office he held until after the fire. His death occurred in 1881. Mr. Moulton was the son of Dr. Jotham Moulton, and grandson of Colonel Moulton, who died in 1777, after serving one year in the struggle for independence. Mrs. Wiedinger has been a teacher for a large part of her life, rendering valuable assistance to her husband in his profession. She has also written for the press, contributing translations, original stories and poetry.

Mr. Wiedinger left three sons: George T., Bernhard M. and Frank A. The first of these is a lawyer, the second is engaged in real-estate work, and the third has chosen the newspaper profession.

Mr. Wiedinger was one of those earnest and tireless men whose energies keep them always employed. As a friend of freedom, he took an active part in the great moral struggle that preceded the appeal to arms, in which he was unable to engage on account of physical infirmity, but to the aid of which his most effective assistance in every other way was given. He aided in the organization of the Republican party, in order that a bulwark of freedom might be established, and stood in the forefront of progress of that party till 1888, when he considered the party had gone from the position it formerly occupied, and he then joined the ranks of the Democracy. As an educator, he took a place among the leading Germans of Chicago, and his worth as a teacher is often testified by the leading German-American citizens of Chicago, who were his pupils and life-long friends. He was liberal in his ideas and progressive in his work, and said that, if he had done nothing else, he had made it impossible to have a successful German school in Chicago without having an English teacher in it. In the organization of societies of various kinds he took a leading part. He was one of the organizers and President of the Turners' Association of Chicago, also one of the organizers of the Schiller Liedertafel, and its musical director. In recent years a bowling club, composed of his former pupils, assumed the name of "Wiedinger's Boys."

In physique Mr. Wiedinger was a powerful man, and a complete master of the art of self-defense. Once, when attacked by three ruffians, he knocked one down with his fist, kicked over another, and the third, seeing the condition of his companions, fled for safety. He was a prolific writer in his early years, and the habit of contributing to the newspapers he kept up through life. As a friend, a husband and father, he showed those rare characteristics that endeared him to his familiars. His gentle, confiding nature, his domesticity and devotion to his family were apparent to all.

S. J. Jones

SAMUEL J. JONES, M. D., LL. D.

SAMUEL J. JONES, M. D., LL. D., is a native of Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, born March 22, 1836. His father, Doctor Robert H. Jones, was a practicing physician in the Keystone State for a third of a century, and died in 1863. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah M. Ekel, is a member of one of the pioneer families of the old town of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of Swiss and Huguenot descent. At the age of seventeen, their son Samuel, having finished his preparatory studies, in the fall of 1853, entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated four years later with the degree of A. B. In 1860 he received the degree of A. M., and in 1884 was honored by his *alma mater* with the degree of LL. D. His choice of a vocation in life was no doubt influenced by his father's successful practice of medicine, and at an early age he determined to follow in his father's professional footsteps. Accordingly, on leaving college, he began the study of medicine, which he pursued for three years under his father's supervision. In the fall of 1858 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after pursuing the studies prescribed in the curriculum of the medical department of that institution, took the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1860, just thirty years after the father had graduated from the same university.

The advantages and opportunities for observation and adventure presented by the United States naval service proved too attractive for the young practitioner to resist, and he became one of the competitors in the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon. He successfully passed the examination, and received his appointment just before the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, and entered upon a life which, for activity, change, excitement and opportunity for acquiring experience, should have fully satisfied his desires in those particulars. He first saw service on board the United States steam frigate "Minnesota," which sailed under sealed orders from Boston, May 8, 1861, as flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron. Three months later he was present at the battle of Hatteras Inlet, which resulted in the capture of the Confederate forts with fifteen hundred prisoners, and ended the blockade-running there. This was the first naval battle ever fought in which steamships were used and kept in motion while in action. In January, 1862, Doctor Jones was detached from the "Minnesota" and detailed as Surgeon of Flag-Officer Goldsborough's staff, on the expedition of Burnside and Goldsborough, which resulted in the capture of Roanoke Island. Later he was assigned to duty as Staff Surgeon under Commander Rowan, and was present at the capture of Newbern, Washington and other points on the inner waters of North Carolina.

Soon afterward Doctor Jones accompanied an expedition up the Nansemond River for the relief of the Union forces engaged in repelling General Longstreet's advance on Suffolk, Virginia. This force was under the command of Lieutenant Cushing, of Albemarle fame, and Lieutenant Lamson. In the spring of 1863 Doctor Jones was assigned to duty at Philadelphia, there passed a second examination, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and assigned to duty at Chicago, where, among other duties, he was engaged as Examining Surgeon of candidates for the medical corps destined for naval service in the Mississippi River Squadron. While occupying this position he was ordered to visit various military prisons, and there examined more than three thousand Confederate prisoners who had requested permission to enlist in the Federal service, and who were accepted and assigned to men-of-war on foreign stations. He was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," of Admiral Farragut's West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in 1864, and was soon after assigned to duty as Surgeon of the New Orleans Naval Hospital, where he was at the close of the Rebellion. In the fall of 1865 he was sent to Pensacola, Florida, as Surgeon of the navy yard and naval hospital. In 1866 he was again assigned to duty at Chicago, where he remained until the marine rendezvous there was closed, in the same year. In 1867 he was ordered to the frigate "Sabine," the practice ship for naval apprentices, cruising along the Atlantic Coast, which was his last active service in the navy.

In 1868, after eight years' continuous service, Surgeon Jones resigned to devote his attention to private practice. Not long after he was elected delegate from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the medical associations of Europe, and was, at the same time, commissioned by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to report on hospital and sanitary matters of England and the continent. He attended the meetings of the societies at Oxford, Heidelberg and Dresden, and in the month of September, at the last place, participated in organizing the first Otological Congress ever held. Combining travel with study, he enjoyed the remainder of the year in visiting various parts of Europe and investigating medical and sanitary affairs, giving special attention to diseases of the eye and of the ear. On his return to the United States he resumed practice in Chicago in 1868. Soon after he was elected President of the Board of Examining Surgeons for United States Pensions at Chicago, and was also made a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and there established the department for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, with which he has since been connected.

In 1870 Doctor Jones was again elected a delegate from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the European associations, and, during his stay abroad, spent some months in research and investigation. In the same year he was elected to the newly-established chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University Medical School, a position he continues to hold. He also established the eye and ear department in Mercy Hospital and in the South Side Dispensary, having charge of each of them for about ten years. For a number of years he was one of the attending staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society to the Centennial International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and in 1881 represented the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine at the Seventh International Medical Congress at London. The Ninth International Medical Congress was held in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1887, and of this Doctor Jones was a member. He was President of the section of otology, and was *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee, whose duty it was to arrange the preliminary organization of the congress.

In 1889 Doctor Jones was elected President of the American Academy of Medicine, whose objects, as stated in its constitution, are: "First, to bring those who are alumni of collegiate, scientific and medical schools into closer relations with each other. Second, to encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before entering upon the

study of medicine. Third, to extend the bounds of social science, to elevate the profession, to relieve human suffering and prevent disease."

Doctor Jones, as may be inferred from the reading of the foregoing recital of his services in his profession, is an enthusiastic worker and an able physician, whose genial manner and success in practice have made him widely known. His labors in the many societies of which he has been a member have been ably supplemented by the product of his pen, which has been directed toward raising the standard of the practice of medicine. His writings have frequently appeared in medical journals, and for several years he was editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, one of the leading periodicals of the country. He has successfully applied himself to acquiring knowledge pertaining to his specialty, and for twenty years has been recognized by both the medical profession and the public as authority on all matters pertaining to ophthalmology and otology. He has always stood high in the esteem of the profession, and has been active and influential in its councils and deliberations. His fine personal appearance, genial manners, fund of entertaining conversation, and frank, manly deportment have made him a favorite, both as an individual and a practitioner, and drawn to him a large clientele.

He has never held any political office, but has preferred the reward which has come to him, unsought, in his profession and in literature and science. He has for a quarter of a century been a member of the Chicago Academy of Science, and he is one of its Board of Trustees. He is also President of the Western Association of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Illinois Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest Greek-letter society in the United States, founded in 1776, whose membership has always been restricted and conferred as a recognition of scholarship.

When the Illinois Naval Militia was organized as a part of the National Naval Reserve, he was solicited to give that organization the benefit of his large experience in the naval service in the War of the Rebellion, and he is now Surgeon of the First Battalion, and has taken an active interest in its development.

WILLIAM O. KEELER.

WILLIAM O. KEELER, who after an active career is spending his declining years at the home of his only surviving son, No. 6818 Wright Street, Englewood, was born in Danbury, Conn., on January 1, 1819. His paternal grandfather, of Scotch descent, was extensively engaged in farming, and gave to each of his children as they married considerable tracts of land. His death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Abraham G. and Sarah (Dan) Keeler, parents of William O., were natives of Connecticut. The father followed farming in that locality until his death, which occurred December 23, 1836, at the age of sixty-two years. He was drafted for service in the War of 1812, but hired a substitute. His wife lived until 1860, passing away at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, under the influence of which church her children were reared.

William O. Keeler is the sole survivor of a family of eight sons and two daughters. He was reared in his native town, and at the age of seventeen began learning the hatter's trade. For some years he engaged in the manufacture of hats and in merchandising, devoting his time and attention to those enterprises throughout his business

career. He established the first hat manufactory in Yonkers, N. Y., employing eighty workmen, which was considered a large force at that time.

On the 26th of April, 1843, Mr. Keeler was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Stuart Clark, daughter of Sallu P. and Hannah (Benedict) Clark. Eight children were born of their union, six sons and two daughters. Ella, now deceased, was the wife of J. Deville Dennis. William P. married Miss Temperance Hayward, daughter of Ambrose D. and Martha (Wiley) Hayward, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Massachusetts. They have two children, William P. and Martha Abigail. William P. Keeler has since April, 1872, held the responsible position of City Cashier in the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co. He and his wife are members of the Englewood Christian Church. On the 11th of May, 1864, while yet a boy, he enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, joining the one hundred day men and becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, U. S. A., continuing in the service until the 25th of October. Frederick S. and Isaac Ward were the next younger, but are now deceased, as also Frank, twin brother of Fannie. The latter is the wife of Walter Colby, of Chicago, and they have two children, Otis Keeler and Abigail Stuart. Susan C. and Charles L. have also passed away, and the mother of this family, who was a devoted member of the Christian Church, died May 17, 1889, in her sixty-seventh year.

In 1852, William O. Keeler went to California in search of gold, and after a two-years stay returned to Danbury, Conn., remaining there until the fall of 1854. He then came to Chicago and opened the first hat, cap and fur store on Randolph Street, under the old Matteson House, occupying this stand for a number of years. He afterward removed to a new block on the opposite side of the street, conducting the business until 1861. He then accepted a clerkship with a hat house on Clark Street, near Lake, and later at No. 77 Lake Street, in the Tremont Block, remaining there until 1866. In that year he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, which calling he pursued for a limited time only. His later years have been mostly spent in the manufacture of dress hats, but in the spring of 1894, after passing his seventy-fifth milestone, the infirmities of age compelled him to give up work. Father and son have never been separated in their lives except for comparatively brief intervals, the home of the one having always been the home of the other.

ALBERT WILSON KELSO.

ALBERT WILSON KELSO, of Chicago, occupies the responsible position of chief clerk in the office of the Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The record of his life is as follows: A native of Shippensburgh, Pa., he was born on the 22d of October, 1859, and is a son of James W. and Anna B (Shade) Kelso. His father was also a native of Shippensburgh, and died in that town when the son was only six months old. By trade he was a painter and decorator, and did a good business along that line. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Kelso married Henry High, and is now residing in Wilson, Kan.

Mr. Kelso whose name heads this record attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, thus becoming familiar with the common English branches of learning. His knowledge has since been greatly supplemented by reading, experience and observation, and he has thus be-

come a well-informed man. At the age of eighteen he emigrated westward, removing with the family to Wilson, Kan. From the age of eight years he had been accustomed to work in a brickyard, and also engaged in other labor, thus contributing to his own support. He is a self-made man, and whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts.

While living in Wilson, Kan., Mr. Kelso sought and obtained a position as night clerk in a hotel. Later he removed to Russell, Kan., where he was employed in the same capacity. In May, 1880, he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and removed to Wallace, Kan. For seven years he continued his connection with that road, becoming chief clerk in the Division Superintendent's office at Wallace, his merit and ability winning him a promotion to which he was justly entitled. Later he was in the office of the Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Omaha, and on the 27th of April, 1887, he engaged with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Topeka, Kan., occupying a position as clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Roadways. In August, 1890, he came to Chicago as chief clerk in the office of the Assistant General Manager, which position he now holds. He discharges his duties with promptness and fidelity, and wins the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact.

Turning from the public to the private life of Mr. Kelso, it is noted that in June, 1883, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Spahr, daughter of John and Mary Spahr, who were residents of Carlisle, Pa. The family circle now includes four children, a son and three daughters: Mary, Edith, Newton and Nora.

Socially, Mr. Kelso is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken high rank in the order, belonging to Topeka Commandery and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. From his boyhood he has been an advocate of Republican principles, and since attaining his majority he has cast his vote for the men and measures of that party. He is an accurate and reliable scribe, who has won his way to his present responsible position by his own unaided efforts. His integrity, industrious habits and systematic business methods inspire the confidence of his superior officers, and his many admirable social qualities have gained him numerous personal friends.

WALES TOBEY

WALES TOBEY, a leading citizen of Worth Township, claims New York as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred near Plattsburg, on the 28th of September, 1831. His parents were Jesse and Statira (De Kalb) Tobey. The father, who was born in Champlain, N. Y., was an attorney by profession and became a large land-owner and iron-founder. He traveled extensively through the West, and in the community where he lived was recognized as one of its most prominent business men. His death occurred in Plattsburg, N. Y., in July, 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. The Tobey family was of English origin. Jesse Tobey, Sr., the grandfather of Wales, was one of four brothers who in an early day came to America. The others settled in Connecticut, Vermont and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Statira Tobey was a native of the Empire State, but her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and were of German descent. Her death occurred in 1841.

Wales Tobey spent his boyhood days upon a

farm in Jay Township, Essex County, N. Y., and attended the public schools and an academy. Thus he acquired a good English education, which well fitted him for the practical duties of life. At the age of nineteen he left home and entered upon his business career as book-keeper and salesman in a mercantile establishment in Newport, Mich., where he was employed for three years. He believed it would be to his advantage to begin business in the West, and his judgment was not at fault, as the years have shown. He worked for the firm of E. B. & S. Ward, relatives of his grandmother. When the three years had passed, he went to Grand Haven, Mich., where he began business on his own account as a dealer in wood, furnishing steamboats on the lake. In 1851 he became a resident of Milwaukee, and thence went to Strong's Landing, Wis. The following spring he came to Cook County, Ill., settling in Worth Township.

In 1856, Mr. Tobey purchased his present farm near Worth Station. It was then a tract of wild land, but he at once began to clear and cultivate it, and now has a finely improved farm, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. He has bought and sold considerable real estate, and this branch of his business has also proved to him a good source of income. For ten years after locating on his farm, his nearest postoffice was Blue Island, a distance of nine miles, but through his efforts offices were established at Worth, South Mount Forest and Grosskopf. For a year after this result was attained the mail was brought from Blue Island by private enterprise, for the Government had not then established a mail route. Mr. Tobey, in connection with two other men, supported the mail route by subscription.

On the 8th of January, 1858, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage with Elizabeth Van Horn, daughter of A. C. Van Horn, of Homer, Ill. They had three children: John Dillon, a dealer in hay, grain and ice, in Chicago; Emma, wife of F. Hepperley, of Norfolk, Neb.; and Marion, wife of John Elliott, of Winside, Neb. The mother of this family passed away February 14, 1870, at the age of thirty years. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Tobey was married to his second wife, Elizabeth M. Burt, daughter of Alvin Burt, of Westport, N. Y., January 8, 1874. She was the mother of one child, Charles Clifford Tobey. She passed away June 14, 1892, at the age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Tobey attends the services of the Methodist Church at Worth, which was built upon land contributed by him. In earlier years he was a Republican, but since the formation of the Prohibition party has been identified with that movement. He has never sought, nor would he accept, public office. He has witnessed the marvelous development of Chicago and Cook County for more than forty years, and has borne no small part therein, ever striving to promote the moral and intellectual growth of the community as well as its material prosperity.

HIRAM PRATT CRAWFORD

HIRAM PRATT CRAWFORD, a real-estate dealer of Crawford's Station, Chicago, is a native of the Empire State, his birth having occurred in Buffalo on the 3d of January, 1831. He is a son of Peter Crawford, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work. He attended the public schools of Buffalo and Chicago. At the age of nineteen, he was established by his

father in a lumber-yard in Marengo; and when the railroad was extended to Belvidere, he removed to that place, whence he afterward went to Rockford, Ill. In 1855, he became a resident of Galesburg, where he carried on business for two years. Since 1857, he has resided at the old homestead, where he is engaged in looking after his extensive real-estate interests. The original farm purchased by his father has constantly increased in value, and now includes some of the most valuable suburban property adjacent to the city.

In 1870, Mr. Crawford married Miss Sarah A. Launt, daughter of Lewis Launt, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., the birthplace of Mrs. Crawford. Three children graced this union, namely: Sadie B., wife of M. D. Broadway, of Chicago; Nettie S., and Jessie L., deceased. The parents and their children hold membership with the Baptist Church. In his political views, Mr. Crawford is a Republican, and stanchly advocates the principles of that party. He has filled various positions of trust, having been Assessor, Tax Collector and Superintendent of Public Works in Cicero Township. Mr. Crawford is a gentleman of rare physical strength for one of his years. He is kindly in manner, hospitable, and deeply interested in the growth and progress of Chicago.

FRANK H. NOVAK.

FRANK H. NOVAK, a leading attorney of West Pullman, was born near Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa, on the 16th of November, 1862, and is a son of Frank and Barbara Novak, who are still living on a farm near Iowa City. The former is a native of Vienna, Austria. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1858, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson County, Iowa. He is now one of its most extensive farmers and representative citizens. His wife, who was born near Praug, Austria, is a daughter of Frank and Mary Hiek, early settlers of Lynn County, Iowa, who emigrated to America from Praug, Austria, in 1855.

In taking up the personal history of our subject, we present to our readers the life record of one who is both widely and favorably known in this section of Cook County. After attending the common schools, he entered the Iowa City Commercial College, from which he was graduated in the Class of '85. He then engaged in teaching for several terms, and met with good success in that line of work. He afterward became a student in the Iowa State University, of Iowa City, and, on the completion of the collegiate course, entered the law department, having determined to become a member of the legal profession. He received his diploma in 1889, and was thereby entitled to admission to the Bar and to practice in the federal courts.

Immediately after completing his law studies, Mr. Novak opened an office in Iowa City, and was there engaged in business until August, 1893, when he crossed the Mississippi into Illinois and located at West Pullman, where he has since made his home, becoming the leading attorney of that growing suburb, and doing business as a lawyer and loan and collection agent. He is also interested in real-estate and in live-stock investments near Iowa City, where the breeding of English Shire horses and Red Polled cattle is made a specialty.

On the 28th of March, 1890, Mr. Novak was united in marriage with Miss Nellie M. Burke, daughter of Thomas Burke, a resident of Oxford, Iowa. The lady is a native of Ottawa, Illinois. Their union has been blessed with one child, Marie Barbara.

The parents both attend the Catholic Church. Mr. Novak is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Democrat, and warmly advocates the principles of that party. He has held a number of public offices, was Township Clerk both in Lucas and Monroe Townships of Johnson County, Iowa, was Assessor of Monroe Township, and filled other positions of public trust. Mr. Novak is a gentleman of pleasing address, good business judgment and marked professional ability, making friends of all with whom he comes in contact in either business or social relations.

JOHN J. LEAHY, M. D.

JOHN J. LEAHY, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Lemont, was born in April, 1863, and is a native of County Limerick, Ireland. His father, Thomas Leahy, was a native of Tipperary, and his mother, Margaret Leahy, of Kitteely. The Doctor acquired his primary education in the national schools of the Emerald Isle, and then began the study of medicine in the College of Surgeons in Dublin, where he remained for three years. In 1883, he emigrated from Ireland, and in September of that year reached Chicago, where he became a student in Rush Medical College. He there spent two years, and still another year in the Cook County Hospital.

In April, 1885, Dr. Leahy acted upon the advice given to the young men of America by the sage of Chappaqua and went West, settling at Delmar Junction, Clinton County, Iowa. Attracted by the inducements offered at Lemont, however, he, in the autumn of the year 1885 settled in this place, where he has enjoyed a large and constantly increasing practice. Much of the time Dr. Leahy has been employed by corporations working large forces of men. From 1886 to 1891, he was surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and during the year 1892 he was physician and surgeon for the firm of Frazier & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery at Chicago, where he was busily engaged, having in charge a thousand men and their families. Since the beginning of 1894, he has been physician and surgeon to the Illinois Stone Company, and also to Section 5 of the Drainage Canal at Lemont, in addition to his general practice.

In 1887, Dr. Leahy married Miss Margaret Reardon, of Lemont, daughter of Thomas and Helen Reardon, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Three bright and beautiful children, two girls and a boy, have blessed this union. They are Clara Louise, John J. and Marion. Dr. Leahy's cheerful disposition makes him many friends, professionally and otherwise, and he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He has one brother in this country, Rev. Patrick Leahy, of Lyons, Iowa.

C. H. McCormick

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, measured by his achievements and their influence upon mankind, must rank as one of the greatest benefactors of modern times. This statement is, perhaps, a comprehensive one, but it is not unwarranted by facts, and indeed was given an authoritative stamp when, in the latter years of Mr. McCormick's life, he was chosen a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, on the ground of his having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man. Why this broad and generous tribute? Why is the name of Cyrus Hall McCormick remembered and honored, and why will his memory hold a sacred niche in Fame's enduring temple throughout all coming time? To answer queries of this nature we must give a brief sketch of the life, the influences, and the labors of him concerning whom they are asked.

The McCormick family lived in Rockbridge County, Virginia. They were descendants of an early settler in that portion of the State, who had been invited thither by the fertile fields lying in the broad valley between the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge mountain ranges. It was here that Cyrus Hall McCormick was born on the 15th of February, 1809. His parents were Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, and their circumstances, while perhaps not warranting luxurious living, were, nevertheless, conducive to comfort and the peaceful enjoyments common to that period. It was an era when modern frivolities and diversions were comparatively unknown, and when the hearts of men and women found their sweetest solace in the regularly recurring services held in the little church. Light literature was there unknown, and books of travel, history and biography were almost equally scarce. As a consequence, the Bible was much read in the homes of the people, and its precepts were more carefully instilled into the minds of its students than is common in this push-and-hurry age of ours. The parents of young McCormick were recognized by their neighbors as the possessors of marked ability and integrity of character, and their lives and actions were shaped in conformity with the best ideals of Christianity.

It was amid surroundings such as these that the subject of this sketch acquired those traits which mark the career of the successful man, and to which men of all times and of all nations have paid the tribute of their admiration and their praise. This schooling of his character at home was supplemented by young McCormick's attendance upon the "Old Field" school, where the rudiments of book knowledge were acquired, and this was further enhanced by an evident desire for knowledge not found in books, a knowledge of the practical, of the common things about him. Genius is rarely an accidental trait, and it will be seen that the natural environments in which young Cyrus lived were shaping his destiny. His father was a man of more than ordinary ability, himself a student throughout all the years of his life, with an inclination toward invention, and indeed an inventor in fact, as several useful devices are accredited to his ingenuity in this line. He was extensively engaged in farming, and had upon his premises both blacksmith and wood-working shops for the prompt repairing of the various farm implements, as occasion demanded. He appears to have been fond of the workshop, and it was but natural that he should give considerable time and attention to the

construction of experimental devices as they suggested themselves to him. Among some of the improvements resulting from his experiments were a hemp-breaking machine, a threshing-machine, and a blacksmith's bellows. As early as 1809, he conceived the idea of a grain-cutting mechanism, and in the summer of 1810 his conception had assumed a tangible form and was taken into the field for practical test. The cutting device consisted of a system of rotary saws, revolving past the edges of stationary knives, so as to cut like shears. A witness who saw its performance in the grain field described it as "a somewhat frightful looking piece of machinery when moving." It failed to meet the expectations of its inventor and was laid aside, though the idea of the reaper kept possession of him for several years thereafter, and he in fact made one or two subsequent attempts to perfect the machine, but without success.

To his father's experiments and failures young Cyrus paid much attention, and it is not unlikely that at an early age he brought himself to believe that he would some time bring order out of the chaos which had marked the elder's reaper-inventing career. He had a natural liking for mechanical inventions, and spent a goodly portion of his time in his father's workshops, becoming quite an adept in the use of the various tools. At the age of fifteen he made a grain cradle, by the use of which he was enabled to go into the harvest field and keep pace with the older laborers. A little later he constructed a hill-side plow, a practical and useful invention, which threw alternate furrows either right or left. This was patented, but was in turn superseded by his horizontal self-sharpening plow. It was at the age of twenty-two that he determined to devote his energies to the reaper; and with his father's failures before him plainly showing what was impracticable, and perhaps offering vague suggestions as to what the practicable machine must be, he dreamed, he thought, and he worked. He first convinced himself that the principle adopted by his father was fundamentally wrong, he believing that the cutting device should give way to a horizontal reciprocating blade, which should operate upon the grain in mass. Deciding upon the details of such a machine, he set to work with his own hands to combine them in wood and iron. He became so deeply absorbed in his work that his father, remembering his own futile attempts in the same line, sought to discourage the boy, telling him that he was wasting both his time and talents. Happily, however, Cyrus saw deeper, and with that persistence which was an inborn trait of his character, continued on in his work, and in the summer of 1831 went into a field of grain with the first successful reaper that was ever built. The distinguishing features of that machine were the reciprocating blade, operating in fixed fingers; the platform for receiving the falling grain; the reel to draw the grain back to the knives; and the divider, to separate the grain to be cut from that left standing. These features and their combination must be credited to the genius and skill of Cyrus Hall McCormick. They are found in all grain-cutting machines now extant, of whatsoever name or nature, and to dispense with them "would be to wipe every reaper out of existence." The words quoted are from "Knight's New Mechanical Dictionary," compiled and edited by Edward H. Knight, A. M., LL. D., in charge of the classifications and publications of the United States Patent Office.

When the field experiment had demonstrated the practical utility of his invention, it was temporarily relegated to a secondary place in the mind of its inventor. To enter at once upon the work of building machines for general use would involve an expenditure and obligation which, at that time, it was felt, could not be assumed; and therefor, more perhaps as a stepping-stone than otherwise, Mr. McCormick entered into a partnership for the smelting of iron ore, a business which appears to have moved along smoothly and with some degree of success until the panic of 1837, when it went down in the general crash which carried with it so many older and more pretentious enterprises. Looking out upon the wreck, Cyrus McCormick saw all material interests receding from him; looking within, he saw a sturdy young manhood, and felt the red blood of ambition coursing through his veins. Little time was spent in repining. The first thing to be done—

or at least to be provided for—was the payment of every obligation which the firm had assumed, and to this end Mr. McCormick sacrificed all his possessions, including the farm which his father had given him. Then, with his face turned toward the light, with faith in himself and the reaper, he cast about him for ways and means for the further improvement of his machine, its manufacture and sale. Like most stories of great successes, this is the story of small beginnings, many vicissitudes and perplexities, and some anxiety; but over all the rainbow of hope. The shops of the old Virginia farm were utilized as "factories" during the first few years, and, as may be imagined, the annual output of machines was insignificant until the year 1845, when it was decided to start a plant at Cincinnati, Ohio. Arrangements were also made at this time with a firm at Brockport, New York, for building the reaper on a royalty. It was thought that from these two points the East and West could be supplied, but the popularity of the grain cutter outran the expectations of its inventor, and, to accelerate the development of the regions farther west, a demand for it sprang up and became so general that it was decided to again enlarge the plant, increase the facilities, and locate near the great and growing market of the West. Accordingly, in 1847, the McCormick Reaper Works became one of the great industries of the young city of Chicago. In 1848 seven hundred machines were built and sold, and from that time to this the business has shown a steady growth, until its proportions are well nigh amazing. The present capacity of the McCormick Reaper Works exceeds 150,000 machines every year; and, with the possible exception of India, there is no grain and grass growing country beneath the sun where the McCormick machines are not employed in garnering the crop.

After the assured success of the reaper at home, Mr. McCormick took measures to bring it to the attention of the agriculturists of the Old World. As an initial step in this direction, the machine was placed on exhibition at the first World's Fair, held in London in 1851. It was at a time when English eyes were given to the casting of unfriendly glances toward whatever emanated from Yankeedom, and the McCormick reaper was not allowed to escape the ridicule of the press, the London *Times* characterizing it as "a cross between an Astley chariot and a wheelbarrow." Before the Exposition season closed, however, the reaper completely conquered prejudice and the *Times* made the *amende honorable* by stating editorially that it was "alone worth the entire expense of the Exhibition," and the Great Council Medal was awarded to Mr. McCormick on the ground of the originality and value of his invention. From this moment fame and fortune were assured, and there were no fields either at home or abroad in which McCormick was not conqueror. At the UniversalExposition at Paris, in 1855, he was awarded the Grand Prize. Again at Paris in 1867 he gained the Grand Prize and decoration by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It was at this time that M. Eugene Tisseraud, Director-General of the Imperial Domains, said: "The man who has labored most in the general distribution, perfection and discovery of the first practical reaper is assuredly Mr. McCormick, of Illinois. Equally as a benefactor of humanity and as a skillful mechanician, Mr. McCormick has been adjudged worthy of the highest distinction of the Exposition." A third triumph was secured at Paris in 1878, when the Grand Prize was once more bestowed upon Mr. McCormick, and he was also honored by the French Academy of Sciences, as was referred to in the opening paragraph of this sketch. Many personal tributes might be given illustrating the high regard in which Mr. McCormick was held, and showing the recognition of the value of his invention. During his life-time honors came to him thick and fast, and it is not untimely to add here that since his death the business which he founded, and the harvesting machines which still bear his name, stand first and foremost in the business and agricultural world. Honors have continued to come to the McCormick, not the least of which were those secured at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Cyrus Hall McCormick encountered obstacles which only a matchless energy and ability could have overcome. At the beginning of his career,

and for a long time afterwards, he was inconvenienced by a lack of capital and by his isolation from centres of communication and trade. He was forced to overcome the opposition originally brought to bear against all labor-saving machines. Congress refused to give him just patent protection, for the reason that his invention was so valuable that all should be allowed to make it! But against all these odds he came out conqueror. Steadily he overcame every obstacle and established his claim to be a benefactor of the industrial world.

Man's better nature, his human side, his kindlier, gentler self, cannot be always seen to advantage in the hurly-burly of an active business career, and it is pleasant to recall the memory of Cyrus Hall McCormick as he appeared to those who knew him in social life, in his home, in his church relations, and in all those varied walks that lead away from business and touch the strings of human hearts. Mr. McCormick had this gentler nature, and, while it is not our purpose here to rehearse the many ways in which this characteristic evinced itself, still a sketch of his life should contain a brief mention of those more conspicuous acts wherein are shown the trend of his benevolence and the munificence of his philanthropy. In 1859, at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held at Indianapolis, he made a proposition to endow the professorships of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, on condition that it be located at Chicago. The conditions were accepted, and the seminary, which, in addition to the original endowment, received from Mr. McCormick numerous other magnificent donations, is to-day a proud monument to his liberality and nobility of heart. On the educational and religious lines of his work was also his purchase of the *Interior*, a newspaper established in Chicago to represent the Presbyterian Church. In the hour of its financial struggles he purchased it, placed it upon a sound financial basis, and it is to-day one of the most able and influential religious journals published. He was also a liberal contributor to various schools and colleges in different parts of the country, those of his native Virginia coming in for generous recognition at his hands.

In 1858 Mr. McCormick married Miss Nettie Fowler, daughter of Melzar Fowler, Esq., of Jefferson County, New York. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, two of whom, a son and a daughter, died in infancy. The surviving children are: Cyrus Hall McCormick, now President of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; Mary Virginia; Anita, widow of the late Emmons Blaine; Harold and Stanley.

Mr. Mc Cormick died on the 13th of May, 1884. His life was rounded out by something more than the three-score and ten years of scriptural allotment; but we live in deeds, not years, and, measured by this standard, the life of Cyrus Hall McCormick was long, and ever longer groweth.

JOHN BICE TURNER.

JOHN BICE TURNER, founder of the great railway system now known as the Chicago & Northwestern, will ever deserve the gratitude of Chicago for his public spirit and perseverance in carrying out his enterprises in the face of great financial and other difficulties. The pioneers of Chicago, whose number is rapidly growing small, speak of him in the most kindly and approving terms. Probably but a very small percentage of the thousands who daily ride to and from

the city on the "Northwestern" suburban trains ever consider the hardships endured by those who first undertook to construct a railway to the West from the struggling young city by the lake. It had no double track at first, and no "parlor" or "palace sleeping" cars followed its strap rails. The generation which found a modern-equipped line ready for its accommodation can little understand the conditions that obtained when John B. Turner laid the first "T" rails in Illinois.

The subject of this biography was born in Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., on the 14th of January, 1799, less than a decade after the establishment of the present United States Government. His father, Elisha Turner, died when he was but two years old, and his mother when he was fourteen. Her maiden name was Patience Coville, and she was of Dutch origin. The Turners are of English lineage. Soon after his father's death, J. B. Turner was adopted by David Powers, and passed his youth on a farm and about a tanyard operated by his foster-father, in the meantime receiving such instruction as the country schools of the time afforded. In 1819, he married Miss Martha Voluntine, and settled down at farming. Five years later, he sold out his interest in the farm and purchased a mill and store, and built a distillery at Maltaville, in Saratoga County, which he operated six years. Financial reverses caused him to abandon these interests, and his attention was first turned to railroad construction in 1835, when he took a contract to build seven miles of the Ransom & Saratoga Railroad. After its completion, Mr. Turner was placed in charge of this road, most of whose trains were hauled by horses, of which the company owned thirty head, and he constructed barns every ten miles for the accommodation of the motive power. It was on this line, under Mr. Turner's management, that the "Champlain," an engine of five tons' weight, was placed in commission, being the second of its kind in use.

In November, 1835, Mr. Turner, with a partner, broke ground on the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie Railroad, but was forced to suspend operations when the financial disasters of April, 1837, crippled the owners, and the capital of the contractors appeared to be swallowed up. The subsequent resumption of the company restored to Mr. Turner the $16,000 which he regarded as lost, and with a brother-in-law, John Vernam, he engaged in building the Genesee Valley Canal. The suspension of operations by the State on the canal in 1840 again caused a heavy loss to Mr. Turner, but on the resumption of construction this was, in part, restored to him. By the spring of 1843, he had completed a section of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad with profit, and he turned his attention toward the growing West as the most desirable field for the investment of his capital. With his wife, he made a trip as far West as the Mississippi River, and decided to locate at Chicago, returning East at once for his family.

The 15th of October, 1843, found him again in Chicago, and he took up quarters at the old Tremont House. His active mind readily grasped the opportunities for investment, and one of his first moves was the purchase of one thousand acres of land near Blue Island, on which he placed a herd of sheep, brought from Ohio in the spring. An attempt at railroad building had been made as early as 1837, and a few miles of strap rails had been laid, terminating on the prairie not far from the present western limits of the city of Chicago. In 1847, Mr. Turner and William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, organized a company to construct a road westward from Chicago, and on the 5th of April in that year, Mr. Ogden was elected President, and Mr. Turner Acting Director of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, the objective point being Galena—a town little less than Chicago in size and importance at that time. Both the gentlemen above named were enthusiastic in the interest of the enterprise, and by their untiring labor in soliciting subscriptions to stock and securing right of way from the people most benefited by its construction, said construction was made possible. At the election of officers in December, 1850, when Mr. Turner was made President, the track was completed beyond Elgin and reached Freeport, where it connected with the Illinois Central in September, 1852.

By this time, it had been demonstrated that the

western prairies were destined to support an immense population, and attention was turned to the construction of the "Dixon Air Line," from Turner Junction west to the Mississippi River. This was rapidly completed under Mr. Turner's active and able management, and a portion of the line across the State of Iowa was also completed under his presidency, before he resigned in 1858. He continued an active director of the road, and in the Chicago & Northwestern, after the consolidation of the different lines, until his death. In 1853, he organized the Beloit & Madison Railroad Company, which became a part of the same system, being now a part of the Madison Division, and on the consolidation, in June, 1864, of these various lines, he was chairman of the committee having the arrangements in charge, and was afterward a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago & Northwestern. Mr. Turner was also a director of the North Side Street Railroad, incorporated in February, 1859, and continued to hold stock during his life.

In 1853, Mr. Turner was called upon to mourn the death of the wife who had shared in his early toils and successes, and in 1855 he married Miss Adeline Williams, of Columbus, Ga. Three sons and three daughters were given to him. He was vigorous and active to the day of his death, which was the 26th of February, 1871, more than seventy-two years of life having been his allotted time. The end came peacefully and quietly, and on that day Chicago lost one of her most valued and upright citizens, who did what he could to benefit his fellows. On the day of his funeral, the offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway were closed out of respect for the "judicious and faithful counselor, genial companion, considerate friend and Christian gentleman. His devotion to the material interests of the country was exceeded only by the patriotism which never lost sight of the highest duties of citizenship. His great works live after him, and will keep his memory green forever."

E. F. L. GAUSS.

E. F. L. GAUSS is First Assistant Librarian in the Chicago Public Library, and the responsible position which he occupies finds in him a capable incumbent. He is also a patron of literature and music, and indeed is a friend to all those arts which are calculated to elevate and benefit mankind. He claims Germany as the land of his birth, which occurred in Stuttgart in 1842. He came of one of the old aristocratic families of that country, and was reared accordingly. The father died in 1848, and the mother was called to her final rest in 1845.

Mr. Gauss whose name heads this record attended school in his native land for a number of years, and in 1859, at the age of seventeen, he crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in New York City. When the war for the Union broke out, and President Lincoln called for volunteers to aid in crushing the rebellion which threatened to destroy the nation, he at once enlisted, joining the boys in blue of Company K, First New York Infantry. After two years of valiant service he was honorably discharged, in 1863.

Mr. Gauss on leaving the army went to Missouri, where he studied theology in the Missouri Evangelical School, and later he pursued his studies in an Episcopal academy in Ohio. In 1871, in St. Louis, he was ordained as a minister, and was given charge of the church in Bunker Hill, Ill., where, as there were many German

settlers in that locality, his services were conducted in his native tongue. In 1874 he went to Europe in order to complete his studies, and from 1875 until 1878 was a minister in the State Church of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland. In the latter year he again crossed the Atlantic to America, and took up his residence in Galena, Ill., being called to the pastorate of the church at that place, of which he continued in charge for two years. In 1880 he came to Chicago, and engaged in literary work while in the employ of the Government, in which employ he continued until 1885. In 1887 he entered the Chicago Public Library. He was afterward made First Assistant Librarian, and still fills that position. He also continues his ministerial work to a limited extent, although he accepts no pastorates.

In 1867 Mr. Gauss was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Stehlin, and to them has been born a family of five children. The parents and their children are all members of the Congregational Church, and take a most active interest in church work, doing all in their power for its promotion and success.

Mr. Gauss has won a high reputation as a public speaker, and at one time delivered many addresses in support of the Republican party, the principles of which he warmly advocates. He has, however, never aspired to public office. He has also won note as a metrical translater. He is a man of most liberal education, and during the famous Anarchists' trial served as official interpreter. Socially, he is connected with the Schiller Club, of which he is Secretary, and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the German Press Club, which latter he is now serving as Treasurer. He is also President of the Chicago Library Club.

ROBERT S. HILL.

ROBERT S. HILL, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, was born in Buxton, York County, Maine, on the 31st of August, 1851. His ancestors on his father's side came from England. Three brothers of the name of Hill crossed the Atlantic with the early English colonists and settled in Massachusetts. One of them afterwards removed to the district of Maine, and from this branch of the Hill family the subject of this sketch is directly descended. The members of the family were prominent land-owners and business men, and often bore an important part in the events which went to make up the history of colonial days. Mr. Hill's great-grandfather was the owner of the property in Buxton, Maine, now occupied by his father. The grandfather was a resident of Buxton, and took part in the War of 1812, during which he was commissioned as an officer by the Governor of the Pine Tree State. Another of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch was an officer in the Revolution, and was numbered among the heroes of the battle of Bunker Hill. Another was captured by the English and taken to Canada, where he was forced to live among the Indians for an entire winter, during which time he was subjected to great hardships and suffering. He finally escaped and returned to his home in Maine,

much to the surprise and pleasure of his wife and family, who supposed him dead.

On his mother's side Mr. Hill traces his ancestry back to the "Mayflower," being descended from Moses Fletcher, who crossed the Atlantic in the vessel which brought the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of the New World. The latter was a member of the Council of Plymouth, and now lies buried at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, where his name appears on the monument erected in memory of those old heroes.

Mr. Hill's father, now retired from business with a competency, was an active lumberman and farmer in Buxton, Maine. He has always taken a keen interest in the religious, educational and political matters pertaining to his town, state and country. He was a great admirer and a warm friend of the late Hon. James G. Blaine.

The boyhood days of R. S. Hill were pleasantly passed in his native town, and he was given good educational advantages by his father. After leaving the common schools in Buxton, he attended Limington and Gorham Academies, both of Maine, and his first effort in life after leaving the latter institution was to engage in school teaching in his native state, being then twenty years of age. After a brief and successful experience as a school teacher, he came to the West with his uncle, and entered Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, being graduated from the law department of that institution in the Class of '74. He then returned to New England, and for one year studied law in the office of an attorney in Boston. The year 1876 witnessed his return to the West and saw him located in Chicago. He immediately embarked in practice, which he has carried on continuously since. He makes corporation law a specialty, and has been very successful, winning many important cases. At the present time he is employed as attorney for a number of corporations.

On the 26th of January, 1877, Mr. Hill was married in Buxton, Maine, to Miss Fannie S. Owen. Her ancestors came from England and aided the colonies in their struggle for independence, taking a leading part in the War of the Revolution. One of the number was captured by the British in 1807, taken on board a man-of-war, and forced to serve as a part of the crew. After a few weeks' service, while the ship was cruising off the coast of Massachusetts, he took advantage of a favorable opportunity, jumped overboard, swam safely ashore and returned home. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born five children, as follows: Harry Robert, who died of diphtheria in 1882; Owen T., now a student of the Fuller School, Hyde Park; Helen M. and Alice, who attend the same school; and Robert S., a little lad of three and a-half years.

Mr. Hill is a great admirer and firm supporter of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, who is his choice for the presidency. He has known Mr. Reid all his life, and on account of a knowledge of his character, ability and political proclivities, he supports him as a presidential candidate. Mr. Hill takes a very warm interest in political affairs, and labors earnestly to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is recognized as a good parliamentarian and, because of his knowledge of the rules of parliamentary usage, has often been called upon to preside over political meetings where trouble and turbulence were anticipated, and as such presiding officer has been able, even in very exciting meetings, to maintain order and discipline where one less skilled would have failed.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Sons of Maine. He contributes liberally to benevolent institutions, yet makes no display of his charity. In his tastes he is domestic and enjoys the companionship of his family much more than that of general society. In his religious belief he is liberal, broad minded and charitable, believes in his children attending church and Sunday-school and having instilled into their minds the principles of Christianity. In both business and social circles he is well known as an honorable, upright man, and is held in the highest regard by his many acquaintances and friends.

MRS. J. R. SHEDD

Joshua R. Shedd

JOSHUA RUNDLE SHEDD.

JOSHUA RUNDLE SHEDD, a pioneer in the manufacturing industries of Chicago, was born at Nashua, N. H., October 1, 1813, and died in Chicago, October 7, 1854. He was a son of Joshua and Sally D. Shedd. The Shedd family is descended from one of five brothers who came from England and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1640. Their descendants in the United States now number about two thousand souls, among them Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, an eminent theologian of New York City, and other prominent men.

The line of descent is as follows: Daniel Shed, (the name was originally written with one "d") born between 1620–25, settled in America about 1640. His eighth child and fourth son, Samuel, born in 1660, had eight children, of whom the youngest son was John, born in 1706, in Groton, N. H. He had three daughters, and then three sons, the eldest of whom, John Shedd, born December 20, 1740, in Pepperell, married Esther Wright, December 20, 1764. The sixth child of their family of eight was Joshua, born January 13, 1778. He married Sally Dickson, February 26, 1801, and had ten children, the seventh of whom Joshua Rundle, born October 1, 1813, married Susan M. Darling July 28, 1845. He had four sons, the eldest of whom was Charles Banks, born June 18, 1846. He lives in Chicago, and has a family of four children. Another son, William Gould Shedd, born September 18, 1848, lives in Denver, Colo., where he married Lucy Lemmon, and has three children. Edward Avery Shedd, born March 1, 1851, who lives in Chicago, married Nellie C. Wheeler, and has no children. George Whitfield Shedd, born January 7, 1853, died October 5, 1854.

The maternal ancestors of the subject of this biography were as follows: Rev. Henry Dunster, who was first President of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., from August 27, 1640, to October 24, 1654, married June 21, 1641, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Joseph Glover. Jonathan Dunster, born September or October 27, 1653, married December 5, 1678, Abigail Eliot. Henry Dunster, born July 17, 1680, married, February 25, 1707, Martha Russell. Martha Dunster, born February 7, 1708, married March 18, 1730–35, Edward Dixon, afterward written Edward Dickson. Gilbert Dickson, born in 1743, married, December 3, 1772, Martha Varnum. Sally Dickson, born February 21, 1775, married Joshua Shedd, February 26, 1801. Joshua R. Shedd, born October 1, 1813, married, July 28, 1845, Susan Darling. Charles B. Shedd, born June 18, 1846, married Margaret B. Cossitt, October 11, 1888.

At the age of twelve years, Joshua R. Shedd left his boyhood home and went to Boston, where he engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He continued there until 1843, when he removed to Michigan City, Ind., and began dealing in dry goods. That town was then supposed to be the coming metropolis of the West, and in common with a number of others who afterward became prominent Chicago business men, he lent his best efforts to the development of its natural resources; but when a few years later it became evident that Chicago was the coming city, he removed hither, and in 1848 began dealing in stoves in company with Samuel D. Ward and B. W. Raymond. The firm afterward became Sherman, Shedd & Foster. They also built a large foundry and began the manufacture of stoves on an extensive scale, their

factory at that time, being the largest one west of Troy. Their business had just become fairly established when an epidemic of cholera swept over the country and claimed Mr. Shedd for one of its victims. He was an active business man, thorough in every undertaking, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Shedd was married July 28, 1845, to Susan M. Darling, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Banks) Darling. Mrs. Shedd was born at Sandusky, Ohio. Three of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Shedd—Charles B., of Chicago; William G., of Denver, Colo., and Edward A., of Chicago—are prominent business men. A fourth son, George W., died in childhood. Mrs. Susan M. Shedd died at her home in Chicago, August 6, 1892, in the seventy-first year of her age. She was a lady of many rare qualities, for many years prominent in social circles, and endeared to the public by her many deeds of unostentatious charity. She and her husband were among the original founders of Plymouth Church, and not least among the legacies which they left to their posterity is the example of well-spent lives.

THOMAS FRANKLIN McCLINTOCK.

THOMAS FRANKLIN McCLINTOCK, of Blue Island, Ill., was born in Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the 30th of September, 1810. His father, Thomas McClintock, was born in June, 1766, in Maryland, near the head of Chesapeake Bay, and was married in 1793 to Mary Smith, sister of Col. Wilson Smith. She was born in 1772, and died in 1831. In the spring of 1833, Mr. McClintock married again, his second wife being Mrs. Barton, a widow lady, In the fall of that year he disposed of his beautiful home on Westfield Hill, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and with his wife and his own three sons, Wilson, James Hamilton and Thomas Franklin, and also his three stepsons, Rufus, Rowland and Dexter Barton, removed to Cook County, Ill., where he bought land and established himself in Bachelor's Grove, five miles from the long stretch of bluff named by the Indiana farmers carrying their produce to Chicago Blue Island. In Bachelor's Grove, September 11, 1836, Mr. McClintock died, at the age of seventy years and three months, and a stone marks his last resting-place. He was over six feet in height, of noble presence, possessed of fine manners and a cultivated mind. He was an excellent shot, and could send two balls successively, with perfect precision, to the center of a mark, but he never killed birds or animals for sport. His boyhood was passed among dangers. His parents, leaving Havre de Grace, Md., went up the rapid Susquehanna to the Wyoming Valley, where they settled, and where, in 1778, their house, with their treasured books and family register, was burned, and the father and his eldest son, Hugh, aged about eighteen, engaged in bringing ammunition and other supplies to the fort, were killed. The mother and her daughter, Nancy, afterward Mrs. James Wilson, of Kentucky, escaped; but a married daughter, Mrs. Robert Durham, was carried away by the Indians. Holding her baby in her arms and riding a pony, she went with her captors until the child, by its cries, so enraged the savages that one of them dashed it to death against a tree. The poor mother, crying out at this, was tomahawked, scalped and left for dead. She, however, recovered and lived to the age of ninety-five, dying in 1854, in her old home in the Susquehanna Valley. Several columns of a paper published there were

devoted to the eventful biography of this lady. At the time of the Wyoming massacre, her husband, Robert Durham, who was a brave soldier and shared in Arnold's terrible march of forty days in Canada, and took part in the assault on Quebec, was a prisoner of war, in Canada, and two years elapsed before he could be exchanged. He was an enterprising man, and a line of flatboats built for traffic on the Susquehanna bore for many years the name of Durham.

Thomas McClintock, whose marriage has been mentioned, lived in Northumberland County, Pa., until about 1798, when, with his wife and three children, Nancy, Polly and Matthew, he started westward along the west branch of the Susquehanna. Ninety miles through deep forests and they had reached its source. Still proceeding northwest, they at length settled in Erie County, Pa., where three children were born to them, John Adams, Jane and Wilson. In 1807, the family left Erie in an open boat, and soon occupied a new home in Fredonia, N. Y. One son, James Hamilton, who lived to lose two sons in the Civil War, and whose son James now lives in Hinsdale, Ill., was born in Fredonia. The next remove was to Westfield, N. Y., and Mr. McClintock built the first house in that place. There three children were added to the family, Caroline, Thomas Franklin and Lucinda. About 1814, some equally nomadic neighbors followed Mr. McClintock along the lake shore westward and pitched their tents where the village of Ripley now stands. Mr. McClintock bought a tract of land and built there the first house. He was spoken of as the patroon of Ripley. There his daughter, Harriet, afterward the wife of James Lowry, State Representative of Illinois, was born, in 1818.

While at Ripley, Mr. McClintock pursued the study of law. He became a Magistrate, retired to a pleasant site on Westfield Hill, seven miles from Lake Erie, and resided there until 1833, when the love of change again took possession of him, and, though then sixty-seven years of age, he sought a new home on the prairies of Illinois.

Alexander McClintock, the grandfather of Thomas Franklin, was born about 1732, and spent the greater part of his life in Maryland, where all his children were born. He was married about 1757. He afterward removed to the Wyoming Valley, where, as has already been told, he met a tragic fate. He came of a very excellent and ancient family, belonging to the landed gentry in the south of Scotland and the north of Ireland. Several branches of the family bore coat armor, and the McClintocks have their own distinctive tartan colors in Scotland. State histories relate that the representatives of the family in America rallied nobly to the help of the United States Government during the great Civil War.

Thomas Franklin McClintock received excellent educational training under a Mr. Spencer, and his parents were very intelligent and fond of reading. Books were costly, but his father was iberal in the purchase of them. All the family had good voices, and were familiar with many beautiful Scotch ballads. Mrs. McClintock was an accomplished reader, and her neighbors, as well as her family, delighted to gather around the great open fire and hear her read. This was the home life of Thomas F. McClintock during his youth. Between the settlements intervened leagues of forest, with only a cabin here and there, and the scenery along Lake Erie was very beautiful. Life was full of interest and variety to the young pioneers.

Thomas F. McClintock, as well as his father, was a capital marksman, but had no love of cruel sports. His first independent effort in life was probably made at the United States harbor improvement works of Dunkirk, N. Y., when twenty-two years of age. In the fall of 1833, he came to Chicago, where he remained until the following spring. He and his brothers, James and Wilson (who was the first Street Commissioner in Chicago), each pre-empted a farm in West Lyons, and later he returned to Westfield, N. Y., where he was married, at the age of twenty-three, on March 20, 1834, at the home of the bride's parents on Westfield Hill, to Laura R., daughter of Samuel Wheeler, Esq. She was a beautiful, highly educated and rarely gifted young lady, esteemed as a correspondent of various papers, in-

cluding the *Literary Emporium* of Westfield, N. Y., and the *Hampshire Gazette*, still published at Northampton, Mass. The lady was born in Cummington, Mass., where the homestead buildings (new in 1789), the house with its two great fireplaces, and even the barn, from whose "great beam" the children in their play often took the daring leap to the hay-mow, are, according to the latest accounts, still standing. Her father, Samuel Wheeler, was born in January, 1764, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Line, Army of the Revolution. He had two brothers in the army, one in Wayne's regiment, and the other in the company with himself. Samuel served three years and eight months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In February, 1787, at the age of twenty-three, he married Ruby Dewey, of Pittsfield, who was born August 7, 1767, and was a daughter of Amos Dewey. Her mother was a Bosworth, and her grandmother a Hinckley. In alluding to his ancestry, Rev. Joseph Bosworth, in his "Poems Addressed to Aurora," says:

> "O scorn me not; I come of noble line:
> For by the Norman dukes our brows were crowned
> With laurel branches, and our names renowned."

The first representatives in America of the ancient and illustrious family of Bosworth came to New England early in the seventeenth century. Hinckley is also an ancient name in England, for John Hinckley, Esq., is handsomely remembered in the will of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, September 25, 1385. The Hinckleys have borne coat armor for at least five hundred years. In America, the last Governor of Plymouth Colony was Thomas Hinckley. The Hinckleys settled at Barnstable about 1635.

The children of Samuel Wheeler were nine in number: Samuel; Daniel, who died in his fifth year; Ruby; Dewey, who served in the War of 1812; Clara; Laura; Daniel; next a boy that died in infancy; and Marian. Mr. Wheeler died May 23, 1847, aged eighty-three years and four months, and Mrs. Wheeler died the same year. Samuel Wheeler, grandfather of Mrs. McClintock, was born in 1720, and on the 30th of August, 1746, married Bethiah Webb, who was born in June, 1730, and was a daughter of Daniel Webb, who married Priscilla McLaughlin, a native of Scotland, whose life is sketched in the "New England Pedigrees." Samuel Wheeler, Sr., died in 1810, at the age of ninety, and was buried in the old Presbyterian church-yard in Cummington. His wife survived him eighteen years, and died in December, 1828, aged ninety-eight years and six months. She was the mother of ten children: Sarah; Hannah; Daniel, who was an officer and served in the American Revolution seven years; Bethiah; Samuel, who enlisted at the age of sixteen and served three years and eight months; Moses, who enlisted at the age of fourteen; Elias, who enlisted at the age of twelve, but was sent home on the request of his brother Samuel; two sons who died of camp fever at the time of the war; and Betsy. Samuel Wheeler, the great-grandfather of Mrs. McClintock, was born in Norwich, Conn., about 1680, and married Hannah Arnold, granddaughter of Gov. Arnold, the successor of Roger Williams as Colonial Governor of Rhode Island. The Wheelers came to New England as early as 1635. They had great independence of character and strong convictions, were fond of books, and noted for heroic endurance. In England they belonged to the landed gentry; and in America at least eighteen or twenty counties, villages and postoffices bear the name of Wheeler.

In the fall of 1834, Mr. McClintock and his wife started with a good horse to go to Illinois, but when near Cleveland they were delayed for a few days, and as Mrs. McClintock had a brother, Dewey Wheeler, living in Coshocton County, Ohio, they went to that place and thence to Hocking County, where they made a home. Mr. McClintock, in partnership with Joe Green, took a Government contract on the Hocking Valley Canal, then just begun, and superintended a portion of the work. He suffered from the prevailing malady, fever and ague, but persevered nevertheless. Another misfortune befell him. His partner failed and contrived to throw the weight of the failure on Mr. McClintock. Discouraged, and almost ruined in purse, he returned to Pike Township, Coshocton County, which was the birthplace of all his children except one. There

he carried on farming and teaching. In 1849 he assisted in surveying the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in 1850 came to Blue Island, arriving on the 21st of May. In Blue Island he lived for nearly thirty-seven years. One winter he taught school in the town of Palos, and for thirty years practiced surveying and carried on a real-estate business, enjoying the confidence of all who knew him. He was entrusted with the Cook County landed interests of many non-resident owners, and had a very extensive business correspondence. As a surveyor and engineer he had no superior in the county.

In 1853 the loss of some hundreds of dollars invested in a farm that proved to be heavily mortgaged was a discouraging circumstance.

Mr. McClintock was self-denying in many things, preferring plain living, with square accounts, to luxury with indebtedness, and possessed the rare gift which by some writer has been aptly termed "paying one's way to obscurity." In his later years, both he and his wife gave considerable attention to astronomy. His sight was so good that only in middle life, for about ten years, did he use glasses. As late as 1877, he could with unassisted vision follow the planet Venus in her course from sunrise to twelve o'clock noon. He was a conscientious man, usually cheerful, naturally inclined to look on the bright side of things, and was fond of good society. Although not a church member, he had a preference for the Methodist Episcopal faith. He was a diligent Bible student, could quote scripture readily and correctly, and detested profanity and any jesting on religious subjects. Like his father before him, he was a Whig in politics, and on the dissolution of the Whig party became a Republican. For years he held the office of Assessor in Calumet Township, and showed neither fear nor favor in the discharge of his duties. In 1861 he ran for County Surveyor, and received the support of both Democrats and Republicans, but was defeated by a contemptible trick played by personal enemies, who disliked him on account of his independence, and who managed to have the name of James instead of Thomas F. printed on a large number of the tickets. In 1865, on a ticket where eight names out of eleven were those of soldiers, his name appeared, and his nomination was accompanied by the following commendation: "Mr. McClintock is well known as an engineer of excellent qualifications for the post of County Surveyor." However, wishing no longer to continue the unequal battle against chicanery and the "court house clique," he withdrew his name.

Mr. and Mrs. McClintock in 1884 celebrated their golden wedding. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. McClintock are as follows: Marion Laura Webb; next a daughter that died in infancy; Eugene Franklin; Clarissa Flora; and Sylvia Malvina, wife of E. R. Lewis, of Evanston.

Marion and Flora McClintock were both employed in 1863 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as commissioned nurses, in caring for sick and wounded soldiers, and the entire family contributed as liberally as they were able to the relief of soldiers and refugees. Frank McClintock in 1862 prepared to enlist, but, seeing his mother overcome by the thought of sending her only son into the conflict, he relinquished his desire, obtaining from her a promise, however, that if he should be drafted she would not oppose his going. To the last day of his mother's life, devotion to her was her son's most powerful incentive, and with no idea of doing anything heroic he quietly sacrificed much to her wishes. When about seventeen it was his earnest desire to become a sailor, but this cherished hope he also abandoned in compliance with his mother's wish, and never afterward once complained of the sacrifice. He contented himself with becoming a school-master and surveyor, and with his sister Marion still resides at the homestead in Blue Island. They have inherited the family love of books and have a good library, containing choice works of all ages, and their intimate friends are always people of culture. Clarissa Flora, who possessed decided literary ability, died on the 15th of March, 1867, after two years' illness. Thomas Franklin McClintock died of typhoid-pneumonia, after six days' illness, February 11, 1887. Mrs. Laura R. McClintock, after suffering severely for thirty-

seven days, died on the 9th of October, 1889. All are buried in the family lot in the Blue Island Cemetery.

The history of the McClintock and Wheeler families possesses many points of much interest. Frank McClintock's great uncle, Wilson Smith, a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, having captured some of Great Britain's Hessian mercenaries, sent them to work on his farm, where they doubtless smoked their pipes contentedly, thus saving to his regiment rations that could ill be spared, and, with true Scottish-American thrift, securing at the same time some needed work in his corn and wheat fields. On a certain review occasion, Samuel Wheeler, of Cummington, Mass., saw Gen. Washington and his wife, but did not find the lady as good-looking as he had expected. He also related as an amusing incident how Baron De Kalb, looking critically at some continental soldiers, said to the Colonel, "You should get some chairs for your regiment." Mr. Wheeler was a powerful swimmer. At one time while bathing in the river one of his soldiers became frightened, and he saved the life of the man. "They were one day in a boat on the Hudson, and one of the soldiers let a new pewter basin fall into the river. It was plain to be seen on the sand at the bottom of the deep river, and young Wheeler dived from the boat and brought up the basin. It would not do to lose a new basin in those hard times." In his busy after-life he found time for reading and also for studying astronomy, and on clear starry evenings pointed out and named to his children the constellations and the planets. Through life he retained his soldierly bearing. His language was of the purest English, and his letters to his daughter, Laura, still carefully preserved, are models of composition. He said, "Read only the best authors, and you need not study grammar." His children were "brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to which end they were on Sabbath days diligently instructed in the Westminster Shorter Catechism. His daughter Laura used to wonder how long the longer catechism might be, and prepared for her children a much shorter form, entirely omitting the doctrine of decrees which had caused her youthful mind too much perplexing thought.

PETER LUSSON.

PETER LUSSON, deceased, one of the honored pioneers of Cook County, who for some years was prominently identified with the growth and development of Blue Island, was born in Belgium, on the 21st of October, 1833, and died in this city, April 7, 1894. He acquired a good education in his native land, being a very apt scholar, and at the early age of fourteen began teaching. When a young man of twenty-three, he determined to seek a home and fortune in America, and the year 1856 witnessed his emigration to the New World.

Mr. Lusson first located in Chicago, where he spent one year, and removed thence to Mokena, Ill., where he obtained employment on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Thus his time was passed for many years. In 1862, he came to Blue Island, and soon after opened a grocery store, which he successfully carried on until 1892, when, owing to failing health, he retired from business. His capable management and persistent efforts won him success, the liberal patronage he received yielding him a good income.

Mr. Lusson was married May 2, 1858, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan Folmann, of Mokena, and a native of Belgium. They became the parents of eleven children: Mary; Anna; William and Joseph, who constitute the firm of Lusson Bros., dealers in groceries at Grand Crossing; and Henry, Nicholas, Albert, Philip, Susie, Lawrence and Frank.

Mr. Lusson served as Collector of Calumet Township for fourteen years, and was for several years one of the Village Trustees. He aided in organizing the Catholic Church at this place and was one of its earnest adherents. He was a man of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity, who achieved a comfortable competence by perseverance and industry. His counsel was often sought by his neighbors and fellow-citizens on matters of business or public policy. He had little to say on political affairs, but gave his support to the Democratic party. His wife and children all survive him.

Henry Lusson, who is recognized as one of the representative business men of Blue Island, was born near this place on the 13th of February, 1870, and attended its public and parochial schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, serving as Collector during the greater part of the time for a period of five years. In the fall of 1893, he and his brother Nicholas bought out the grocery store of their father, and still carry on the business, under the name of Lusson Bros. They are wide-awake and enterprising young business men, and by fair and honest dealing and courteous treatment of their patrons they have secured and retain a large number of customers.

Mr. Lusson was married on the 11th of April, 1893, to Miss Mary Krug, of Chicago, daughter of Charles Krug. One child graces this union, a little daughter, to whom they have given the name of Edna. They are well-known people of this community, and have many warm friends, who esteem them highly for their many excellencies of character.

In his political views, Mr. Lusson is a stalwart Democrat, and was made the candidate of his party for Collector of Calumet Township in 1894. Although the township is strongly Republican, he ran far ahead of his ticket, receiving a larger vote than any other candidate. He belongs to the Catholic Church, and, socially, is a member of the Royal League. His entire life has been passed in Blue Island, and he is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families

ROBERT STUART.

ROBERT STUART, as his good old Scotch name indicates, had the blood of a royal line in his veins. His father and mother were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to Canada, settling in Cornwall, Lower Canada, as it was then called. Robert, the eldest son and second child of a family of seven, was born at Abernethy, Scotland, on the 3d of September, 1825. The father died when Robert was but a lad of eleven or twelve years, and upon the son devolved the support of the mother and the younger members of the family. Under such circumstances the acquisition of anything more than an ordinary common-school education was impossible. The boy,

however, was bright, active and competent, and at the age of thirteen secured a position as clerk in the store of Mr. McDonald, in his native town. After a short time he became head clerk in the establishment, which did a large business. His position and pay were much above those of his age, and he was soon able to save money enough to build for his mother and her children a comfortable home, which she enjoyed to the end of her life.

When he attained his majority, Mr. Stuart engaged in the dry-goods business for himself, and was rapidly accumulating a fortune, when he was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion, while hunting. This caused him to give up mercantile business for outdoor employment, and he came to Chicago, reaching this city in 1855. At the time of his arrival the question of paving the muddy and often almost impassable streets of Chicago was receiving considerable attention, and contracts for paving were about to be let. A friend intimated that Mr. Stuart might do well at the business if he chose to engage in paving, and he at once acted upon the suggestion, put in a bid, and secured a large contract for paving with cedar blocks, the first that were ever laid in Chicago. From that time forward, for seventeen years, Mr. Stuart was constantly employed in laying cedar-block pavements, Madison, Wells, Division and Canal Streets and Chicago and Wabash Avenues being among the thoroughfares which he paved. His energy and executive ability led him to give his attention to the construction work of the firm of which he was a member, and he left the matter of finances in the hands of his partner. After the great fire, litigation between members of the firm was decided adversely to Mr. Stuart, and a large part of the fine property he had amassed had to be sacrificed at ruinously low prices to pay the firm's liabilities.

In 1866 Mr. Stuart bought land occupied by the old Fair Grounds, at what is now Thirty-second Street and Wabash Avenue, in the heart of the city. It was then a tract of very sandy land and was considered "out in the country," the neighbors in that locality being far apart. There he built what was then considered a fine frame residence, making it his home for several years, and then erected and occupied another dwelling on Thirty-second Street, near State.

On the 3d of September, 1874, Robert Stuart married Miss Hulda Eldridge, a daughter of Lorenzo and Mary E. (Vader) Eldridge, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Her parents were descended from early settlers of New England. The father was a merchant, who realized a fortune from mercantile pursuits in Michigan, and then spent his latter years in Chicago, where he died in 1870.

Mr. Stuart lived a retired life from 1872 until his death, which occurred on the 8th of July, 1893. He left surviving besides his widow a daughter, Mary Louise, who is now a student in the Chicago University. Mr. Stuart was a public-spirited man, and took a hearty interest and prominent part in public improvements in various sections of the city, and especially in his own neighborhood. He was largely instrumental in opening up Thirty-second Street west of State, as well as in having good pavements and handsome sidewalks laid westward from the Lake. He was a man of great executive ability, but not a financier. Had he been as successful in financial management as he was in conducting the operations incident to his business, he would doubtless have amassed a splendid fortune. In politics, he was an active Republican, but was never desirous of office. He was not a church member, but the Reformed Episcopal was the church of his choice. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to St. Andrew's Society, the latter a Scotch association, in which he was prominent.

Mr. Stuart looked the man he was. His animated, open countenance and clear blue eye indicated a clear conscience and a trusting confidence in others, while his firm-set mouth and prominent nose indicated decision of character, energy, perseverance and courage, characteristics that distinguished him as much as the filial affection that prompted his care for his mother and her dependent children. His generous nature and domestic turn of mind made him fond of home, and made his family a happy one.

JONATHAN CLARK

Photo'd by W. J. ROOT

JONATHAN CLARK.

JONATHAN CLARK, prominent among Chicago contractors and builders, was born at West Walton, in the county of Norfolk, England, May 28, 1828. His parents were William and Christina Clark, and his father died when Jonathan, the eldest of four children, was only seven years old. At the age of eight he was put to work herding sheep on the Norfolk commons and keeping the birds off the fields of grain, for which he received two shillings (fifty cents) per week. He went out to service on a farm at twelve years of age. His earnings during the last year of service he saved to pay his way to America. Previous to that time he had contributed his wages to the support of his widowed mother and his younger brothers.

On the 21st of September, 1848, Mr. Clark sailed from England, and arrived in Chicago on the 27th of November, via New York, being nearly ten weeks on the journey. He came by way of the Lakes directly to Chicago, penniless and friendless, but resolute and ready for whatever came. His first employment was hauling wood into Chicago. The winter was very severe, and he froze his feet, and, through the dishonesty of his employer, he lost his wages. In the spring of 1849 he worked six weeks for Jefferson Munson, of Downer's Grove, and then returned to Chicago and became an apprentice to P. L. Updyke and John Sollitt, with whom he spent three years, learning the trade of carpenter and joiner, and at the expiration of that time receiving the sum of $200 for his services. He spent six months as a journeyman, and then began contracting on his own account, and was successful, accumulating money from the start. By saving his earnings, he was able to pay his brother's passage to America in 1849, and in 1850 the two brought over the remainder of the family.

In 1860, in company with his brother, Mr. Clark went overland to Denver, where they fitted up the first express building and the post-office. After spending the summer there, they returned in the fall by team, as they had gone. On the Platte River Mr. Clark's horse was stolen, and while trying to recover it, he traveled on foot in the night, and was surrounded by wolves, barely escaping with his life. The thief was captured, and Mr. Clark's companions wanted to try him, but as that meant conviction and hanging, he refused to allow it, and the offender was permitted to accompany the outfit to Omaha, and to go unpunished. In 1867 Mr. Clark was appointed by Gov. Oglesby to superintend the construction of Illinois buildings at the Paris Exposition. There the United States Government, recognizing his worth, secured his services in the Department of Works, and appointed him assistant to the Superintendent of the American portion of the exposition. Before returning to the United States, he visited his old home and portions of Switzerland and Germany.

During the years he was engaged in contracting, Mr. Clark did an immense business, and erected many residences, stores and business houses. Among them were the Bowen Block, McCormick Hall Block, Kingsburg Music Hall, Kingsburg Block, the Chicago Water Works, Bigelow Hotel, the Young Men's Christian Association building and Academy of Design, the

Brother Jonathan building and the First National Bank building. The reconstruction of the Chicago Water Works was the first job he did after the fire, and the embers were still hot when he began work on it. The Bigelow Hotel occupied the site of the present postoffice, and disappeared in the great fire. Mr. Clark was both builder and owner of the Academy of Design, which was the first building ever erected in Chicago for a fine-arts exhibit.

In 1852 Mr. Clark married Miss Alice Sardeson, a native of Lincolnshire, England, but then a resident of Chicago. Of the marriage, five children were born and all are now living in Chicago. They are: Euna, the wife of Shea Smith, of Shea Smith & Co.; F. W.; George T.; Retta M., now the wife of Dr. Kauffman, of Chicago; and J. Y. The sons F. W. and G. T. are members of the firm of Jonathan Clark & Sons Co., contractors, who have erected many buildings, notable among which are the Art Institute and the Government buildings at Ft. Sheridan. The senior member of this firm is not now actively connected with the company, but is employed in erecting and managing buildings, of which he has about a score, built on ground held on ninety-nine-year leases.

Mr. Clark is a Republican, a member of the Union League and Sunset Clubs, and a Thirty-second Degree Mason, in which order he has held many high offices. He attends, but is not a member of, Dr. Thomas' Church. In his later years he has traveled largely through the United States, including the Pacific Coast and Florida. He has a fruit farm and an elegant residence at Fruitland Park, in the latter State.

Jonathan Clark is numbered among the men who have made Chicago, and given it the character which it bears. Through trials, by perseverance and an honest course, he has risen to prominent place in the city which he has made his residence for almost half a century, and where he is an honored citizen, who bears his years with dignity, and grows old gracefully in the midst of a large circle of devoted friends.

GEORGE GRANGER CUSTER.

GEORGE GRANGER CUSTER, who is now serving as Auditor of the City Board of Education, was born on the 6th of December, 1838, in Sanford, Edgar County, Illinois. His father's ancestors bore the name of Granger, and came from England to America, locating in Connecticut. His father was a physician, and in Newark, Ohio, married Nancy Link. His death occurred at the early age of twenty-eight years, and soon after our subject, then a child of six months, was taken for adoption by Isaac D. Custer, of Terre Haute, Indiana, whose name he then assumed. He found in his foster-father a kind-hearted and liberal man, who could not have treated an own son with more kindness and consideration. The maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of French origin, and on emigrating to the New World settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. From there the maternal grandfather with his family removed about the year 1825 to Newark, Ohio.

When George was a child of six years, the Custer family removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and for five years he attended Wyman's private school. Soon after he accompanied his father on a trip to California, where they remained for one year. Mr. Custer went to the West to see the

country, and took his adopted son on account of his poor health. The result of the trip proved the wisdom of the father, as the son became a strong, hearty boy, and now enjoys a vigorous manhood. He made the journey across the plains on horseback, leaving St. Louis on the 4th of April, 1850, on the steamboat "Princeton," and arriving at old Ft. Kearney, Nebraska, fifteen days later. There they remained until the early part of May, when, the grass having grown sufficiently to furnish feed for horses and mules, they resumed their journey. They were eighty-six days in making the trip from the Missouri River to Hangtown, now Placerville, California. Their next resting-place was Sacramento, from whence they went to San Francisco. They suffered the usual hardships and privations incident to the trip across the plains in days of the gold excitement, being sometimes for days with very small rations of food, and only water sufficient to moisten the lips; but, notwithstanding, no illness fell to the lot of father or son during the trip to and from California. Mr. Custer had no mining experiences, for he was then too young to dig for gold. After a sojourn of a few months in California, he returned home, by way of the Isthmus, stopping on the way at the island of Jamaica and in New York City, from whence he came West, by way of the Hudson River to Albany, thence to Buffalo by rail, by lake to Chicago, by canal to La Salle, and on the steamer "Robert Fulton" to St. Louis.

Mr. Custer then attended Jones' College until eighteen years of age, and resided in St. Louis until 1854, when the family removed to a farm near Davenport, Iowa. In the fall of 1855, he returned to St. Louis and accepted a position as assistant book-keeper in the retail grocery house of Ellis & Hutton, at that time the largest establishment of the kind in the city. In the summer following he returned to Davenport and entered the employ of Thomas H. McGee, wholesale grocer, as chief clerk and book-keeper, and in the spring of 1857 took charge of the office of the Burtis House, then the best-equipped hotel west of Chicago. After a few months he was taken sick and returned to the farm, where he remained until coming to Chicago, in April, 1862.

In the mean time Mr. Custer was married. On the 4th of October, 1860, he wedded Miss Sarah Ann Kelly, of Davenport. The lady was born in Mt. Carmel, near Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1842. Her father, Daniel C. Kelly, a native of Cincinnati, is now living in Davenport, Iowa, where the foster-father of this subject also resides. They are aged respectively eighty and eighty-three years, and still active and in good health. Four children have been born to Mr. Custer and his wife: Tillie, who is now the wife of Robert J. Clark, and has one child; Hattie Winchell, wife of William G. R. Bell; Sadie Belle; and George G.

On leaving the farm in Iowa, Mr. Custer came to Chicago and accepted a position as assistant commercial reporter on the *Morning Post*, edited by J. W. Sheahan, with which he was connected for a year. He then entered the employ of Hobbs, Oliphant & Co., commission merchants, and at the end of three years started in business for himself as a member of the firm of Olcott, Lash & Co., in the same line of business. This venture proved unsuccessful, on account of the credit given country customers. Mr. Custer then engaged in the brokerage business, but during the great fire again met with losses, after which he spent three years with Hall & Winch, sash and door manufacturers. He then returned to the Board of Trade, and was quite successful in business for several years, but at length lost his fortune in a "big corner."

At that time Mr. Custer left the city, removing to Nevada, Illinois, where he took charge of an elevator owned by A. M. Wright & Co. On his return in 1880, he accepted a position with James H. Drake & Co., commission merchants, with whom he remained for a year and a-half, when failing health forced him to abandon that work. Farm life had previously proved beneficial, and he again resorted to that cure, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his health was restored. Once more he entered the employ of Hall & Winch, with whom he continued until the death of the junior partner, when the business was closed out. He was then with the firm of Garvey & Jenkinson until they retired from business.

In May, 1886, Mr. Custer became Auditor of

the Board of Education, and has been unanimously re-elected since that time. He was the candidate for the office of Assessor of West Chicago, on the Democratic ticket, in 1871, but never sought political preferment, although he took an active part in politics in early life. He is known as a conservative Democrat. Socially, he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League, and is the First Vice-President of the California Pioneers. In early life he joined the Baptist Church, but as its doctrines were not in accordance with his broad and liberal views, he joined the Third Unitarian Church, and was, until his removal from the West to the South Side, one of its active and respected members. He is socially inclined, possessed of a genial nature and pleasant disposition. He is popular among his acquaintances, and is one who makes and retains friends. He possesses a sanguine temperament, is an energetic worker and not easily discouraged. Fond of home and family, he is true to those who rely upon him, and his faithfulness and sterling worth have won him warm regard.

WILLIAM WEST.

WILLIAM WEST, one of the enterprising citizens of Cook County, now successfully engaged in farming on section 30, Niles Township, is numbered among the early settlers of the State, having come to Illinois with his parents in 1836. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born on the 21st of June, 1814. His father, James West, was born in Shipton, England, in 1768, and died in the fall of 1838, two years after his emigration to America. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Hodgen, and was a daughter of Thomas Hodgen, a shoe-maker of Great Husband, England. As above stated, James West, accompanied by his family, bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for America in the good ship "Sylvenus Jenkins," which brought him to New York after an uneventful voyage of thirty-one days. He was detained in New York quite a while on account of the sickness of a relative, John Dewes, but at length resumed his journey and traveled toward the setting sun until he reached Cook County. He became the first settler of Jefferson Township, and it was his intention to purchase a claim as soon as the land came into market, but death frustrated his plans.

William West pre-empted a quarter-section of land in Jefferson Township, on which he resided until 1856, when he came to Niles Township, his present home. One of the most important events of his life occurred in 1843, when was celebrated his marriage with Mrs. Isabella Mosley, a daughter of John Kendel, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. West was born in Yorkshire, December 18, 1821, and died January 28, 1864. Their union was blessed with four sons and five daughters, and five of the number are still living, namely: William, who was born June 11, 1850, and now resides in Chicago; Mary Jane, who was born April 27, 1852, and is the wife of Robert Robinson, of Avondale; Isabella E., who was born August 27, 1857, and is the wife of John Proctor, a resident of Arlington Heights; Martha Ann, who was born February 20, 1860, is the widow of Emil Haag, and resides in Niles; and Edward, who was born January 18, 1864, and is now engaged in the flour and feed business in Chicago.

In 1866, Mr. West was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Frances Ollinger, who is now deceased.

Mr. West cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison and has voted at each Presidential election since that time. He now affiliates with the Democracy, but from 1860 until 1892 supported the Republican candidates. He received no special advantages in life, his school privileges being obtained previous to his tenth year, and his education from that time was acquired through contact with the world. He had no capital or influential friends to aid him in business, and the success which has crowned his efforts is the just reward of his own labors. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive and devoted to the best interests of the community, and by those who know him he is highly respected.

JOHN D. TOBEY.

JOHN DILLON TOBEY, who is doing an extensive business as a dealer in hay and grain in Chicago, was born at Worth Station, Cook County, on the 3d of September, 1859, and is a son of Wales and Elizabeth Tobey, who are represented on another page of this work. He spent his early boyhood days upon his father's farm, and acquired his education in the district school of the neighborhood and in the High School of Blue Island. At the age of seventeen he left home with $2.85 in his pocket. From that time he has made his own way in the world unaided, and the success he has achieved is therefore due entirely to his own efforts. He began work as a farm hand, receiving $15 per month in compensation for his services. With his first season's wages he bought a half-interest in a threshing-machine, and the following winter started a hay press.

Fifteen months after leaving home, Mr. Tobey had accumulated $3,300, besides a hay-press, teams, etc. In connection with his other work he also did road contracting in Worth Township. For one year after coming to Chicago he was in the employ of Nelson Morris & Co., buying supplies of feed for the stock. Since 1886 he has engaged in his present business as a dealer in hay and grain at No. 309 Twenty-sixth Street. He also handles ice. His business has steadily increased in volume, until it has now assumed extensive proportions, and on the 1st of June, 1894, the J. D. Tobey Hay and Grain Company was incorporated. Of this Mr. Tobey is president and general manager. For some years he has been the best known dealer in his line on the south side and is now the largest retail dealer in the United States. He also deals in city real estate and farm property, and has invested to some extent in western lands.

On the 10th of September, 1885, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Burt. The lady is a native of Westport, Essex County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Alvin Burt. Their union has been blessed with one child, Gracie. They also lost two sons who died in infancy within two weeks of each other.

Mr. Tobey takes considerable interest in civic societies, and is a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 726, A. F. & A. M.; a life member of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.; and also belongs to Medinah Temple and the Mystic Shrine; to Acacia Club; to America Lodge No. 271, K. P.; Longfellow Lodge No. 708, R. A.; George B. McClellan Council of the National Union; Chicago Heavy-Weight Base Ball Club, the Sudseite Turngemeinde, and several other social and

insurance orders. He votes with the Republican party, but has never sought or desired political preferment, in fact has several times refused public office. Physically, Mr. Tobey is the picture of health and strength. He is of a social, genial nature, and is a gentleman of rare business ability, having attained success through good judgment, ready decision and energetic determination.

ALEXANDER McDANIEL.

ALEXANDER McDANIEL, of Wilmette, is now living a retired life, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He has for many years resided in Cook County, and is so widely and favorably known that he needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume. This work would be incomplete without the record of his life, which is as follows: He was born February 13, 1815, in Bath, Steuben County, New York, and is a son of Daniel McDaniel, who was of Scotch descent, but was born in the State of New York and made farming his life work. He married Rachel Taner, a lady who was born and reared in the Mohawk Valley, and was a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Alexander McDaniel is the eldest son. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent in his parents' home and he became familiar with all the duties of farm life. He aided in the cultivation of the old homestead until he had attained his majority, when he started out for himself, and, leaving the East upon the tide of emigration which was steadily moving westward, he came to Chicago, arriving in this city on the 27th of May, 1836. Here he worked until the 14th of August, when he went to New Trier Township, spending several days looking up lands on the Ouilmette Indian reservation. He then returned to Chicago, where he continued until October, when he again came to New Trier Township, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of Government land where the town of Winnetka now stands. The land in the reservation had not then been surveyed. Mr. McDaniel deposited the price of the property with the Government agent until it should be surveyed and placed upon the market, which was four years later. He built a log cabin, one of the first four houses which stood between Chicago and the present site of Winnetka, and there he kept bachelor's hall for four years. The only neighbors he had for the first year, except Erastus Patterson, were Indians, and he was the only young man in that locality. Speaking of the Indians, he said the Ouilmettes were quite enlightened and good neighbors, always being peaceable. Mr. McDaniel purchased three forty-acre tracts of land, paying the usual price of $1.25 per acre, and forty at twenty shillings per acre. Upon this land a part of the town of Evanston now stands. When he first came to Cook County there were only three small log cabins north of Chicago, and many of the now thriving villages and cities had not sprung into existence, while the work of progress and civilization seemed hardly begun.

On the 27th of November, 1842, an important event in the life of Mr. McDaniel occurred, his marriage with Miss Emeline Huntoon. The lady was born in Champlain, New York, March 11, 1824, and is a daughter of George W. and Lucinda (Bowler) Huntoon, whose family numbered ten children. The father was a ship carpenter, and was born in Vermont, December 9, 1791. The mother was born January 9, 1796. With their family they came to Cook County in 1840,

settling on the present site of South Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel became the parents of six children. Jane, who was the wife of William H. Kinney, Postmaster of Wilmette, is now deceased; Ellen, widow of A. B. Balcam, resides with her parents; Charles, who enlisted at the age of sixteen and served three years in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, is now a carpenter and contractor of Wilmette; George is interested in mining in Colorado; Henry is a policeman of Wilmette; and William Grant is a fireman on the North-Western Railroad.

Mr. McDaniel exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party. His first vote was cast on the 4th of May, 1837, for William B. Odgen, first mayor of Chicago, and his first presidential vote supported William Henry Harrison. Soon after the village of Wilmette was started, he was appointed the first Postmaster, holding the office for nineteen successive years, when he resigned in favor of Mr. Kinney, the present incumbent. He has never sought or desired political preferment, his time and attention being largely occupied by his business interests. His wife, a most estimable lady, holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes an active part in its work and upbuilding. For twenty-six years Mr. McDaniel has been a resident of Wilmette. His first home at this place, located on Center Avenue, was the fourth house built in the town, and in it he resided for twenty-three years. In 1891, he erected a more substantial and modern dwelling on the same street, and there spends his declining days. He has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of the county, the best interests of the community ever find in him a friend, and his hearty support and co-operation are given to those enterprises which are calculated to advance the general welfare. His sterling worth and strict integrity have made him a leading citizen of the community and one well worthy of representation in this volume.

WILLIAM R. DERBY.

WILLIAM R. DERBY, who was for many years prominently identified with the history of this community, was numbered among the honored pioneer settlers, having become a resident of Cook County in 1834. He was born in Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont, on the 17th of March, 1805, and was a son of Sylvester Derby, whose birth occurred in the same locality in 1780. In 1816 the father removed with his family to Genesee County, New York, where he remained until his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of ninety years.

William Derby spent the first sixteen years of his life at his parents' home, and then began to learn the trade of a wool carder and dresser, which he followed for nine years. He later engaged in the hotel business for nearly two years, and in 1834 he emigrated westward to try his fortunes on the broad prairies of Illinois. He settled on section 34, township 37, range 11, about three miles southeast of the village of Lemont. At that time there were only two houses between Joliet and Chicago. The latter place was a small village, and the most far-sighted could not have dreamed of the prominence and importance which were to make it the metropolis of the West and one of the important cities of the world. Mr. Derby had for neighbors a brother-in-law, Jeremiah Luther, Orange Chauncy and Joshua Smith, all natives of Vermont except Mr. Luther, who

was born in New York. When Mr. Derby came to Cook County he had a span of horses, harness and wagon, some household effects and $40 in money. He disposed of his team in order to pay for his land when it came into market, and he was thus enabled to purchase one hundred and forty acres. It was wild land, but with characteristic energy he began its development, and in course of time transformed it into a fertile farm. He built a log house, in which he lived for about twenty-five years, and then erected a two-story brick residence, which he made his home until 1879, when he sold his farm (then containing two hundred acres) and removed to Lemont.

Mr. Derby was married on the 28th of June, 1830, in Castile, New York, to Miss Eliza N. Luther. Together they traveled life's journey for about half a century. On the 5th of April, 1880, Mrs. Derby was called to the home beyond. She was beloved by all who knew her and her friends were many, By their marriage were born four children, of whom two are now living. Sylvester L., the elder, was born in Castile, New York, September 18, 1836, and at a very early age was brought to Lemont, where he has since made his home. He graduated from the high school of Chicago, and during his early business career followed farming, but in 1879 he disposed of his land and removed to Lemont, where he embarked in the lumber trade, and also in the manufacture of lumber in Michigan. His standing as a business man is above reproach. His systematic methods, his enterprise and his fair and honorable dealing have gained him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He enjoys a liberal patronage, and has a well-equipped lumber-yard. On the 24th of September, 1855, he was married to Charlotte D. Russell, of Dover, New Hampshire, and to them were born five children, four yet living, namely: Mrs. Ida E. Brown, Sylvester O., O. R. and J. A. L. The three sons are associated with their father in the lumber trade. They are thorough business men, of sterling integrity, and the firm is one of prominence in the community. Sylvester L. Derby has been honored with several offices of trust, the duties of which have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity. In politics he is a Republican. In 1892 he was President of the Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Although he is now nearing his sixtieth birthday, he is still hale and hearty as a young man of twenty-five, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Lemont.

John T. Derby, the younger son of William R. Derby, was born in Lemont, October 29, 1840, acquired his early education in a log schoolhouse at Gooding's Grove and later was graduated from Castile University. He began life as a school teacher in the town of Palos, Cook County, and for several years continued teaching in Cook and Will Counties. He studied law with Judge J. P. Atwood, of Chicago, where he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1873 was chosen Assistant County Superintendent of Schools under George D. Plant, which position he held until the close of Mr. Plant's official term. He was the first City Attorney of Lemont, and was a member of its first Board of Education. On the 7th of May, 1862, was celebrated his marriage with Clara H. Dakin, of Millerton, Dutchess County, New York, and by their union were born three children, of whom Nettie E. and Edward D. are now living. Mrs. Derby died February 1, 1885, and in 1886 Mr. Derby married Miss Abbie E. Jones, of Du Page, Will County, Illinois. He is at present engaged in the practice of law, and is a radical temperance man, who supports by his ballot the Prohibition party.

William R. Derby, whose name heads this record, was an advocate of Democratic principles and was often called to office by his fellow-townsmen. He served as Supervisor, was also Justice of the Peace for five years, was Township Treasurer sixteen years and Township Clerk for several years. In these various offices he was ever true and faithful. All who knew him respected him for his upright life and straightforward dealings and for a public and private career which were alike above reproach.

J. V. Stevens M.D.

JOHN VOSBURGH STEVENS, M. D.

JOHN V. STEVENS is a native of New York, born at Lysander, Onondaga County, November 23, 1851, the son of George B. and Sarah (Kellogg) Stevens. His paternal grandfather was of English descent, and came to this country before the Revolutionary War, his maternal grandfather being also of an old family and of Holland-Dutch extraction.

When he was very young his parents removed to Cook County, Illinois, where they remained about four years. The health of the mother becoming precarious, the family returned to New York, to Oswego County, where she died in 1858, leaving a daughter seven months old, who grew to womanhood, and died in Wisconsin in 1883.

After his mother's death, the subject of this sketch was left largely to the care of his grandmother and mother's sister. During his early boyhood he attended regularly the public school and also received considerable benefit from study at home. Later he entered the academy at Mexico, New York, an institution of high grade, and made such good use of his opportunities that he succeeded in passing the regents' examination, which entitled successful contestants to admission to any college in the State in 1866. While still in his teens, young Stevens found his health giving away under continued and close application to study, and on the advice of the family physician to seek an outdoor life for him, his father again came to Illinois, in 1866, settling near Barrington, in Cook County, having in the same year married, this time to his former wife's youngest sister, Frances Kellogg.

Here for four years the young man remained with his parents, attending school and pursuing his studies at home, at the end of which time, or when about eighteen years of age, he obtained a teacher's certificate in Lake County, and in the winter of 1870 taught his first term of school with success. In February of the following year he came to Chicago and engaged in bookkeeping, but soon bought out an interest in a grocery and crockery store on the North Side, and was beginning to see good business prospects ahead when the great fire of October, 1871, swept away the store and all its contents. Without a dollar, young Stevens returned to Lake County soon after the fire and again taught school during the winter term. Soon after the conclusion of his school he became the agent of the American Express Company at Barrington, and on January 1, 1873, was transferred to the messenger service of the company at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in which service he remained until the following June, when he resigned to engage in a business of his own at Green Bay, and in which he continued with varying fortunes until 1876.

In the latter year he returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching in McHenry County. With the exception of the following year, spent as a bookkeeper in Chicago, Mr. Stevens continued in the work of teaching until 1883, most of the time in the high schools of Libertyville and Wauconda. He had long cherished the desire to enter the medical profession, and now, seeing his way clear, he left his position at Wauconda in the fall of 1883 and, coming to Chicago, entered Ben-

nett Medical College, where he was a close student, and in March, 1885, graduated with much credit to himself.

His attainments were evidently appreciated, for upon graduation he was offered a professor's chair in the college. This he declined, however, preferring to enter upon the exclusive practice of his profession, for which a good opportunity offered in partnership with an old-established physician in Wisconsin, with whom he remained for two years. The partnership was then dissolved, and Dr. Stevens continued an independent practice in the same location for over six years, during which time he built up a large practice and became well and favorably known by the profession throughout the State. While here he became President and later the Secretary for two years, of the State Eclectic Medical Society of Wisconsin, and was prominent in all its affairs, being Chairman for three years of their Committee on Medical Legislation.

In 1891 Dr. Stevens returned to Chicago and was elected to the chair of Diseases of Children in Bennett Medical College, his *alma mater*, to which was added in the following year Clinical Medicine, both of which positions he still holds, and in which he has made an excellent record. In 1891 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and now serves in that capacity, having been re-elected annually ever since. He was also Secretary of the World's Eclectic Medical Congress, held in Chicago in June, 1893, in connection with the World's Fair. The other eleven members of the Executive Committee, as well as the general officers of the congress, ascribe a great part of the success of the congress to his untiring efforts for the previous nine months in securing papers and a very large attendance and making all necessary arrangements.

The Doctor is also on the medical staff of Bennett Hospital, attending physician at the Willie Hipp and Bennett Free Dispensaries for children and the Evanston Emergency Hospital.

Dr. Stevens is a member both of the Wisconsin and the Illinois State Eclectic Societies, of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. In addition to his other duties he edits and publishes *The Annual of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery*, a publication of recognized merit. It is a royal-octavo book of five hundred pages, published each year, and containing the meritorious papers read at the different State societies at their annual sessions.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken much interest in the various degrees, from the Blue Lodge, of which he is a Past Master, to the Commandery of Knights Templar, of which he is a member. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of other fraternal orders, in all of which he is popular. In his religious associations Dr. Stevens is a Methodist and an active worker in the church of which he is a member at his Evanston home, although his sympathies and his benefactions extend beyond the boundaries of his own church. In his political affiliations he is an all-around Republican, as regards national and State affairs, and for good men only, whatever the party, in the control of local affairs.

Dr. Stevens was married in 1873 to Miss Gertie Wood, of Lake County, Illinois, of an excellent and well-known family there. Mrs. Stevens has not only proved to be an excellent wife and devoted mother, but is known outside the family circle for her many virtues. They have three children, a daughter named Edith G., aged sixteen, and two bright boys, aged six and eight, and named respectively Clark Jay and Karl I. Personally, Dr. Stevens is a fine-looking, well-preserved gentleman, whose genial face is a correct index to a generous heart and a naturally refined nature. He easily makes and keeps friends, and is uniformly regarded as a welcome addition to any social circle. He has fine literary tastes, and, so far as his professional duties will allow, finds pleasant companionship among his books.

CALVIN T. HOOD, A. M., M. D.

CALVIN TODD HOOD, A. M., M. D. The remarkable professional career of Dr. Hood illustrates the benefit of good blood and breeding, supplemented by thorough preparation and intelligent application. The grandfather of Dr. Hood, Archie Hood, was a remarkable man of his time, descended from the early English settlers of Raleigh, North Carolina, and being distantly related to the noted Confederate, Gen. Hood. He was tall and stately, measuring six feet and four inches in height, without his boots, and was very intelligent and active. He was what is often called a "natural bone-setter," and though he never studied medicine or surgery, was called upon by people for forty miles around to set broken bones, which he did with success. He was straight as an arrow at his death, which occurred in 1872, at the age of seventy-two. He had three wives, the first of whom, Mary Walker, was the mother of his children. He built the first gristmill constructed by English-speaking people in the Mississippi Valley. This was at Elkhorn Prairie, Washington County, Illinois.

Samuel Gordon, maternal grandfather of Dr. Hood, was also of English lineage, and opened the first store and blacksmith shop at Kaskaskia after it became a modern settlement. He also built and operated the first mill for extracting oil from castor beans, one of the principal early products of that region. He stood six feet seven inches, and was a famous Indian fighter, winning many a contest with his red neighbors in the early days of Kaskaskia, and participating, as well, in the Blackhawk War. When the bell brought out by the French to Kaskaskia blew down and was cracked in a storm, he bargained to repair it, in consideration of the gift of a clock made in Paris in 1672 and brought to Illinois the next year. The case was destroyed in a subsequent fire, but the works are still preserved by Mr. Gordon's daughter, the mother of Dr. Hood.

Archie Hood had eight children, seven of whom grew up and are still living, being residents of Illinois. James, the third child, married Nellie A., daughter of Samuel Gordon, and settled at Sparta, Illinois, where he engaged many years in mercantile business, and where he still resides, being in the sixty-fourth year of his age, his business being continued by his son, one of the most active and enterprising citizens of that region. Rev. John Hood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Galesburg, is another of the sons of Archie Hood. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College, of which body he has been President.

Mrs. Nellie A. Hood is a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, a woman of cultivated tastes and intellectual attainments, and her influence in forming the character and directing the studies of her sons (only one of whom displayed any taste for business, the others being in professional life) has been powerful and lasting.

The subject of this biography is the eldest of a family comprising four sons and a daughter. He was born at Sparta, Randolph County, this State, on the nation's eighty-sixth birthday anniversary, July 4, 1862. At a very early age he began assisting in his father's store, in the intervals between school days. He graduated from the local high school, and before the age of sixteen began the study of medical science, which he continued for five years, under the tutelage of Dr. David S. Booth, a widely-known physician of Sparta. He attended Princeton (New Jersey) College and the University of Michigan, where he was Clinical Assistant. After teaching school a year, during which time he continued his medical studies, he came to Chicago, March 17, 1884, and entered

the spring term of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In February of the following year he took his degree from this institution and at once began practice. In September of the same year he entered the Chicago Homœopathic College, from which he was graduated in February, 1886. Ever since that time he has enjoyed a steadily growing practice. He occupies an office in the Marshall Field Building, where he is found forenoons, making a specialty of mental and nervous diseases, in the treatment of which he has achieved a remarkable success. He is constantly driven with the applications of patients in the vicinity of his home office on West Adams Street.

In 1887, only a year after completing his medical courses, he was elected Professor of Physiology and Pathology of the American Dental College, in which he continued to lecture five years. In 1889 he began lecturing on Electro-Therapeutics in the Chicago Homœopathic College, and a year later was made Associate Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the same institution, and has fulfilled the duties of that chair ever since. He is also Assistant Business Manager of this institution, and has had entire charge of the buildings and appurtenances for the last four years.

Dr. Hood is a man of wonderful vitality and remarkably strong physique. If he were not, he certainly could not perform one-half the work which he has been performing for many years. For a man of his comparative youth he is carrying large responsibilities, with credit to himself and the institutions with which he is identified. He is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Society, the Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons and the American Institute of Homœpathy. He is a member of the official board of the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and, while not in any sense a politician, adheres from principle to the Republican party in matters of public policy.

On the 1st of September, 1886, Dr. Hood married Miss Ethel May Barker, a native of Nunda, New York, and a daughter of O. W. and Mary (Swain) Barker, of old and long-lived American families. Mrs. Hood's parents reside on a farm near Nunda, where she was reared. Having fitted herself by a course of study, she became one of the first trained nurses employed at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, where she first met the Doctor. They have two daughters, namely: Grace Gordon, born on the anniversary of her father's birth, in 1887, and Ethel May, born March 5, 1890.

Those who meet Dr. Hood, either socially or professionally, are at once impressed with his manly bearing, his kindly courtesy and his cultured intellect. In the midst of his multifarious duties he always has time to pass a pleasant word with any one who may have occasion to call upon him, and his presence in the community is a blessing, for his personality, as well as his professional skill, carries an elevating and restorative power.

RHUEL H. CHAMBERLIN.

RHUEL HAMPTON CHAMBERLIN, formerly Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born in Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey, in 1826. When quite young, he was taken by his parents to Milton, Pennsylvania, where they remained about two years. They then removed to Pottsville, in the same State, and from

there to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they stayed about three years. After that the family moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where Rhuel attended the common school for four years. Later he was at a boarding-school at Lititz, Pennsylvania, in which town he also attended school under the tuition of Mr. J. Beck for about eighteen months. The family then moving to Philadelphia, he remained there about six years, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a Mr. Brewer in the chair-making business. When, however, he had been for two years with Mr. Brewer, his parents moved to New York City, and he went with them. He there went under the instructions of William Walling and finished his trade.

After learning this business, Mr. Chamberlin went to Troy, New York, and worked for W. L. Adams, but being in ill health while there he returned to New York City. After his recuperation he went back to Troy, and there, making a contract with Burge & Bros., who were the proprietors of a chair factory on Adams Street, he remained until their factory was burned down, about two years later. After this he went to New York City and engaged in the chair business. Being unfortunate in this enterprise he failed, but paid all his debts in full, owing no one at the time of shutting down his factory. He then accepted an offer made by Burge & Bros., who had rebuilt their factory at Troy. From there he again went to New York City, and secured a position on the Third Avenue City Railway as conductor when it first opened. He stayed on that road three years, and later was on the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie Railroad as head brakeman, under Supt. Hugh Riddle. Here he remained one year, and then for about four years was conductor on an extra freight train. After this, in the year 1873, he was made passenger conductor on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, remaining there until June, 1874. In November he went to Chicago to take a position as passenger conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. On January 1, 1878, he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Chamberlin is a member of Port Jervis Lodge No. 328, Delta Chapter No. 191, and Delaware Commandery No. 44, K. T., of Port Jervis.

REV. CANDIDUS KOZLOWSKI.

REV. CANDIDUS KOZLOWSKI, Rector of the Polish Church at Lemont, was born on the 25th day of March, 1836, in the city of Warsaw, Poland. His father was Andreas and his mother Josepha (Majewska) Kozlowski, natives of the same city. Andreas Kozlowski was a captain in the French army, and served under Napoleon I. in Spain, in 1806, and in the European War of 1812. He was a valiant soldier, and fought for what he considered the interests of Poland. He lived to the age of seventy-six years, dying in 1852. He was married three times (the second wife being the mother of the subject of this biography), and was the father of twenty-one children. Josepha Kozlowski was the mother of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the only one in America.

The father of Andreas, Adalbert Kozlowski, was also a soldier, and served in the Polish army, having witnessed the coronation of the last king of Poland and given him his unswerving adhesion. He was a man of more than ordinary means, a

landed proprietor, and owner of tenement houses in Warsaw. He lived to be upwards of eighty years old, and died in 1847.

Candidus Kozlowski is a man of rare education and attainments, and used his best and most strenuous efforts for the liberation of his native land from Russian rule. He was educated in his native city, and in 1863 became a leader in the revolutionary movement which resulted in the complete subjugation of the Polish patriots, and the execution of a large number of their leaders —including hundreds of the friends and relatives of Mr. Kozlowski. With a handful of men, numbering less than a hundred, he fought his way through to the Austrian frontier, where he was warmly received by the populace and Austrian common soldiers, who applauded his bravery and assisted his escape toward Italy. He is still under the ban of a Russian death sentence, and dare not return to the dominions of the Czar.

In the latter part of the year 1863, at Bologna, Italy, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. After he took holy orders, he became a traveler and visited many countries, including the greater portion of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa. He came to the United States in 1872, and established a church at Cincinnati. He purchased a Lutheran Church, which he converted into a Catholic institution, and christened it St. Stanislaus. About a year later, he returned to Europe and revisited many of the countries in which he had previously traveled. In 1874 he became a permanent resident of America, and took charge of a parish at La Salle, Illinois, where he remained seven years. After a visit in Europe, he was rector of St. Josaphat Church in Chicago for five years, and has been for the last five years in his present charge. His parish comprises four hundred families, and the school in connection numbers three hundred and fifty pupils.

Father Kozlowski's liberal education and wide travels have made him a cosmopolite in ideas, a practical man in business, a genial gentleman and an able priest. As a recreation, he gives considerable attention to the study of astronomy, and is the possessor of a fine telescope, which he purchased at the Paris Exposition, and on which he was obliged to pay a duty of $42. He is loved and respected by his people and the entire community, and is one of the most valuable of the country's adopted citizens.

MENZO RUSSELL.

MENZO RUSSELL, a farmer residing on section 22, Northfield Township, has the honor of being a native of Cook County, his birth having occurred in the township which is still his home, February 17, 1839. He is the only child of Jacob and Eliza (Rhines) Russell, both of whom were natives of Sharon, Schoharie County, New York. His mother was a daughter of Henry Rhines, a shoemaker and farmer. In 1834 Jacob and Eliza Russell emigrated to Cook County, Illinois, arriving in Chicago with a capital of $6. The father first engaged in burning charcoal about four miles from the city, and in this way secured enough money to purchase a team, with which to engage in farming. He settled on section 22, Northfield Township, where he still makes his home, residing with his son Menzo. He became the possessor of three hundred acres of good land, and may truly be called a self-made man. He has borne all the hardships and experiences of frontier life, and is familiar with the history of Cook County from its earliest days.

He has now passed his eighty-fourth birthday, but is remarkably active for one of his years, and still works upon the farm. In early life he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its supporters. Mrs. Eliza Russell died January 8, 1892, aged seventy-five years, three months and six days.

Menzo Russell has always lived upon the farm which is yet his home, and therefore has a wide acquaintance throughout this community. No event of special importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, which were quietly passed on his father's farm. Having attained to mature years, he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Margaret Russell, the wedding being celebrated July 3, 1859. The lady is a daughter of David Russell, who was a native of New York, and lived to be seventy-two years of age. With his brothers, William and John, their wives and father and mother, he was laid to rest in the family burying-ground, two miles southeast of Shermerville. Mrs. Margaret Russell's three brothers, Norman, Jacob and John Russell, promptly responded to their country's call for troops at the breaking out of the Civil War, and valiantly aided in the defense of the Union. Her grandmother had three brothers in the Revolutionary War; therefore the Russell family has been well represented in military affairs when the country was in need of valiant sons.

To our subject and his wife were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, but the former are all now deceased. Mary Elizabeth, born October 17, 1862, is the wife of George Goebel, a stone and brick mason of Evanston. Catherine, born June 16, 1864, is the wife of Joseph Selzer, a farmer of Northfield Township. Leona, born December 20, 1866, is the wife of Joseph Bastien, a tinner of Evanston. Lottie, born January 13, 1877, is at home. The parents of this family are both members of the Methodist Church, and are highly respected people, who have many warm friends in the community. Mr. Russell is a stalwart Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has supported each Presidential nominee of the party since that time. He is a wide-awake and progressive citizen, and public enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare never solicit his aid in vain.

PETER CRAWFORD.

PETER CRAWFORD, one of the most deserving pioneers of Cook County, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1796, and was a son of Peter and Janet (McNaught) Crawford. The father was born near Inverary, on Loch Tyne, Argyleshire, in 1753, and was a boat-builder in his native land. He died in Delaware County, New York, in 1848. His wife died in Hamden, New York, in 1836, at the age of seventy years. She was a daughter of Malcolm and Catherine (McKinley) McNaught. Her father was a ship-carpenter, and came to America at the age of ninety years. His death occured in Delaware County, New York, in 1825, at the age of ninety-five. His children were: Gilbert, a Baptist minister of Delaware County, New York; John; Neil, who died in Scotland; Mrs. Janet Crawford; Catherine and Mary, who died in Scotland; and Archi-

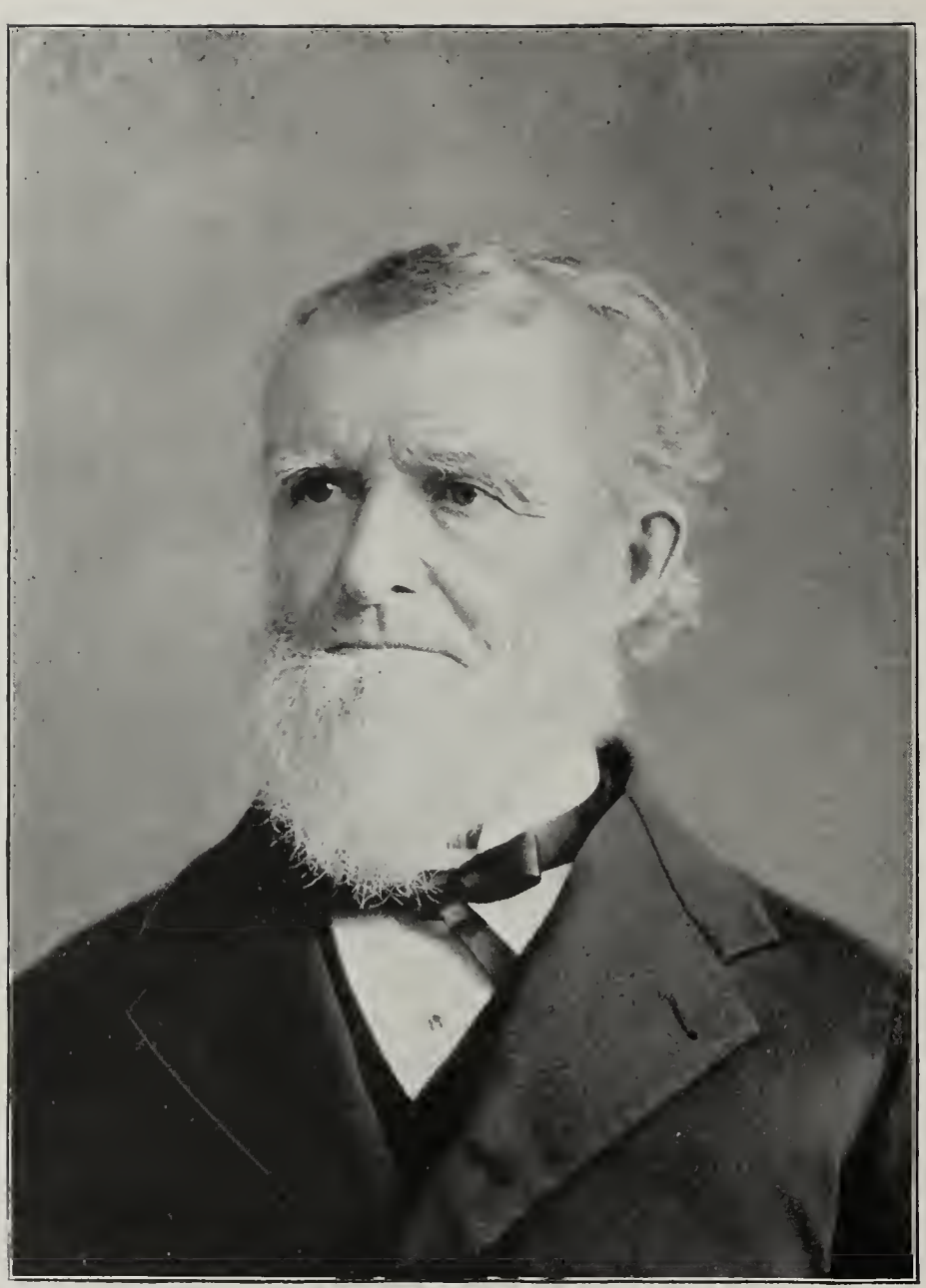
bald. The mother of this family passed away in Scotland in 1818, at the age of eighty-four.

To Peter and Janet Crawford were born eight children: Malcolm, who died in infancy; Donald, who died in Hamden, New York, in 1868, at the age of eighty-two; John, who died in Scotland in 1817, at the age of twenty-nine; Gilbert, a Presbyterian minister, who for a number of years was pastor of a church in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but died in Leroy, Genesee County, New York, in 1848, at the age of fifty-six; Catherine, who was born in 1796, and died at the age of seventy-five years; Peter, of this sketch; Sarah, who became the wife of Malcolm McFarland, and died in Hamden in 1853, at the age of fifty-two; and Janet, who died in Hamden in 1872, at the age of sixty-eight.

Peter Crawford, whose name heads this notice, came to America in 1820, on a sailing-vessel, locating first in Delaware County, New York, with his parents. In Buffalo, New York, he wedded Juliet Sophronia Hubbard, a native of Westminster, Windham County, Vermont, born October 19, 1807. She was a daughter of Salmon and Caroline (Pratt) Hubbard. Mrs. Crawford's father was a son of Daniel Hubbard, who died in Massachusetts in 1813, at the age of eighty years. Salmon Hubbard was born in Sunderland, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in 1774, and was the eldest in a family of five children, the others being Spencer, Lemuel, Polly and Electa. Salmon Hubbard died in Canadice, Livingston County, New York, about 1859. His children were: Hiram, who was proprietor of a livery and stage line and died in Canandaigua, New York, in 1848, at the age of forty-nine years; Daniel, who died in 1849, at the age of forty-eight; Elijah H., who was born in Guilford, Vermont, and died in New York in 1830, at the age of twenty-seven; Salmon, who was born in Westminister, Vermont, in 1805, and died in 1835; Juliet Sophronia, wife of Peter Crawford; Almira, who was born in Greenwich, New York, in 1810, became the wife of John Purcell, and died in Canadice, New York, in 1884; and Ornan, who was born in Williamson, Ontario County, New York, in 1813, and died in 1834. Mrs. Caroline (Pratt) Hubbard was born December 8, 1774, and died in 1816, in Windham County, Vermont. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Clark) Pratt. One of her brothers, Samuel Pratt, located at Buffalo, New York, in 1804, driving thither from Vermont in the first carriage that ever entered that place. He became a leading merchant of Buffalo, and his descendants are prominent hardware and iron dealers in that city. The Pratt family is supposed to have been established in America by ancestors who came from the north of Ireland. The Hubbards are probably of English origin. Both were well-to-do families in Vermont before moving to New York.

In 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford left their New York home and came to the young and growing city of Chicago. In their family were four children, who reached mature years. Gilbert, who is now engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago; John, who was prominently connected with the same business for some years, but is now deceased; Sophronia A., widow of A. B. Kellogg and a resident of Denver, Colorado; and Hiram P., whose sketch is given on another page of this work.

On coming to Chicago, in the year 1844, Peter Crawford began dealing in lumber. Twelve years later he removed to Cicero Township, where, in 1848, he had purchased a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, paying for the same $15 per acre. This tract is now within the city limits. Mr. Crawford lived upon that farm until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years. He had been in good health until a few days before his death, which was the result of a severe cold, contracted while attending an election. He had voted at every Presidential election from 1836, at which time he supported William Henry Harrison. He was always an advocate of a protective tariff, and his last vote was cast for R. B. Hayes. His wife, who survived him about ten years, died in 1886, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Peter Crawford possessed a large fund of general information, and a remarkable memory, which, combined with good judgment and natural business ability, fitted him for a successful and honorable business career.



JOHN SOLLITT

JOHN SOLLITT.

JOHN SOLLITT, now in his eighty-first year, was in his younger days one of the largest contractors and builders of Chicago. He was born November 19, 1813, in Stillington, County of York, in what is one of the most beautiful sections of England. His ancestors were Huguenots, who emigrated from France to England some two hundred years ago. His paternal grandfather was John Sollitt, and his maternal John Cass. The former was a stone-mason, and the latter a carpenter. The father of our subject, John Sollitt, was also a stone-mason and a sculptor. All were prominent in their professions and lived and died in England.

At the age of six years the subject of this sketch entered the common schools of Stillington, and was graduated therefrom in his twelfth year, after which he began learning the carpenter's trade with his grandfather. He remained in his employ until his twenty-first year, when, in May, 1834, with his wife and child, he went to Canada. He worked at his trade in Hamilton and Toronto for a year or two, when a friend, residing in Madison, Wisconsin, wrote to him glowing accounts of that country, and he decided to remove to that place. He started by way of the Lakes for Milwaukee, but, experiencing difficulty in reaching that point, on account of a storm raging on Lake Michigan, he landed in Chicago. This was on the 6th of June, 1838, and he had but $5 in his pocket. Chicago, at that time, contained a population of about four thousand.

Business was very dull in this city then, and he had difficulty in obtaining employment; but he finally made an arrangement with Azel Peck, a prominent contractor and builder, in whose employ he remained for three years. He then entered the service of Peter Lewis Updyke, with whom he continued for five years. On the expiration of that period he entered into partnership with Messrs. Peck and Updyke, and their's became the leading firm of the kind in Chicago. Mr. Peck died in 1848, and the partnership was continued between Mr. Sollitt and Mr. Updyke until the latter's death, in 1850. In the fall of 1849 they erected the old Tremont House, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Mr. Sollitt then carried on building operations alone, with great success. He erected several of the finest buildings in Chicago, including the old court house, built in 1852-53, and having acquired a competency through thrift and enterprise, he retired from business, and has since given his time to his private interests and the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. Soon after his retirement from building operations, he purchased large tracts of land in Kankakee and Will Counties, forty-three miles from Chicago, and there moved his family, hoping the country air would prove beneficial to his wife's health. This hope, however, was disappointed, for she died in 1871. During this period Mr. Sollitt spent a portion of his time in Chicago and the remainder with his family. The town of Sollitt, in Will County, was named in his honor, and he gave to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company $1,000, with which to build a new depot at that place. After the death of Mrs. Sollitt he brought his family back to Chicago, and now resides in his handsome home at No. 515 Jackson Boulevard.

When scarcely twenty years old Mr. Sollitt was joined in wedlock with Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith. Her father, a farmer by occupation, resided in Tollerton, Yorkshire, England. Her uncle, Thomas Pollard, carried on a large and popular hotel, called the "Angel Inn," situated

near Tollerton, on the main stage road between London and Edinburgh. Mrs. Sollitt died of cholera in Chicago, in 1850, and was buried in Graceland Cemetery. Eight children were born of their union. Elizabeth, now a resident of Englewood, has been twice married. Her first husband was Alfred Bromfield, and her present husband is William Ivers. By each marriage she has had three children. Mary died in childhood. Hannah, deceased, was the wife of Henry Curtis. Jane, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Wallin. James J. lives in Sollitt. Oliver died when one year old. John resides in Oklahoma; and Fanny died in Chicago in 1865. In 1854 Mr. Sollitt was united in marriage with Anna Rowntree, who was one of a family of seven children. She was born in or near Richmond, Yorkshire, England, and came to America with her parents, who located in Rochester, Racine County, Wisconsin. On their deaths she went to live with her brother Christopher, who resided near that city, and at his home was married. After a happy wedded life of seventeen years, which was all passed in Chicago, with the exception of one year in Sollitt, she died of consumption, and was laid to rest in Graceland. She had two children. Charles, who resides in Sollitt, where he follows farming, is married and has two children, Leslie and John. The daughter, Blanche, is the wife of Nathaniel Board, a solicitor for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, residing in Oak Park. In 1874 Mr. Sollitt was married in the town of Waterford, Wisconsin, to Anna Blackburn, and they have a son, Walter, a bright and promising youth of seventeen years, who is now preparing for college in a Chicago academy.

Mr. Sollitt cares little for society, preferring to give his time and attention to his family. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, which he attended for a time on first coming to Chicago. Later, he joined Robert Collyer's Unitarian Church, and occupied a pew there for a number of years. He erected the first Unitarian Church built in Chicago, its location being on Washingington Street, between Clark and Dearborn. Politically, Mr. Sollitt is a conservative Democrat, and has, with few exceptions, voted that ticket. He is an advocate of free trade, the advantages of which have been made evident to him since leaving England. While never aspiring to office or taking an active part in politics, he ran for Alderman in 1852 and County Clerk in 1854. He has always been a reader of the Chicago *Tribune*, and is a man well informed on all questions of the day. He was one of Chicago's earliest settlers, and is a model of a healthy mind in a healthy body, of business industry and integrity, and of civic virtue. His memory of events relative to the past history of Chicago is perfect, and a record of them would make a volume.

BARNARD THALMANN.

BARNARD THALMANN, who carries on agricultural pursuits on section 30, New Trier Township, was born in Prussia on the 23d of March, 1836, and is a son of Gerhard Thalmann, who was born in the same country, July 24, 1801, made farming his life work, and died on the 16th of July, 1867. His wife bore the maiden name of Kerdrad Kohle, and was a daughter of Adolph Kohle, a native of Prussia, and a stone-cutter by trade. She was born in that country in 1804, and by her marriage had a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are living, namely: Barnard of this sketch; Henry, Postmaster of Gross Point; and

Joseph, a farmer of that community. The parents came to America in 1847, landing in New York on the 14th of April, after thirty days spent upon the bosom of the Atlantic. After visiting relatives in Boston for three weeks they came to Cook County, and Mr. Thalmann purchased eighty acres of land on section 30, New Trier Township. He afterwards added forty-four acres on section 33, and there made his home until called to his final rest.

Barnard Thalmann spent the first eleven years of his life in his native land, and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. In his father's home his childhood days were passed, and during his youth he became familiar with farm work in all its departments. On the 26th of September, 1865, he was united in marriage with Mary Feldmann, who was born in Gross Point, June 4, 1848, and is a daughter of Joseph Feldmann, whose birth occurred in Prussia on the 4th of August, 1817. He came to America with his parents in August, 1833. His father died in Albany, New York, while en route for Chicago, and the other members of the family continued their westward journey. For two years they lived in Chicago, and then removed to New Trier Township. Here Mr. Feldmann still resides, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Thalmann. His other children are: Christina, wife of Anton May, a contractor and builder of Wilmette; Frank, an engineer on the Ft. Wayne Railroad, resi ling in Chicago. Mrs. Mathias Pauly, Mrs. Nick Fellens and Mrs. Peter Kunz, all of Chicago; and Mrs. Nick Surges, of Lombard, Du Page County, Illinois.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thalmann have been born twelve children, of whom nine are living, five sons and four daughters: John G., who was born April 5, 1867, and is a carpenter residing in New Trier; Joseph, born February 24, 1871, who follows farming; Barnard, born May 25, 1873, a carpenter; Elizabeth, born August 11, 1875; Kate, September 23, 1877; Frank, December 7, 1880; Anton, June 27, 1883; Mary, March 28, 1885; and Anna, July 25, 1890. Elizabeth attended St. Joseph's College, of Milwaukee, for one year, and all have received good common-school advantages. The parents and their family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Gross Point.

Mr. Thalmann cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and has since been a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. He was twice elected Overseer of Roads, and was School Director for several years. He is also a member of St. Joseph's Library and Sick Benefit Association. His farm, located on section 30, New Trier Township, is under a high state of cultivation and well improved with all modern accessories, and the owner is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the community.

ADAM MELZER.

ADAM MELZER, a self-made man and enterprising citizen, now residing in the town of Northfield, Cook County, is of German birth. He was born in the province of Bavaria, Germany, March 29, 1844, and is a son of John C. and Catherine (Horn) Melzer. His parents were also natives of Germany, and were there married in 1835. The father was born on the 20th of April, 1811, and at this writing, in the summer of 1894, makes his home with his son Adam, enjoying remarkably good health for one who has attained the very advanced age of eighty-three

years. His wife passed away in November, 1893, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. The year 1853 witnessed their emigration to America, and after a long and tempestuous voyage of seventy-nine days they reached New York. Their family numbered ten children, eight of whom are yet living. The eldest daughter died in New York City soon after the family came to America. John, a carpenter and farmer, now resides in Niles Township; Jacob is a cabinet-maker and undertaker of Northfield; Adam is next in order of birth; Margaret, who became the wife of John Ward, of Maine Township, died May 19, 1888; Johanna is the wife of Nicholas Haupt, a farmer of Maine Township; Eva, twin sister of Johanna, and the widow of Peter Soergel, now lives in Chicago; Nicholas is a cabinet-maker and farmer of Northfield; Katie makes her home with her brothers and sisters; and William carries on agricultural pursuits in Massena, Cass County, Iowa. After landing in New York the family at once resumed their westward journey and came by way of Buffalo and Detroit to Chicago. They at once took up their residence in Maine Township, but after three years removed to Northfield Township, where different members of the family now reside.

No event of special importance occurred during the childhood and youth of Adam Melzer. The first nine years of his life were spent in his native land, and he then came with his father and mother to the New World. Since that time he has resided in Cook County, and is therefore numbered among its early settlers. In the fall of 1866, as a companion and helpmate on life's journey, he chose Miss Louisa Wildhage, daughter of William Wildhage, a native of Hessen-Schaumberg, Germany. The lady was born in the same locality in February, 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Melzer have been born five children, a son and four daughters, who in order of birth are as follows: William, born March 2, 1868; Maggie, August 15, 1872; Katie, June 17, 1875; Lulu, May 18, 1881; and Josie, August 5, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Melzer have spent their entire wedded life in their pleasant country home, which is the abode of hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Melzer, with foresight and sagacity, saw that the best investment a farmer could make to improve his land in this locality would be to drain it, so he has spent over $1,000 in tiling his eighty-acre tract. He is now receiving a rental of $8 per acre for his farm, almost double what he could have obtained previous to draining it. It is now a valuable and desirable property.

Socially, Mr. Melzer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Vesuvius Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., of East Wheeling. Until quite recently he was a Democrat in his political views, but is now independent. Whatever success he has achieved in life is due to his own efforts. He started out for himself empty-handed, and the property which he has acquired is the just reward of his labors.

NATHANIEL J. BROWN.

NATHANIEL J. BROWN is one of the noted pioneers of Illinois, for many years having been prominently identified with the business interests and leading enterprises of Cook County. During his boyhood he took up his residence on the frontier, living in Michigan. He was born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1812, and at the age of three was taken by his parents to New York, living in the neighborhood of Rochester and Lockport until 1826, when, with the family, he

emigrated to Ann Arbor, Michigan. The public schools of the Empire State afforded him the greater part of his educational privileges. Early in life he embarked in small business ventures, and later became associated with his brother, who was the owner of flouring-mills at Ann Arbor. His brother also established a stage line, and he became one of its agents. While thus engaged he became familiar with a large amount of territory, and when a favorable opening presented itself, he made good investments in real estate, purchasing land in Kent, Ionia and Clinton Counties, which afterward yielded him rich returns. His land in Kent County was covered with pine timber, and, with his usual sagacity, Mr. Brown saw that it would one day become very valuable. He resolved to place it on the market in Chicago, and to this end chartered the schooner "White Pigeon."

Mr. Brown built a mill upon his land, and as soon as possible in the spring of 1835, a raft of lumber, which contained six schooner loads, was launched at what is now Granville. With a big lumberman from Maine to assist him, Mr. Brown cut the craft loose from its moorings. No such attempt as this to carry lumber down the stream had been made before, or since, but the journey was safely accomplished. Arriving in Chicago, he found that objections were made by the local dealers to him selling lumber there, but he finally obtained permission, and disposed of his cargo at a handsome profit. For some time he continued his lumber shipments to Chicago with excellent success.

While in this city, Mr. Brown formed the acquaintance of Augustus Garrett, who afterward founded the Biblical Institute of Evanston. Mr. Garrett proposed that they form a partnership, and they finally agreed to form a combination which should not interfere with Mr. Brown's land speculations in Michigan. He owned a section of land in the center of Ionia County, Michigan, and a town was platted upon it. Mr. Garrett was to have charge of the sale of the lots, and Mr. Brown proceeded to the new town of Ionia and proposed to erect a sawmill there. Lots sold rapidly, and the following winter Senator Ewing succeeded in having the Grand River district land-office located there. Through some trickery, however, this was not done, but Mr. Brown managed to sell his lots and realized therefrom a small fortune. This was invested in Chicago land, and Garrett & Brown became the owners of three thousand acres in the Chicago land district. They became the owners of the most famous auction house in the West, and it was soon filled with goods of every kind from the East, to be sold at auction or traded for town lots, for settlers were rapidly coming in and there was a wild scramble for property. The business done at the first house increased so rapidly that two branch houses were established. They not only sold all kinds of commodities and town lots, but also disposed of Illinois and Wisconsin property. At one time they owned nine thousand acres in and near Chicago. In 1837 the partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Brown is a keen, far-sighted business man, and this characteristic was shown by his investment in lands at Madison, Wisconsin, at the time the State Capitol was located there. Knowing that the location would cause a boom, he made arrangements whereby he received the news of the location eighteen hours in advance of any official report; thus he had ample opportunity for securing the property, and within a day he had sold land until he had realized in cash more than half as much money as he had invested. His later sales also added materially to his income. Mr. Brown became interested in banking with Lyman A. Spaulding, of Lockport, New York, establishing a bank at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In later years he was engaged in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, taking a contract to complete two sections, running through what is now the village of Lemont. The financial panic caused by the suspension of the National Bank about that time caused the canal contractors to receive no pay, and Mr. Brown suffered an enormous loss. During his work on the canal, however, he obtained a knowledge of the geology of the neighborhood and noted the immense deposits of limestone. Afterward investing in these, he developed an important industry, and became the owner of a valuable property. He removed to Lemont and was soon recognized as its leading

citizen, and now has a larger property interest in the city than any other citizen.

Mr. Brown has ever been a friend to the laboring classes, in fact his own life has been one of labor. The cause of temperance has found in him a warm friend and he has done much to promote sobriety among working men. In politics, he was a Democrat, and supported that party until its members in the South fired on Ft. Sumter, when he espoused the cause of the Union and joined the ranks of the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated.

REV. FRANCIS SIXT.

REV. FRANCIS SIXT. In the mediæval ages of chivalry, when men shed their blood and gave up their lives freely on the field of battle in support of the principles they loved, it was no uncommon thing for a warrior, after his days of wars and battles were over, to retire to a religious institution and devote the remainder of his days as zealously to the cause of Christianity as he had fought for the success of his chosen cause in secular matters. Loyola, whose name will be ever dear to the heart of true Catholics, was a soldier priest, whose military training and experience fitted him for the ecclesiastical offices he was later to fill with so much honor. The fathers in the church at the present day are not so frequently graduates from the school of arms, or men who have responded to their country's call for defenders, but there are some such, even now.

Rev. Francis Sixt, of Lemont, is one. His family dates back to the year 1200. On the 21st of May, 1850, he first saw the light of day at the village of Unterroedel, among the fruit and grain fields of Bavaria, and there his youth was passed. At the early age of five, he began his education at the public school, where he continued until he was twelve years old. At that date he went to the Gymnasium in Eichstadt, attending there and at Amberg till he had reached the age of nineteen. He was then drafted into the army, and served in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment of Bavaria for two years. During his term of service the Franco-Prussian War occurred, and he saw some of the most arduous service in that hard-fought and terrible struggle. He was present at the victories of Sedan, Orleans and Paris. In following the army of McMahon with "Unser Fritz" into Sedan, he spent twenty-one hours in the saddle each day for three days, and he and many other soldiers were so blistered by hard riding that the blood from their mutilated limbs ran into their boots, and the scars of their wounds yet remain.

In March, 1871, at the close of the war, his military service being ended, Mr. Sixt came to the United States, landing at New York on the 21st of April. He then proceeded to Milwaukee, where he entered St. Francis' College. Among his instructors were Rev. Mr. Salzmann, D. D., Rector; Archbishop Katzer, Professor of Dogmas and Philosophy; Reverend (now Monseignor) Zeininger, teacher of Philosophy and Chemistry; Rev. Joseph Reiner, now rector of St. Francis and Professor of Modern Languages; and Rev. Mr. Moppethorst, rector and Professor of Moral Theology and Common Law. Our subject was graduated in 1876, and on the 10th of June of that year was ordained by Rt.-Rev. Bishop Folly, D. D., Bishop of Chicago. Soon after he became assistant to the Rev. Patrick Riordan, rector of St. James' Church, of Chicago, now Archbishop of San Francisco, remaining six months, and then taking a

similar place with Rev. Ferdinand Kalvelage, of St. Francis' Church, where he remained two years longer. He was then transferred to Lockport, Illinois, where he took charge of St. Joseph's Church, with two missions, Gooding's Grove and Mokena, attached. This work occupied his time and attention for the next six years.

On the 1st of April, 1884, Father Sixt was transferred to Lemont, since which time he has been rector in charge of St. Alphonsus' Church. At his coming, he found the financial affairs of the parish in a very bad condition, two-thirds of the church property sold for taxes, and the parish about to dissolve. Father Sixt is a positive man, and he took hold of the spiritual and temporal affairs with a firm hand and brought together the members of the church, collected money, paid off the indebtedness, redeemed the property, and repaired the buildings, spending upwards of $10,000 in that way. He put everything in a prosperous condition, and the people of his parish are now among the most happy and contented. He was the man for the place, and by precept and example has shown his people how to succeed, and they follow his teachings to a very great degree, for his influence has been and still is great among his parishioners, many of whom he has helped to buy homes.

AARON W. BURNSIDE, M. D.

AARON WALLACE BURNSIDE, M. D. The retrospect of a well-spent life, whose chief element has been one of usefulness to diseased and suffering humanity, is a thing that any man would contemplate with satisfaction. The man who has lived such a life, coupled with the elements of honesty, uprightness and kindness of heart, is loved and honored by his fellowmen. Such a man is Dr Burnside, the subject of this sketch.

The Empire State, which has contributed so many valuable citizens to the West, is the place of his nativity. He was born March 21, 1829, at Wheeler, Steuben County. His ancestors were of the famous Wallace family, and were known as the Wallaces of the Burnside (*i. e.*, Brookside) from the place of their residence in Scotland, and in later years adopted Burnside as a surname, but retained Wallace as a Christian name in most cases. Three brothers of this family came to America in an early day and settled in New York and New Jersey, and from them sprung a numerous progeny, numbers of whom have located in many States of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The grandfather of Dr. Burnside married at an early age, and with his brave young wife made his way from Albany to Otsego County, New York, part of the way following a bridle-path through the wilderness, and settled in the forest, where he had purchased land. He erected a sawmill, later built others, and being a man of great energy and endurance, by hard work and economy succeeded far beyond his expectations. He died when fifty-six years of age,

having been one of the wealthiest men in that section of the State.

His son John, the father of Dr. Burnside, was a resident of Steuben County, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of stage coaches, which were widely known for their excellence, and were used over a large territory. He married Ann Eliza Teller, daughter of James and Lucretia (Brown) Teller, who was descended on the maternal side from Anneke Jans, the granddaughter of William IV. of Holland, who has become celebrated in and out of the courts of law as the owner of the immensely valuable Trinity Church property of New York, over which almost endless litigation has arisen.

Aaron W. Burnside is one of a family of seven children, and accompanied his parents to near Bucyrus, Ohio, where they settled in 1842. His home was on a farm until he attained his majority, and in the work he performed he found health and strength, and his surroundings were such that he grew to manhood in the community where manliness and morality were valued, and his training in those matters was what it should have been, as his after life has shown. The common schools gave him his education in the fundamental branches. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he spent two profitable years, and then, having decided to adopt the practice of medicine for his life work, he matriculated at the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1854. He at once engaged in practice in that city, and enjoyed three years of success. He then migrated westward and settled at Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, where for many years he was a leading physician and did a large practice.

In 1881, on account of ill health, caused by overwork and the great amount of driving incident to a large country practice, he removed to Chicago. Here his ability as a physician was speedily recognized, and he was soon possessed of a large practice. In the year 1882, Dr. Burnside was appointed on the medical staff of the homeopathic department of the Cook County Hospital, and later becoming President of this body served in that capacity for several years, and then terminated his relation therewith by resignation. The only other public position the Doctor has filled is that of Examining Surgeon of Pensions, which he held for fourteen years, while residing in Boone County. During his incumbency of that position he examined many hundreds of applicants for pensions and never had one returned for re-examination.

Dr. Burnside married Mary Ann Leslie, daughter of John Leslie, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. One son was born to them in 1857, John L. Burnside, for many years connected with the firm of King Bros., furnishing goods.

Dr. Burnside was again married, October 30, 1864, this time to Margaret E. Fuller, daughter of Judge Lucius and Candice (Newell) Fuller, of Belvidere, Ill., and sister of Allen C. Fuller, Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois during the War of the Rebellion. By this marriage one child was born, Vincent Wallace, who is connected in business with the National Printing and Engraving Company.

Dr. Burnside became a member of the Masonic Order in 1856, and has repeatedly held the positions of Master of the Blue Lodge, and High Priest of the Chapter, having been a Thirty-second Degree Mason since April 29, 1869. He has been a life-long Republican, but has never been active in politics, nor held a political office. In 1857 he became a member of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and twenty-five years ago of the American Institute of Homeopathy. As has been said above, Dr. Burnside has never sought office or political preferment. His life has been devoted to the discharge of his duties as a physician to his fellowmen, and in this he has been successful, and in his success he has been charitable, as is attested by thousands of uncollected bills for medical attendance upon the poor and distressed. His life shows him to be a credit to the illustrious family from which he springs, and to his kinsman, the late Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

Mrs. J. A. Hutchings

John A. Hutchings

JOHN A. HUTCHINGS.

JOHN ALEXANDER HUTCHINGS, of Oak Glen, is numbered among the boys in blue who during the late war valiantly aided in the defense of the Union. He is recognized as one of the most loyal and patriotic citizens of this community, as well as one of the leading business men. For more than a quarter of a century he has been prominently connected with the commercial interests of this place and is now successfully engaged in the manufacture of tile.

Mr. Hutchings is a native of Somerset, England, born March 14, 1838, and is a son of James Young and Sarah Jane (Linden) Hutchings. His father was born in Somerset, in the year 1809, and was a wheelwright by trade. His mother was born January 18, 1801, at Bridgewater, London, and was a daughter of Joseph Linden, a sea-captain. In 1838 James Y. Hutchings, leaving his family behind him, sailed from the land of his birth to the New World, and after a voyage of one month found himself on American soil. He landed at New York, and after looking about him for a time was so well pleased with the country that he sent for his family, who joined him the following year. In 1843, he followed the "Star of Empire" westward and took up his residence in Northfield Township, Cook County, Illinois. The journey was made by canal to Buffalo and thence to Chicago by way of the Lakes. Shortly before reaching their destination they encountered a heavy gale, which drove them back to Mackinaw and made the time of their trip one month. In 1847 Mr. Hutchings purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, for which he paid $7.50 per acre. A few years afterwards the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company was induced to build its depot at Oak Glen on the Hutchings farm, and this land was subdivided and a part of the village has been built thereon.

Our subject is the fourth in the family of six children. The eldest daughter died in infancy. Henry Joseph is a miller living in Oak Glen. Frederick James is now deceased. John A. is the next younger. William L. is a farmer of Oak Glen. Sarah Jane is the wife of E. F. Conner, of Albert Lea, Minnesota.

It was during the infancy of John A. Hutchings that he was brought by his mother to America, and upon the old home farm in Northfield Township the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. On the 3d of August, 1861, when rebellion threatened the destruction of the Union, he volunteered his services in defense of his country, and was assigned to Company F, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry—the celebrated "Yates Phalanx." His captain was Amasa Kennicott, and he was under Cols. O. L. Light, Thomas O. Osborn and O. L. Mann. He faithfully and valiantly served until November 28, 1865, when, the war having ended, he was honorably discharged. At Weir Bottom Church, Virginia, he was twice wounded in one minute. On all national holidays he demonstrates his love for "Old Glory" and the nation he defended by unfurling to the breezes the largest flag in Northfield Township.

On the 9th of December, 1869, Mr. Hutchings was married to Miss Amelia J. Whitney, who was born at Diamond Lake, Lake County, Illinois, March 17, 1852. Mrs. Hutchings is a daughter of David Bagley and Elizabeth (Hicks) Whitney. Mr. Whitney was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vermont, October 1, 1810, but most of his boyhood was spent in Dalton, Coos County,

New Hampshire, where his ancestors had lived for several generations and where some of their descendants still reside. His mother's maiden name was Andrews. Her family were early settlers of Orange County, Vermont.

In 1835, Mr. Whitney came to Illinois, first locating at Joliet. A few years later he removed to Lake County, Illinois, becoming one of the first settlers of that county, where he owned a valuable farm. His death occurred March 26, 1886.

Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney was born in England, and came to America with her parents when seventeen years of age. Her father, John Hicks, was an early settler at Joliet, but afterwards removed to Lake County, Illinois, where the balance of his days were spent. Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney died at Diamond Lake, Illinois, January 31, 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings have three children: Oliver A., who was born September 29, 1870, and is a live-stock dealer of Kansas; Elsie Ada, who was born May 8, 1875, and is the wife of Philip A. Kennicott, a promising young physician, who is practicing his chosen profession in Oak Glen; and Lillian Minerva, who was born November 14, 1884, and is yet with her parents. Mr. Hutchings and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oak Glen. In politics he was a Republican until the organization of the Prohibition party, when he joined its ranks. Socially he is a member of Vesuvius Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Wheeling.

In his business dealings Mr. Hutchings has met with success. For ten years he was an engineer, and in 1866 he and his brothers put into a grist and saw mill the first steam power in Northfield Township. For eleven years he was a successful grocer, and is now engaged in the manufacture of tile. This is one of the leading industries of the town, and his constantly increasing business yields to him a good income. Mr. Hutchings is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and his friendly and courteous manner makes him at home in all society and wins him the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN JENKINS.

JOHN JENKINS, who owns and operates forty acres of rich and valuable land on section 5, Jefferson Township, but now resides in Forest Glen, where he has recently erected a beautiful home, claims Wales as the land of his birth, which occurred in Carmarthen County, on the 8th of February, 1818. His father, Thomas Jenkins, was a native of the same locality, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1834 he crossed the briny deep to Canada, taking up his residence in Huron County. Six years later he was drowned in the Maitland River.

John Jenkins is the only surviving member in a family of five children. He came from Canada to Chicago in the summer of 1843, and worked in the city until the following winter, when he went to the town of Jefferson, and was engaged in taking out ship timber, being employed by George Allen. When that work was completed he bought of B. W. Ogden the timber on a five-acre tract of land, and began chopping cordwood and making staves. Thus he made his start in life. Saving his money, he at length was enabled to enter eighty acres of Government land on section 8, Jefferson Township, where Gladstone Park now stands. At that time many would claim land to

which they had no title, and when Mr. Jenkins secured his farm he was warned not to do so, being told that he would never live to enjoy it; but the threat did not terrify him, and he replied that he expected to improve his land, and that he was able to take care of himself. On one occasion he was attacked, and had quite a scuffle with one of the settlers, during which his team got away from him; but he came off victorious in the end, and his property was not wrested from him. He can relate many incidents of pioneer life, and was prominently identified with the development of the community. He and Mr. Barnum, of Chicago, did the first grading on Milwaukee Avenue. While he was working in the timber, a young man by the name of William West approached him, and proposed that they together keep bachelors' hall. This they agreed to do. Early next day Mr. West started for Chicago with a load of wood, and Mr. Jenkins concluded in his absence to clean the house. While doing this he found a barrel of cabbage which he thought had spoiled, and threw it into a hole and covered it over, "so as not to smell the rotten stuff." When Mr. West returned he found that his barrel of sauerkraut had been thrown away, and was anything but pleased with Mr. Jenkins as a housekeeper.

In 1883 Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ann Curgenven, daughter of John Curgenven, a farmer of Cornwall, England. They are both members of the Congregational Church. By a former marriage Mr. Jenkins had two children: Elizabeth, wife of William Irwin, a real-estate and insurance agent of Chicago; and Thomas W., who died, leaving a son, John J., who is now attending a business college in Chicago. Mr. Jenkins resided upon his farm until 1894, when he removed to his beautiful home in Forest Glen. By his well-directed efforts in former years, he acquired a handsome competency, which supplies him with all the comforts of life, and enables him to lay aside business cares, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

JUDGE GEORGE DRIGGS.

JUDGE GEORGE DRIGGS was born at Mount Morris, New York, May 18, 1846, and was a son of Elias and Sarah (Rowell) Driggs. His father was a tinner and a man of moderate means. When he had reached the age of seven, both his parents died, leaving him in charge of his brother, Benjamin P. Driggs, who sent him to Fairlee, Vermont, where he began work on a farm. There he remained until he was thirteen years old, performing the heavy, wearisome labor incident to New England farming, working early and late during the greater part of the year, and attending school in the winter. But he was a hardy boy and ambitious, and did not allow himself to be discouraged by his condition or environment, but struggled manfully to better his circumstances and get an education — and succeeded.

Mr. Driggs attended Oxford Academy, in New Hampshire, for some time, and finally decided to give up farming. With this end in view, he went to Boston, expecting easily to obtain a position in a store, but he found it a seeming impossibility, and became a newsboy. He had determined to be independent, and it was his ambition to be a lawyer. To that end he sought any honorable employment that seemed to promise an opportunity for study or to provide the means for carrying out

his plans. It was not an easy thing for this country boy, unused to city ways, to maintain himself in such surroundings; but, with the energy that permeated his whole career, he did it, and did it well. In after years, speaking of that time in his life, he said: "I did not make much money, but I had my eyes opened to the intensity of business competition, and I think I learned most of the tricks of the newsboy's trade." His experience in this line was brief, however, lasting only four or five months, after which the future jurist returned to his home.

Shortly after this he enlisted for service in the War of the Rebellion, but his brother objected to this on account of his youth, and secured his release. The young man was, however, determined to do what seemed to him to be his duty to his country, and it was with a great deal of difficulty that the brother got him away from the United States authorities after a second enlistment. In after life Judge Driggs manifested in many ways the same spirit of patriotism, and was the warm friend of the veteran soldier and advocate of his claims to recognition on the part of the country. In consideration of these facts he was made an honorary member of the Union Veterans' League of Chicago. For a while he acted as clerk in a village store, but in 1865 he met the present Senator from Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, and through him secured a position in the treasury at Washington, with a view to the opportunity for study which that connection offered, and entered the Columbia University Law School.

In 1867 Mr. Driggs was graduated, and then endeavored to find a location in which to settle down to his legal work; but neither New York nor Washington suited him, and he started west. Columbus, Ohio, proved attractive to him, and in 1871 he made that place his home. Judge J. R. Swan, a distinguished jurist, took the young lawyer into his office, and all went favorably from that time forward. A short time later he entered the office of Hugh J. Jewett, President of the "Panhandle" Railroad, and later President of the "Erie," and here gained a practical knowledge and experience in railroad law. In 1876 he went to Pittsburgh, as assistant counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and remained there in that capacity until 1881, when he moved to Chicago. Here he entered into a law partnership with George Willard, also of the Pennsylvania Railroad staff, and continued to act as solicitor for that line until a short time before his elevation to the Bench.

This connection was dissolved in 1887, when Mr. Driggs became a member of the firm of Tenney, Driggs & Coffeen. This association was of necessity of short duration, for with Judge Williamson's death, in 1888, came the almost unanimous demand that Mr. Driggs succeed him on the Circuit Bench. His election was not opposed. He went upon the Bench immediately on his election, and in June, 1890, was re-elected without opposition for a term of six years, but in the midst of his bright career of usefulness he was removed by death, suddenly and unexpectedly. He died of quinsy, after an illness of only five days, March 19, 1892. His funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, where fifteen hundred persons attended, among them three hundred and fifty members of the Bar and every Judge of the Circuit and Superior Courts and the jurists upon the Probate and County Benches.

On the 22d of February, 1872, George Driggs and Miss Helen Griffing, of Washington, D. C., were married. The lady was born in Litchfield, Ohio, and is a talented member of an old colonial family of prominence in Connecticut. Her father, Charles Griffing, was born in New London. Her mother, Josephine Sophia (White) Griffing, was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born in Plymouth Colony. Both her parents were ardent Abolitionists, and severed their relations with the Methodist Church on account of their radical views on the slavery question. They were persons of much more than ordinary ability, and rendered all possible aid to the Underground Railroad, so well known before the war. Among their friends and associates were William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell. Mrs. Griffing originated the idea of the Freedman's Bureau, and, as a Government official, directed the work of caring for the desti-

tute negroes who thronged Washington after the war, having her residence there, and holding that position from 1865 until 1872. Judge Driggs left two children, a son and daughter, Herbert and Josephine.

What Judge Driggs was, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, is best told in the words of those who knew him best. Judge Oliver H. Horton said of his late associate: "He was my warm personal friend before he went on the Bench. He was a man who drew others to him. He had a genial manner and it was from the heart; he was a remarkably kind-hearted man. He was a gentleman. His was a well-rounded character. He was an able public speaker. His presence was pleasing. His eye spoke before he had opened his mouth—there are some men who have the gift of conveying an idea to an audience without speaking. He had a most pleasing voice and the faculty of expressing himself in full, round, felicitous phrases. His death was a terrible shock to all his associates, and it was so unexpected by his wife that it would hardly have been a greater shock if he had died from a pistol shot."

M. L. Coffeen, once his law partner, said: "He was a thorough trial lawyer, a magnificent pleader, and a man who, in the trial of a jury case, exercised a magnetic influence. His instincts were based upon microscopical integrity in every instance. He loved the right, the true and the good with ardor. He was by all means the most popular man we ever had on the Bench. In social life he was equally loved and admired. He was constantly sought for to attend dinners and banquets. He was a true admirer of music and art, and a man of the finest esthetic sensibility. His affection for his family was tender and charming. His geniality was unvarying. Never was there a more approachable man; never was there a kindlier spirit. There was never a breath of suspicion blown upon his character, for his face was a living refutation of calumny, of aspersion, of suspicion. Too often it is a fact that the beauty of a man's character becomes apparent only when he lies cold in death; but his character was known and loved all his life."

It is doubtful if there was a more popular man in Chicago than Judge Driggs. Pretty nearly everyone knew him and everyone liked him. He was fond of the innocent social pleasures of life, and invitations of all kinds were showered upon him. Nor did he slight the broader, more serious, things of life. He was a reader, a scholar, a man of keen artistic instincts, a lover of music and of the stage. He was a close friend of Joe Jefferson. Between him and Robert G. Ingersoll there was an unusually warm friendship. Wherever the wits congregated, there was his pleasure. His special ties were warm and many. He was a member of the Knights Templar and of the Royal Arcanum. Of the city clubs, the Union League, the Sunset, the Fellowship and the Forty Club claimed him. In his own neighborhood the Kenwood Club had honored him with its presidency, and of the Hyde Park Club he was a valued member. And yet no man was more attached to his friends and to his family; no man had a more charming home life. His home in the "East End" was the hospitable rendezvous of a large and pleasant circle of friends. He was a kind husband and an indulgent parent; in fact, he was much like an elder brother of his son and daughter. He was open-handed and charitable, but his foresight leaves his family in comfort.

Judge Driggs was one of the readiest of men. His wits were always with him and in working order. What his brain conceived his lips could always utter, and the thought lost nothing in transmission. It was this faculty that made him a delightful conversationalist, whose range was as wide as his erudition; a kindly wit, whose shafts never hurt the most sensitive; a *raconteur* whose listeners never grew weary; a toastmaster before whom dullness and formality fled: an after-dinner speaker whose graceful fancy could redeem whole programs of stilted nothings; a campaign orator whose political utterances were a treat; a pleader whose arguments never failed to impress both court and jury. But, better still, his gift of silver speech soared higher to what men—for want of a better word—call eloquence. As a public speaker, able to handle the occasion and the subject, he made his mark by repeated successes. It

is touching to remember that his last public address was his oration at the annual memorial services of the Chicago Bar Association, December 27, 1891, in the Auditorium, where a vast audience listened to his eloquent tribute to the profession he loved so well and so brightly adorned.

THOMAS W. HESLINGTON.

THOMAS WILLIAM HESLINGTON, a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Cook County, has long made his home in this community and is familiar with much of its history. He has the honor of being a native of the county, and has witnessed its growth from the time when the Indians were frequent visitors to the neighborhood, and when the land was wild and unimproved. He has seen the development of homes and farms and the rapid growth of Chicago, and has ever borne his part in the work of progress and advancement.

His father, George Heslington, numbered among the honored pioneers of Cook County, was born in Maunley, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, England, on the 7th of August, 1799. He married Ann Dewes, a native of Marton Grafton, Yorkshire, born October 1, 1803, and a daughter of John Dewes, a Yorkshire farmer. They became the parents of the following children: John, now deceased; Ann, wife of William Blann, who for eight years has served as night watchman in the great store of A. H. Revell & Co., Chicago, and during all this time has never been absent from duty a single night; Mrs. Isabel Langrehr; George, also deceased; Elizabeth Jane Dewes, widow of George Millen; Margaret Ella, who lives with her brother and manages the affairs of the household with marked ability; Thomas W.; Mrs. Sophia Amelia Jones, now deceased; and Maria Antoinette, wife of Otto Linemann, of Northfield Township. The first four were born in England, the others in Cook County, Illinois.

In the summer of 1833, the parents, accompanied by their children, bade adieu to their native land and sailed for America. They came at once to Illinois and took up their residence in Niles Township, where the father secured a Government claim, comprising eighty acres of timber land and eighty acres of prairie land. The voyage across the Atlantic was a very pleasant one, and consumed thirteen weeks. The captain of the vessel became a friend of Mr. Heslington, and he made the family his guests during the trip. Mrs. Heslington remarked, "It was the pleasantest thirteen weeks that I ever spent." In the pioneer home of the family their Indian neighbors were frequently entertained, and as a return for his kindness Mr. Heslington was the recipient of many favors at the hands of the red men. He continued an honored and highly-respected citizen of this community until his death, which occurred in Northfield Township, March 16, 1879, aged nearly eighty years. His wife passed away September 4, 1881.

Thomas W. Heslington whose name heads this record was born in Niles Township October 15, 1839, but has spent most of his life in Northfield Township, which is yet his place of residence, his household being presided over by his amiable sister, whose work has been to assist him in making home pleasant and prosperous. By earnest labor, economy and careful management they have accumulated a respectable portion of this world's goods to maintain them in their declining years. Mr. Heslington cast his

first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and supported the Republican party until recently, when he cast his vote with the Prohibitionists. He has never been an office-seeker, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. His deeds of kindness and charity are performed in a quiet, unassuming way, and his life is well spent.

EDWIN JEREMIAH WILBER.

E. J. WILBER, of Chicago, who is at the head of the Wilber Mercantile Agency, which is known throughout the country, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 30th of December, 1826, and is a son of John and Keziah C. (Dodge) Wilber. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Dodge, and was the eldest of twelve children. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and was the eldest of a family of eight children.

The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, and from an early age was familiar with the labors of the field and the other work of an agriculturist. His early education was acquired in the district schools of the neighborhood, but during the winter season, when between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, he attended an academy in Fairfield, N. Y. He entered upon his business career as a teacher, and was thus employed in 1848 and 1849. In the latter year he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific Slope. On reaching his destination he began mining, and was thus engaged for two years with good success. Later he engaged in selling supplies to the miners for a year; and spent one year in farming near Sacramento, Cal. At length he determined to return home, for he had been absent four years. In February, 1853, he took passage on a steamer at San Francisco. He sailed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and thence by way of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River to Greytown, where he boarded a steamer bound for New York City. He arrived in the metropolis in March, and then went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the succeeding twenty years of his life were passed. During his residence in that place he was engaged for a time in the dry-goods business. Subsequently, he became connected with Eastman's Business College as a teacher, and later served as its principal for six years. He then turned his attention to the fire-insurance business, and also engaged in the publication of the *Daily News*. Leaving the East in 1873, he removed to Michigan, where he spent two years, and in 1875 embarked in an enterprise with Hon. Mark D. Wilber, bringing into use a new system of collecting and reporting. This soon became known as the Wilber Mercantile Agency, and business was established in Chicago in 1876, with E. J. Wilber as Secretary and Manager. Ten years later, John D. and Marshall D. Wilber became stockholders, and soon after it was incorporated, with Mark D. Wilber as President, E. J. Wilber Secretary, Marshall D. Wilber Treasurer, and John D. Wilber Assistant Secretary and Manager of the reporting department. S. D. King was made Superintendent of the collection department, and John C. Cummings was made Superintendent of the attorney list and was given charge of the annual and monthly revisions. Great care is taken in the preparation of these lists and revisions, and copies of the same are furnished to all patrons and associate attorneys. From the beginning the business of the company has constantly increased, until it has now assumed extensive proportions, and the Wilber Mercantile

Agency is known throughout the country. It has gained the confidence of people everywhere, and prominent business men of various places intrust large moneyed interests to its care.

After removing to Chicago, Mr. Wilber studied law in the Union Law College and was graduated therefrom in 1882. He did this in order to better fit himself for his work. Honorable and upright in all dealings, his success has been won by a straightforward career, by enterprise, perseverance and well-directed efforts. He is a man of untiring energy, and carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. His prosperity is certainly well deserved. He is an earnest Christian gentleman and has been an officer and member of the Presbyterian Church of Woodlawn since its organization in 1884. Thus have we briefly sketched the life of a self-made man, who by his own efforts has steadily worked his way upward to a position of prominence, and is now at the head of his line of business in the country.

AUGUST HEUCK.

AUGUST HEUCK, who is engaged in blacksmithing in Oak Glen, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 10th of January, 1839. His father, George Heuck, was born in Kiel, Holstein, Germany, in 1811, and served as an apprentice to the blacksmith and locksmith's trades in a machine shop. He also learned the business of manufacturing surgical instruments, and was in the truest sense of the term a master mechanic. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Marguerite Oldenbuttel, and was born in Hanover, in 1814. They were married January 9, 1839, and by their union became the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom August, the eldest, and Frederick, the youngest, yet survive. In 1857, George Heuck, accompanied by his family, boarded the sailing-vessel "Atalanta," bound for America. They were delayed by severe storms while passing through the English Channel, and collided with a vessel. They also ran on a rock in the channel, and the captain, mate and five sailors from a wreck were picked up. After a voyage of seven weeks, the "Atalanta" dropped anchor in the harbor of New York and they landed at Castle Garden. From New York they made their way to Albany, and thence by rail to Chicago. For two or three years the father rented land in Northfield Township, and then purchased an acre of ground, on which he built a dwelling and blacksmith shop. For some years he there carried on business in his own interest. He died January 5, 1881.

August Heuck, whose name heads this record, began learning the blacksmith's trade with his father when a youth of nine summers. He also attended school during a portion of the time, and at the age of eighteen had acquired a good practical education. With the family he came to America, and has since made his home in Cook County.

On the 25th of June, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of August Heuck and Miss Wilhelmina, daughter of Lorenzo Heick. She was born April 17, 1848, in Kiel, Holstein, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1867. Their surviving children are: August, born March 20, 1872; Henry, September 14, 1873; and Johanna, November 25, 1877.

Mr. Heuck and his family are all members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has always been a zealous and active

Noah B. Bacon

adherent of that party since casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He still works at his trade and is also interested in farming. He owns the acre of land which his father first purchased, and has by industry and energy added to this until he is now the possessor of ninety-three acres of well-improved land, and some Evanston property, besides his pleasant home in Oak Glen, built in 1877, which is surrounded by fruit and ornamental shrubbery planted by himself.

Gerhardt Oldenbuttel, a brother of Mrs. Marguerite Heuck, still resides with the subject of this sketch, at the age of seventy-five years. He came to America in 1840, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, and has since traveled extensively in the United States.

NOAH B. BACON.

NOAH BROCKWAY BACON, one of the few men now living, with clear memories, who were born in the eighteenth century, is an example of the benefits of temperance and righteous living. When near the close of his ninety-fifth year, he wrote the following, at the request of the editor of this volume:

"I know very little of my ancestors. My father moved to the State of New York soon after his marriage, leaving all of his relatives in the Eastern States. He was a son of Ebeneezer Bacon, of Massachusetts. When a boy of sixteen years, he and two older brothers enlisted in the Revolutionary War. One brother died in the army and the other lost his right arm. My father served seven years, without a day's relief, and was honorably discharged, a sound, strong man of one hundred and fifty-five pounds' weight, and paid off in Continental money, of which it would take $5,000 to buy a pair of top boots. I have heard my father say it would take $150 to buy a dinner.

"Some four years after the war my father married Ruth Brockway, a Connecticut school teacher, and moved west to the State of New York. The result of their marriage was five sons and two daughters. The youngest son died in infancy. Their names were Olive, Elijah, Noah B., Truman Norton, Joseph Franklin, Ruth Anna and Timothy. Six lived to marry and rear families. My brothers and sisters have all passed on to the spirit life, and I am the only representative of my father's family. My health is good for one of my years.

"I was born on the 19th of December, 1799, and am this day ninety-four years, seven months and twenty-two days old, and I write this history from memory, and without spectacles, in this cloudy, dark day, August 10, 1894. My cup of life has been mixed with joy and grief. Our sorrows last for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. My history is peculiar to myself—perhaps of little interest to others. I have been told that my brother, Joseph F. Bacon, who died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 5, 1892, traced the line of our ancestors back to Lord Bacon. I never had time for such work. Lord Bacon was what he was in his time, and I am what I am in my day. Character, not genealogy, is what makes the man of to-day famous or infamous. Vice may be dandled in the lap of wealth and fame, while virtue, in obscurity, struggles with the iron hand of poverty, and unknown in the annals of the world's history. Yet virtue carries her reward with her, and sometimes it is an open reward. Many years of experience have taught me to regard everyone according to his virtue, from the king on his throne to the beggar in the street. I

have living twenty-five grandchildren, forty-three great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren. Nine grandchildren have died and two great-grandchildren have died. Three of my daughters have died, and I have five sons and one daughter living."

Elijah Bacon, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1765 (probably at Dedham, Massachusetts), and reached the age of ninety-six years. His wife lived to be ninety years old. They were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, and engaged chiefly in agriculture.

Noah B. Bacon was born in Westmoreland, Ontario County, New York, and had a limited common-school education. He has been observant and studious and has secured a valuable practical education. As shown in the extract preceding, he has sound, practical views of life. After spending some years in carrying mail—first on horseback, then on a stage line—through the wilds of southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, in the employ of Stephen B. Leonard, Mr. Bacon took a sub-contract from Mr. Leonard to carry the mail (in connection with which he operated a stage line) between Bath, Steuben County, New York, and Elmira, Tioga County, in the same State, which he faithfully carried out, but without financial gain. Farming has been his main occupation in life. For about fifteen years he operated a linseed-oil mill at Bath, New York, during part of the year.

In 1843 he moved to Mukwanago (then Milwaukee) County, Wisconsin, where he rented land four years. He then removed to La Grange, Walworth County, in the same State, and combined farming with the operation of a blacksmith shop, in partnership with his eldest son. Here he improved his financial condition and established a reputation for rectitude, to which the writer of these lines cheerfully testifies from personal knowledge. In 1856 he went to Easton, Adams County, Wisconsin, where he purchased wild land and improved it successfully. Here, in 1875, at the age of seventy-seven years, his faithful helpmate was taken away by death, and he soon after retired from active life. On the evening of the first day of the year 1821, in Bath, Steuben County, New York, Mr. Bacon was wedded to Miss Charlotte York. She was the daughter of Stephen and Amy (Franklin) York, and was born in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, being one of a family of three sons and six daughters. Stephen York was of Dutch descent. Amy Franklin was a daughter of Roswell P. Franklin, a near relative of Benjamin Franklin, the American sage. Five sons and four daughters were given to Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, named in order of birth: Mary Ann, Joseph Franklin, Ruth Amy, George Brockway, Huldah Emmarilla, Elijah Fremont, Jeremiah D., David Noah and Charlotte Amanda. Joseph Franklin resides in Portage City, Wisconsin, and has four living children; George Brockway has two children and resides in Des Moines, Iowa; Elijah Fremont, also of Des Moines, has eight children; Jeremiah D. makes his home in Chicago; David N. resides in Point Bluff, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mahlon Dewing, a widow, resides in Winfred, South Dakota. Her husband served for four years in the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment during the War of the Rebellion. The second daughter was buried in Bath, Steuben County, New York; the third in Mukwanago, Wisconsin; and the eldest in White Creek, Wisconsin.

Mr. Bacon, though now so well advanced in years, is remarkably well preserved. His health is good, his step firm and elastic, and his eyesight and hearing are very slightly impaired. He possesses considerable literary ability, and it has been his custom for several years to compose a poem on his birthday. He also corresponds regularly with several friends and writes daily in a diary. Until his retirement his life was a very busy one, and he is now spending his declining years in a well-earned rest. In pleasant weather he accompanies his grandchildren through the busy portions of the city, and during 1893 he several times visited the World's Fair, which he enjoyed greatly. His excellent health is undoubtedly due in a large measure to his abstinence from intoxicating liquors. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and has acted with the Republican Party since its organization—"pledged to truth and the public good: God first and my country next."

While in Chicago Mr. Bacon resides with his son, Jeremiah D., who was born March 23, 1832, in Bath, Steuben County, New York. He attended school at that place and completed his education in Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with his brother, Joseph Franklin, with whom he worked (at La Grange, Wisconsin) four years, after which he carried on mercantile pursuits in connection with another brother at White Creek, Wisconsin. They built a flouring-mill and carried on business along that line until the spring of 1865, at which time Jeremiah Bacon went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he engaged in the grocery business for one year. He then, with others, organized an insurance company, with which he was connected for four years, when he returned to the grocery business, carrying on trade until 1876. On his removal to Chicago, in the Centennial year, he embarked in the commission business on South Water Street, being thus engaged for two years, when he entered the employ of Rosenbaum Bros. He severed his connection with that firm to engage in the grain business, and subsequently entered the employ of Rogers Bros., grain receivers, and his next venture was in the real-estate business, which he yet carries on.

Jeremiah Bacon has been twice married. He first wedded Bianca A. Walworth, and afterward Susan E. Lanphear. His children are: Hattie B., wife of C. L. Thayer, of Chicago, by whom she has one child, Charles L.; Mary C., a teacher in the Kershaw School of Chicago; Lulu S., at home; Anna L., wife of W. C. Allen, of Chicago, by whom she has two children; and Henrietta L., wife of E. G. Colburn, a druggist of this city. In his political views Mr. Bacon is a Democrat, and is a well-informed man, who keeps abreast with the times on all questions of the day. A courteous, genial gentleman, those who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

JOHN M MATHIS.

JOHN MICHAEL MATHIS resides on section 31, Niles Township, Cook County. The men who start out in life without capital and work their way upward unaided, depending entirely on their own resources, deserve great credit for their success. Such a man is our subject. He was the eldest of five children and was born on the 19th of May, 1819. His ancestors were stalwart men, prominent in the military service of France. His father, John Michael Mathis, Sr., who lived to see his eighty-fourth year, was a soldier under Napoleon and witnessed the fall of the "Great Commander." His mother, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Myer, was a daughter of Casper Myer, a blacksmith. All were natives of Alsace, Germany, then a part of France.

Mr. Mathis whose name heads this record enlisted in the French army in 1840, and after six years' service was honorably discharged, on the 26th of November, 1846. While in the army he excelled in all the athletic sports that so much interest men during soldier-life, and in a contest received the prize—a gold watch—for being the "best man" in the regiment. He was thirty years of age at the time of his emigration to America. In 1849, he crossed the briny deep and took up his residence in Lake County, Illinois, near the Cook County line. After a few years he removed to Arlington Heights, in this county, where he made his home for a period of twelve years. He then went to Mobile, Alabama, where he spent two years engaged in hunting and fishing.

While engaged in the latter pursuit his only competitors were the Spanish fishermen, who were not adepts in inveigling the finny tribe. His superior ability in this line made the business quite profitable, he often catching fish to the value of about $30 in two or three hours. In the spring of 1867 he came to the village of Niles and embarked in the hotel and saloon business, which for seventeen years proved to be very remunerative. In 1884, having acquired a handsome competency, he retired to private life, and is now living in a substantial two-story residence, in a very desirable part of the town, enjoying the rest which he has so truly earned and richly deserves.

In 1856, Mr. Mathis was joined in marriage with Miss Lena Deabolt, a native of Alsace. Her death occurred in 1884. Two of the nephews of our subject, William and Jacob, sons of his brother Jacob, of Alsace, are living with him. Jacob Mathis, Jr., married Miss Lena Laesser, and they have two children, Bertha and Lena.

Mr. Mathis is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in his political affiliation is a Democrat, but has never had time or inclination for public office. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He has lived a quiet and unassuming life. Being at a very early age thrown upon his own resources, he had few advantages, educational or otherwise, and his success has been achieved by earnest efforts and good management.

REV. JOSEPH A. BOLLMANN.

REV. JOSEPH A. BOLLMANN, of Sag Bridge, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born on the 7th of December, 1854. His father, Frederick Bollmann, was a goldsmith, born near Osnaburg, Germany, and came to America in 1840. Nine years later, in 1849, he married Miss Lena Dahme, a native of Muenster, Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1842. By this union were born two children, the younger of whom is our subject. His first year's education was obtained in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, after which he attended the high school of the same city. He studied the classics in Mount St. Mary's, in Cincinnati, and after completing the prescribed course entered the school of St. Viateur at Kankakee, where he took the theological course, being graduated from that institution in 1880. He was ordained on the 17th of June of the same year by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. During the last two years of his course he was a teacher of Latin and Greek in the college.

Rev. Mr. Bollmann's first pastoral work was as assistant to Father Barrett, of St. Stephen's Church of Chicago, where he spent three months, and then he went to Lemont as assistant priest to Rev. J. E. Hogan, of St. Patrick's Church, thus serving for two years. In 1882 he was made priest in charge of St. James' Church at Sag Bridge, being the first resident pastor at that place. There he built the parochial residence, enlarged the church edifice, and built a steeple to it. This church is of stone, beautifully situated in the midst of a natural forest, on the summit of a hill, commanding a fine view of the country around. Here Father Bollmann has passed twelve years in the midst of a community of farmers. Although he has been offered the pastorate of wealthy city churches in Chicago, he prefers to remain where he can live close to nature, of which

he is a great lover. His leisure time he spends in reading the classics, of which he is very fond, in fishing, hunting, and in studying the things of nature, which are always interesting to a man of his education and bent of mind. Genial and kindly by nature, with an eye single to the advancement of his parishioners in material as well as spiritual matters, Rev. Mr. Bollmann fills a place in which he finds pleasure and success and enjoys the profound respect and regard of those of his own church over whom he has charge, and those of other denominations as well.

WILLIAM NETTSTRAETER.

REV. WILLIAM NETSTRAETER, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Wilmette, is a native of Prussia, his birth having occurred in that country at Meschede, on the 1st of January, 1843. His parents were Frank and Josephine Frances (Sels) Netstraeter. The former came to America in 1867 and spent his remaining days in this country. The mother died when her son William was a lad of only about eight summers.

The primary education of Father Netstraeter was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently at the college of Arnsberg, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty years. He then entered the University of Muenster to prepare for the work of the ministry. Here he studied for a period of two years, and then went to Paderborn to continue his studies, until the year 1867, which witnessed his emigration to America, whither he had been called by the president of St. Francis' Seminary of Milwaukee. There he completed his theological studies, and entered the ministry in September, 1867. His first appointment was at Gross Point, Illinois, where he served for a few months as assistant pastor. Shortly afterwards he was removed to Lincoln, Illinois, where he had charge of all the German Catholics in Logan and McLean Counties. He organized congregations in Lincoln, Bloomington, Pulaski, Atlanta and several small country places, and through his instrumentality houses of worship were erected at the first two above-named towns.

On the expiration of a period of five years, Father Netstraeter was recalled to Gross Point to become pastor of the church at that place, and still continues his ministerial labors there. The membership of the church has largely increased, and several congregations have been cut off from the original society. During the first two years of his residence here he also had charge of the church at Highland Park. The congregation at Wilmette was organized in December, 1845, by Father G. H. Plathe. A block church was first built, and all the Catholics for thirty miles around worshipped here. Afterwards a frame church was erected, and in 1869 a large brick edifice was built and an extensive addition was made in 1892. The present seating capacity of the building is six hundred, with standing room for two hundred more. It is now the intention to build within a few years a new house of worship and use the present church for school purposes and assembly rooms. At an early day a school was organized in connection with the church, and at this writing (in the fall of 1894) about three hundred and fifty pupils are instructed therein.

Father Netstraeter is not only an able minister, but manifests a keen interest in all worthy public enterprises which are calculated to advance the welfare of the community. He has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the village of Wilmette, which has sprung into existence during his residence here. He served for eight years as Trustee of the village and twice during that time was called to the Presidency of

the Board. He platted a subdivision of the town, and owns some choice property there. Father Netstraeter is a deep student, an able speaker and writer, and a progressive and useful citizen. His practical methods and kindly manners have greatly endeared him to the congregation to whom he has ministered for so many years.

EUGENE BURHANS.

EUGENE BURHANS, who since November 1, 1889, has held the position of depot master at the Chicago station of the Rock Island and Lake Shore Railways, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Kingston, Ulster County, on the 26th of March, 1851, and is a son of William P. and Catherine (Folant) Burhans. The father died January 18, 1892, in Bristol, Indiana, when seventy-three years of age. He, too, was born in Kingston, New York, and was of Holland descent. His ancestors crossed the Atlantic in an early day, settling in New York in the seventeenth century. The father was a shoemaker by trade and carried on a shoe store in Kingston for many years, but at length disposed of his business interests in the East and in 1867 removed to Bristol, Indiana, where his remaining days were passed. The mother of Eugene died during his infancy. She, too, was born in Kingston, where many of her relatives still live. The Folant family is also of Holland origin. After the death of his first wife Mr. Burhans was united in marriage with Mrs. Uretta (Smith) Heald, who is still living in Bristol, Indiana. She proved to Eugene a kind and faithful mother, taking the place of the one whom he had lost.

Mr. Burhans, whose name heads this record, acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen he started out in life for himself. He began to learn the trade of a confectioner, serving a three-years apprenticeship to the same. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, and after spending two years on the farm he resumed work at his trade at South Bend. Subsequently he abandoned that business and was made a member of the police force in that city, thus serving some time.

While in the Hoosier State Mr. Burhans was married, on the 23d of November, 1871, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah M. Finch, daughter of Hiram Finch, a pioneer of St. Joseph County, Indiana. She was born in New York, and died on the 14th of December, 1882, in her twenty-ninth year, leaving three children: Ella, now the wife of L. A. Babcock, of Chicago; Emma; and William, who makes his home in Bristol, Indiana. Mr. Burhans was again married, in November, 1888, his second union being with Mrs. Mary E. Boys, a sister of his first wife. She had one child by her former marriage, a daughter, Maud.

Mr. Burhans arrived in Chicago in September, 1883, and secured employment in the repair shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He afterwards became assistant depot master, and since the 1st of November, 1889, he has held the position of depot master, the duties of which he discharges in a creditable and acceptable manner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge of Englewood and the Chapter of Normal Park. In politics he has been a life-long Republican.

During his connection with the railroad interests of Chicago, Mr. Burhans and his fellow-officers have twice been confronted by gigantic strikes on the part of organized workmen. In these emerg-

encies the corporations whom he serves have ever found in him a faithful adherent and a powerful ally, in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him. At the same time he has won the respect and good-will of the traveling public, who always regard him as a prompt and accommodating gentleman.

WILLIAM D. GORDON.

WILLIAM DENNIS GORDON, Auditor of Receipts in the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 15th of April, 1860, and is a son of Dennis and Frances A. (Chandlee) Gordon, the latter's parents being natives of Baltimore, Maryland. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch origin. The grandfather of our subject, Benjamin Gordon, was a native of Scotland, and, having emigrated to the New World, he engaged in the United States Naval Service, under Commodore Decatur. He took part in the expedition to Algiers, and during that trip lost his life. His wife was a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon both died when their son Dennis was a child of six summers.

The latter was reared and educated in the South, and in 1858 started westward, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition. He took up his residence in St. Louis, where he engaged in business as a dealer in boots and shoes, carrying on operations along that line until the war broke out, when he enlisted among the Mounted Patrol. He was afterwards connected with the police force of the city until the war ended. In 1869 he came to Chicago and engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad as Depot Passenger and Ticket Agent. He was also employed in a similar capacity with the Michigan Central Railroad, and to this work devoted his energies until his death, which resulted from accident. During the severe snow storm of February 14, 1885, he was run over by an engine, and death resulted. He was at that time sixty-seven years of age. His wife still survives him and is yet living in Chicago. She is a daughter of Lewis and Ann Chandlee. Her mother was a Quaker, and died in Chicago in 1874, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years.

In the Gordon family were nine children, four sons and five daughters, namely: Thomas B., who was accidentally killed on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in November, 1891; Lewis C., who was accidentally killed on the same road in November, 1889, while serving as a conductor, in which capacity his brother was also employed; George E., who is now in the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road; William D. of this sketch; Margaret; Susan C.; Nellie; Charlotte, wife of P. F. Webster, of Chicago; and Sarah E., wife of George M. Black, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was a child of nine years when his parents came to Chicago. He attended the Cottage Grove public school, from which he graduated in 1877, and later was a student in the Mosley High School. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his business career as city buyer for A. G. Spaulding & Bros., the leading dealers in sporting goods in the city. Two years were thus passed, after which he entered the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He began work there in May, 1880, in the humble capacity of office boy, and attained his present position by a series of well-merited promotions.

On December 31, 1889, Mr. Gordon wedded Miss Anna Mary McPherson, daughter of John W.

McPherson, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in which place Mrs. Gordon was born. Their union has been blessed with two daughters, Margaret McPherson and Dorothy Chandlee. The family attends the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Masonic fraternity and on questions of State and National importance is a Democrat, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he votes independent of party ties. During his fourteen years' connection with the office of which he is an important factor, Mr. Gordon has become one of the most indispensable employes thereof.

PETER WOHLER.

PETER WOHLER is at the head of a leading industry, being engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and stairs in Chicago. He was born in Fehmer, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 28th of January, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Kolbaum) Wohler. He acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen entered upon his business career. It was then that he began to learn the trade of cabinet-making, serving an apprenticeship of four and a-half years, during which he completely mastered the business, becoming an expert workman.

The year 1866 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Wohler in America. He sought a home in Chicago, where he obtained employment in a furniture factory, and subsequently secured a situation in a sash and door factory, located at the corner of Clark and Twelfth Streets. Three years later he was offered a position in a stair factory and became foreman of the business. After the great fire which swept away so much of the city in October, 1871, he established a factory of his own at the corner of Centre Avenue and Eighteenth Street. His place of business was subsequently changed to Twenty-first Street, near Laflin, his present location, where he now manufactures sash and doors and does stair work. He also carries on contracting and building, and does a good business, employment being furnished to over one hundred workmen. Having thoroughly learned his trade in boyhood, he is enabled to turn out the finest and most skillful work and to superintend his employes to the best advantage.

In January, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wohler and Mary Jubekel, a native of Holstein, Germany. Five children have been born of their union: Lena, now the wife of C. Shreiber, of Chicago; Lucy, Sophia, Emma and Anna. The mother of this family, who was a devout member of the Lutheran Church and a highly respected lady, died on the 17th of May, 1892, at the age of forty-two years.

In his social relations, Mr. Wohler is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Order of Druids and the National Turners. In his political views he is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He came to Chicago with no capital except a good trade, thoroughly learned, and his success is due to his own skill, integrity and perseverance. He may truly be called a self-made man, and his example may well serve to encourage those who, like himself, have to start out in life empty handed.

J. N. Gage

JOHN N. GAGE.

JOHN NEWTON GAGE. The subject of this sketch was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, May 30, 1825, unto Nathan and Mehitable (Woodbury) Gage. Being brought up on a farm, a fact which holds true of most of our leading pioneer citizens, his early educational advantages were limited to such common schools as the ubiquitous energy so characteristic of New England Puritans and their descendants had at that early date made possible at the scene of his nativity. At about twenty years of age, he put forth his "best foot" in taking the first step upon his pathway through life, and though he often found the way beset with difficulties, yet he was always found bravely and tirelessly at work, performing his tasks as a man and Christian in the best of the light given unto him.

His first independent work was in the Waltham (Massachusetts) Cotton Company's Mills, where, in he later became overseer in its weaving-room. After a period of eight years of such service, making it his determination to come West, he took private evening lessons in bookkeeping, so as not to interfere with the discharge of his paid duties, which he finally resigned to others (and, we fain believe, less competent) hands. He set out for Chicago, the distant but much-sought *El Dorado* of our country at that time, which he first saw, spread out in a panorama almost as Nature's God had made it, in the spring of 1857.

He soon met with co-operative energies in the persons of Christopher C. and Daniel Webster, with whom he directly entered into articles of partnership, establishing one of the earliest wholesale and retail millinery houses of our city, known then by the firm style of Webster & Gage, their first place of business being located on Lake Street. Having the misfortune of being burned out in 1857, they re-opened at No. 78 Lake Street, where they continued until the withdrawal of the Websters, about 1868. Mr. Gage took into a new partnership formed at that time a brother, Seth Gage, and a nephew, Albert S. Gage, under the new name of Gage Brothers & Company, a name retained to this day (after a brief interval of change to A. S. Gage & Company), by which the house has continued to grow and remain known throughout the entire West and Northwest.

Being burned out by the Great Fire, they set up temporarily in A. S. Gage's private house, until they were enabled to re-open for a period of two months in a temporary structure upon the Lake Front. From this location they removed to Wabash Avenue, near Jackson, thence to the corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue, where the trade still finds them profitably busy, one of the noted houses of the city.

The subject of this sketch sold out to his partner, A. S. Gage, about 1878. Thereafter, though in excellent health, he lived a life of respected retirement until the sad event of his demise from blood poisoning, following upon what seemed to be a trivial complaint, June 11, 1887, at his mansion house, No. 1308 Michigan Avenue, whence his remains were borne to the family lot in Oakwood Cemetery.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Wright & Lawther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company on this sad occasion:

"WHEREAS, Death having taken from us our esteemed fellow-member and Vice-President, Mr.

John N. Gage, one of the founders of this company, who died June 11, 1887, it is hereby

"*Resolved:* That in the death of Mr. John N. Gage the company has suffered an irreparable loss. Appreciating, as we do, his worth as a man, his careful, just and conservative business methods, we can never fully fill his place in the Company's affairs;

"*Resolved:* That the heartfelt sympathy of each and every member of this Board is felt for his family in their great loss and affliction; and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to them, and also spread upon the records of this Company."

In politics he was an inflexible Republican, always casting his ballot, but as carefully avoiding any approach towards active politics. In religious faith he was liberal, having for many years attended Dr. Ryder's church, St. Paul's Universalist, whose pastor held and was held in mutual esteem from as far back as the early '60s.

And so, with little variety or romance, lived and died one of the sturdiest, most useful of our citizens. Subsequent generations, with more leisure and wealth, may develop more elegance and refinement; but to men of Mr. Gage's virile stamp the city of Chicago (as well as the entire West, yes, in truth, all new countries) owes the foundation stones of future greatness and prosperity. Without the first courses of masonry there can never be builded high superstructures, with ornate, elaborate and admirable dome and spire. What Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses and others were to the infant colonies, struggling for very existence and recognition as an independent nation, such were Mr. Gage and his associates to Chicago. Most of them are now gathered to their fathers, but their deeds are immortal. That Chicago is now the wonder and envy of the world is mainly owing to the persistent, honest efforts early and late of such citizens as Mr. Gage fitly typifies.

Mr. Gage married, December 15, 1849, at the scene of his nativity, Miss Martha Webster, by whom, fortunately, he left one child, a son, to bear his esteemed name, Frank Newton Gage, who was born July 24, 1853. After receiving a good education in Chicago, he entered his father's store, but later withdrew, and is at present an active member of the Stock Exchange. He married, in 1889, Olive E. Lewis, of this city, who has borne him a son, John Newton Gage, named for his grandfather, the subject of this sketch.

Martha Webster is a daughter of Enoch and Betsy Webster (relatives before marriage) born in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Enoch was a son of Caleb Webster, of Revolutionary fame. Betsy was a daughter of Stephen Webster. Mrs. Gage is thus related through both her parents to the greatest of America's statesmen and orators, Daniel Webster, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. She is also related to the famous Mrs. Dustin, of Colonial times. Captured by Indians, who dashed out the brains of her sleeping babe, she was marched miles into the wilderness. While her captors were asleep, she loosened her fetters, and, having slain every colored face of them, safely made her return home, as set out in graphic early historical authorities. Of all the heroines of "good old colony times," and there were thousands of such, it has always appeared that she was queen of them all by this single episode.

The family of Gage (which is of Norman extraction) derives its descent from one De Gaga (Gauga or Gage), who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066. After the "Conquest" he was rewarded by a large grant of land in the forests of Dean, Gloucester County, adjacent to which he fixed his abode and erected a family seat at Clerenwell (otherwise Clarewell). He also built a large mansion house in the town of Chichester, wherein he died, and was buried in the neighboring abbey. His posterity remained in the vicinity for many generations, in credit and esteem, of whom there were Barons in Parliament in the reign of Henry II. The line from the beginning of the fifteenth century has been traced as follows: John Gage had a son, John Gage, born 1408; married Joan Sudgrove. Their son was Sir John, knighted 1454; married Eleanor St. Clere; died September, 1486. William, Esquire, born 1456; married Agnes Bolney. Their son, Sir John, born 1480, knighted May 22, 1541; married Phillippa Guilderford; died April 28, 1557. Their eldest son, Sir Edward, knighted by Queen Mary, married Elizabeth Parker. Their son, John, Esquire (eldest of nine

sons), thirty years old at his father's death; heir to fifteen manors and other Sussex lands. John (nephew) made Baronet March 26, 1622; married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard; died October 3, 1633.

John (second son), of Stoneham, Suffolk County, England, came to America with John Winthrop, Jr., landing at Salem June 12, 1630; in 1633 one of twelve proprietors of Ipswich; wife Anna died in June, 1658; married (2d) Mary Keyes, November, 1658; moved to Rowley 1664; held many responsible offices of trust and fidelity in Ipswich and Rowley, in which latter place he died in 1673. Daniel (second son) married Sarah Kimball in 1675; died November 8, 1705. Daniel, born March 12, 1676; married Martha Burbank, March 9, 1697; settled on the banks of the Merrimac River, on the main road to Methuen, where the old Gage House, the oldest in town, still stands. Died March 14, 1747. Daniel (third son), born April 22, 1708, removed to Pelham, New Hampshire; died September 24, 1775. David (fourth son), born August 9, 1750. Nathan (fifth), the father of the subject of this sketch, whose son and grandson, enumerated herein, bring the record up to the extraordinary number of seventeen consecutive male generations.

EDWARD McK. TEALL.

EDWARD McKINSTRY TEALL. The development of the insurance business has kept pace with the growth of other commercial enterprises and has assumed such magnitude and variety, and become so complex and at the same time so vital to life and property, that it must now be regarded as one of the important industries of the United State. The last few years have seen reductions in the rates of insurance, and corresponding advantages to property-holders, in Chicago, in consequence of the rapid development of the art of constructing fire-proof buildings and the great improvement in the facilities for checking and extinguishing fires. These important changes, which are still in progress, require prompt attention and action by the companies doing business here, for competition is just as fierce in this line of business as in any other. In fact, the sharp, but honorable, rivalry among insurance men has developed a number of experts in the business, men with sufficient mental penetration to foresee the result of changed conditions, and sufficient executive ability to carry out such methods as are most likely to secure favorable results.

Among the most successful and systematic manipulators of this art is the gentleman whose name heads this notice. His birth occurred at Albany, New York, July 27, 1839, his parents being Edward McKinstry Teall and Eliza Perry. The founder of the family in America was Oliver Teall, who came from England and settled at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1723. His father had been Apothecary General to the British army, serving under the Duke of Marlborough during the reigns of William I. and Queen Anne. Prudence, the wife of Oliver Teall, who came with him to America, died at Killingsworth, Connecticut, June 24, 1780. Oliver Teall, second son of this couple, married Ruth Hurd and settled at Killingsworth. He served as a Surgeon in the British Army during the French and Indian War, and also during the War of the American Revolution, maintaining his loyalty to the crown throughout his life. Five of his sons, Timothy, Titus, Oliver, Joseph and Nathan,

served in the Continental army. Father and sons were mutually antagonized by their loyalty to their respective causes, and never became reconciled. Another son, named Benjamin, having lost an eye during his childhood, was thus incapacitated for military service and did not participate in the conflict.

Oliver Teall (third) was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 1, 1759. When only sixteen years old he enlisted under General Putnam, Captain Gale's company, and afterward served in Captain Hyde's company, which was successively stationed at Fort Trumbull and at Providence, Rhode Island. He was subsequently assigned to Colonel Sommers' command at Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was one of the devoted band which endured the historic hardships of Valley Forge, where his brother Titus died of smallpox. Later in the war he was stationed at West Point and on the Highlands. He acted as guard to General Washington and his family while they attended church. After peace came he married Susan, daughter of Col. Brinton Paine, of Dutchess County, New York. They settled at Upper Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, where he became a prosperous farmer. They were the parents of twelve children. His death occurred at Albany on the 18th of September, 1842, aged eighty-two years.

Col. Brinton Paine, who was an officer of the Continental army, was a descendant of Stephen Paine, who came to Massachusetts in 1638, and became one of the leading citizens of the colony, He was one of the chief contributors to the prosecution of the Indian wars. His son Stephen was present at the great swamp fight in which King Philip's band was exterminated.

Edward M. Teall, Sr., was a son of Oliver Teall, third. He became a prominent merchant of Albany, and was also proprietor of one of the first lines of boats on the Erie Canal. He did a general forwarding business, and the Chicago *American* of April 9, 1839, the first issue of a daily paper in this city, contained his business advertisement. He was for many years influential in New York politics. Eliza Perry was born at Lenox, Massachusetts. Her father, Frederick Perry, who was a son of a clergyman, was a native of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Williams College, and became a cotton manufacturer at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

The subject of this biography received his primary education in private schools, and afterward became a student in the academy of Albany. In the spring of 1857 he came to Chicago and soon after secured employment as a clerk in the insurance office of Higginson & James. This line of business was then in its infancy, and the most sanguine enthusiasm could not have foreseen the extent to which that industry would be developed. He went to work with a will, and his fidelity, thoroughness and aptitude soon won the confidence and good-will of his employers. In 1863 he became one of the partners of the firm of Alfred James & Company, which continued to transact business for about three years. Their place of business was at the southeast corner of South Water and Clark Streets, which location was the center of the insurance business at that time. He afterward formed a partnership with Frederick P. Fisher, a relation which continued for ten years, during one of the most important eras of the insurance business in the West. At the end of that period the present firm of Edward M. Teall & Company was formed, Cyrus A. Hardy, a trusted clerk of the former firm, being the junior member. Mr. Teall is one of the Directors of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, and in addition to serving the local interests of that corporation the firm represents several leading insurance companies of other cities. The business in its charge is conservatively and honorably conducted, and the firm enjoys the confidence of the public and of underwriters to a remarkable degree. Mr. Teall is President of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, and has been for a number of years.

On the 11th of June, 1862, Mr. Teall was married to Miss Katherine Mead, of New York City, daughter of Isaac H. Mead and Rachel Van Voorhees Demorest. Mrs. Teall's maternal grandfather was also a native of New York City, being a scion of a very old and well-known family of that municipality. Mr. Teall has been for many

years a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which he officiates as Trustee and Elder. He is a member of the Illinois Club, and Deputy Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Illinois, which he helped to organize. He is also a member of the Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and still preserves the Teall coat-of-arms granted to the family by George I. in 1723. He has been often urged to enter the arena of politics, has been tendered important nominations by the Republican party, of which he is an active and distinguished member, but prefers to devote himself to his business, home and social duties. For recreation, he and his wife have always spent the summer at their beautiful farm and summer home in the Berkshire Hills, Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

ARTHUR G. BURLEY.

ARTHUR GILMAN BURLEY. The year 1812 is a national epoch, for at that time the United States, for a second time within the easy memory of man, started in to chastise the British Lion. What events of world-wide significance have transpired during those more than eighty intervening years! To think of it is like a dream: to have predicted it, would have resulted in that day in an *inquirendo de lunico* proceeding concerning the lack of brain matter in the bold transgressor of common sense who should prophesy. Two years later, Robert Fulton was making his (the very first) steamboat trial upon the Hudson River. Then came steam as applied to locomotives, which has done more than anything else in so rapidly opening up the great interior and West of our immense country, whereas, before, ox-carts and canal-boats were the most approved forms of transportation of chattels, prior to the advent of the "prairie schooner," which shortly preceded the "Union Pacific." The telegraph, reapers, thousandfold manufactories, electric light and locomotion (not to mention scores of other wonderful economic and utilitarian inventions of more recent date within the present century), all cry out that, in point of actual comfort and intelligent means of effecting business ends, the world has since that year 1812 done almost more than had been done in the hundreds and thousands of years which had preceded. And all this within the memory of living men; yes, within the memory of one now living in our midst, who, wonderful to relate, like Gladstone, an octogenarian, is still in the harness of active business life. We who live in Chicago know what that means in this day. Honor to whom honor is due!

Arthur Gilman Burley, the subject of this sketch, was born in the aforesaid year of 1812, upon the fourth day of October, at Exeter, New Hampshire, unto James and Charlotte I. (Gilman) Burley, his father being the Cashier of the Exeter Bank.

The Burleys are regarded Down East as "good stock;" that seems to be the prevailing opinion in our city, from all that is thus far known of them in our midst. The first by the name who came to our shores was Giles Burley, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the year 1648. Here, in 1664, he took the proper oath and became a "commoner." He was also a "planter," and lived eight years of his useful life upon Brooke Street of that ancient town, and owned "Division Lot No. 105, on

Great Hill, Hogg Island," in that vicinage. He had a son, Andrew Burley, who was born at Ipswich, September 5, 1657. The latter married Mary, a daughter of the rather celebrated Roger Conant. Upon the death of his father, while in childhood, he was bound out (as was the old custom) to one John Brown. He was called in records "husbandman and yeoman," and bore the rather dignified title of "Cornet." He had a son, Hon. Andrew Burley, who was born at Ipswich in June, 1694. His career was replete with honors, including among others the positions of Justice of the Court of Sessions and Representative to the State Legislature in the years 1741 and 1742. He acquired, and left intact, a large estate. He was twice married; first, to Lydia Pengry, by whom he had six children; secondly, to Mrs. Hannah Burnham. He had a son, Andrew Burley, Jr., who married a Mrs. Hannah Cogswell (a daughter of his father's wife). He graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and lived on Brooke Street in Ipswich (near the location of his first American progenitor), upon land formerly granted to Governor Dudley's son Samuel.

He left a son, James Burley, who was by trade a cabinet-maker, also an officer in the Revolutionary War. The latter married Susannah Swazey, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire, leaving a son, James Burley, Jr., who has been already noticed as the father of the subject of this sketch.

Arthur Gilman Burley received for his education the best that the common schools of his native Exeter had to offer, which information was somewhat rounded out by a supplementary year at the Exeter Academy. He resolutely turned his young face toward the distant West at the age of twenty-three, reaching his future home, Chicago, on the seventeenth day of May, 1835. (Sixty long years ago. Imagine the appearance at that time of the country which is at present covered by our fair city! How many of the comers of that day are yet in the flesh?)

Mr. Burley first worked as clerk for John Holbrook in a boot and shoe shop for about two years. In 1837 he went to New York City, to buy for his brother-in-law, Stephen F. Gale, a stock of books and stationery (one of the very first to be imported among us), and remained with Mr. Gale for about two years following.

In 1838 the crockery business of the Northwest was founded by Mr. Burley, who bought from the State Bank of Illinois a stock of such goods, his place of trade being then located at the corner of La Salle and Lake Streets. He has been in that business ever since, a period of over fifty-seven years, and is now regularly on duty at the old stand.

He was burned out in 1842, and then moved to No. 105 Lake Street, later to No. 175 on the same thoroughfare, where, in 1852, he was joined by a brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, who came on from New Hampshire to enter into a partnership. This still continues in operation, being incorporated under the firm style and name, "Burley & Tyrrell, Importers and Dealers of Crockery, Chicago."

They had built their own quarters at No. 48 Lake Street about 1857, but, fortunately, had disposed of the same before the time of the Great Fire in 1871. They still had their store located therein, which, of course, went up in smoke and down to the ground in ashes. After this fire they had a temporary office at the corner of State and Sixteenth Streets; then occupied a store for about three years at the corner of Van Buren and Wabash; then removed to No. 83 State Street; and finally to Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Lake Street, which premises they continue to occupy at this time. Having found it cheaper to rent, they have never cared to build.

Mr. Burley also had the misfortune of having his home burned up in 1874, when he was living below Harrison Street. He is now, as for a long time, cosily situated at No. 1620 Indiana Avenue.

Although an unostentatious man, Mr. Burley has been a very prominent figure in social and business matters for very many years. Few indeed, if any, can antedate him in this relation. He aided in the formation of the First Unitarian Church (since called the Messiah) in 1836, one of the oldest and foremost in the entire Northwest, and of which he has always been a most interested and conspicuous member.

In politics, he has always been, since the days of the Whigs were no more, a consistent Republican, but in no sense or wish a public character. A true exemplifier of the best principles of Free Masonry, with which he affiliated as early as 1848, he has never cared to go to the height of degrees his proficiency and long service would have richly entitled him to, and undoubtedly have brought choice flowers of honor in their train, but he has been Treasurer of Oriental Lodge for forty-two years. He was also for a time much interested in the mysteries of Odd-Fellowship.

Not at heart a club man, he has nevertheless been a member of the Calumet, as he is at present upon the roll of the Chicago Club. Very domestic in habits, he is not frequently found in the circle of club *habitues*. In public affairs and whatever promotes the business and social good and welfare of the community, Mr. Burley always is an interested, and usually a participating, citizen. Young in enthusiasm, certainly he bears his laurel of years gracefully, as we will sincerely hope he may long live to do.

Upon the twenty-fourth day of September, 1849, Mr. Burley was joined in marriage with Welthyan Loomis Harmon, who comes of a good old-time Down-East family. It is regretted that no children have been born to them to perpetuate the name and further the noble traits the family has conspicuously borne up to this time in the history of our country.

ROBERT R. CLARK.

ROBERT RODMAND CLARK, an early resident of Lake View, now a part of Chicago, is descended from English ancestors and was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, May 24, 1831. His great-grandfather, William Clark, came from England and located first on the Hudson River, at Albany, New York, later removing to the Mohawk Valley. He was possessed of some means, and dealt in realty during his residence in America. His son William had large holdings of lands and farms in central New York, and was one of the first American importers of Morocco leather, having his headquarters at Utica, New York, his native place. He was among the first settlers of Monroe County, and the town of Clarkson was named for him and another settler of the same name, though no relative, who located there in the same year. He died there at the age of sixty-eight years. Five of his seven children, four sons and a daughter, grew to maturity.

The third of these, William L. Clark, born in Utica, was about twenty years old when his parents moved to Clarkson. He married Cornelia Stewart, a native of Wyoming County, New York. Her parents, Daniel and Sallie (Fish) Stewart, were children of native Scotch parents, and were born in Chemung County, New York. She lived to the age of eighty-two years, passing away at the home of her son in Lake View in 1886. William L. Clark was an extensive farmer, but lost heavily in speculation in later life. He was an upright man, and reached the age of seventy-two years, dying in Lake View in 1876.

He was affiliated with the Universalist Church, while his wife adhered to the Presbyterian teachings of her fathers. They were the parents of three children. The eldest, Sallie, is the widow of George B. Marsh, now residing in Chicago; and the youngest, Laura, is the wife of Charles L. Bassett, of LaPorte, Indiana.

Robert R. Clark is the second child of his parents. He combines in a happy degree the sturdy qualities of physical and mental make-up of his ancestors. When a mere boy he determined to recover his father's lost homestead as a home for his parents, and before he had reached the age of twenty years had accomplished his purpose. Previous to the age of sixteen years he had the educational advantages afforded by the common schools, and he then went to Michigan, where he found employment as a school teacher. Returning for a short time to the home farm, he became, in his eighteenth year, check clerk on board the steamer "Empire State," plying between Buffalo and Chicago, then the finest vessel on the Lakes. He was subsequently on board the "Wisconsin" one year, and returned, as chief clerk, to the "Empire State," where he continued five years. He also served on the "Southern Michigan" and "Western Metropolis," all these boats being the property of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The last two only ran from Buffalo to Monroe or Toledo, where they connected with that portion of the railroad completed from Chicago to those points. Mr. Clark was on board the steamer "Northern Indiana" when it burned on Lake Erie, one beautiful morning, off Point au Place, with a loss of between four and five hundred passengers. Being a good swimmer, he remained on board until the fire had swept to the stern of the vessel (because of its propulsion toward the shore), and after entering the water saved several passengers by giving up to them doors which he had wrenched from the staterooms for his own use. He was finally picked up by a boat bound for Buffalo, and made his regular trip out of that port on another vessel the night of the same day. When the "Golden Gate" was wrecked on the bar at the mouth of Erie Harbor, a short time later, Mr. Clark was on board, and was saved with all the rest save one, who tried to swim ashore in the midst of the wreckage. The wreck was continually swept by the waves, but it was safer than the choppy bay, full of the floating cargo of the "Golden Gate." All who remained on board were safely conveyed to shore by a Government vessel in the morning. With the exception of one year, which was spent as receiver in charge of the ticket office at Buffalo, Mr. Clark continued in the marine service until he settled in Chicago in 1857.

Having made some successful investments in Chicago during his previous visits here, he decided to settle here, a resolution which was, probably, strengthened by his marriage, in 1857, to one of Chicago's fair daughters. This was Miss Blanche, only daughter of the late Daniel Elston, one of Cook County's most worthy and honored pioneers. In 1859 Mr. Clark turned his attention to the fuel trade, and later dealt in lumber, but his chief occupation has been the handling of realty. For the last twenty years he has made a specialty of leasing residence property to others who would improve it, and has been largely instrumental in building up what was formerly a suburb known as Lake View, now a part of the great metropolis in name as well as in fact. He has naturally taken a keen interest in the moral and material welfare of that section, and has actively participated in the government of the town and village of Lake View. In political affiliation he is found with the Democratic party on national issues. In religious belief he is exceedingly liberal, and very independent in all thought and action. His early experience taught him self-reliance, and his history should serve as a worthy example to the ambitious young man. He is still the owner of the old homestead in New York. Mr. Clark is fond of hunting, and is a member of the Poygan Shooting Club, whose members spend much of the duck-hunting season on Lake Poygan, in Wisconsin.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN was born in Brocton, Chautauqua County, New York, March 3, 1831, and is the third child of James Lewis and Emily Caroline Pullman. The father was a native of Rhode Island. Emily C. Pullman was the daughter of James Minton, of Auburn, New York. She was a good wife and mother, and assisted her husband in implanting in the minds of their children the best moral principles, while inculcating habits of industry and careful study. The father was a builder and house-mover, and George early began to observe his methods, while assisting in his operations. Some very useful appliances of the business are the invention of the elder Pullman. He died in 1853, and the responsibility of head of the family fell upon George, who was the eldest unmarried son. Through almost forty years of her widowhood, he was the stay and loving aid of his mother, who passed away in May, 1892, after seeing all her seven children occupying responsible and useful positions in life.

Royal H., the first-born, is pastor of the First Universalist Church of Baltimore. His interest in public affairs is demonstrated by the fact that he was the candidate of his party for Congress in 1890. Albert B., who died in 1893, occupied up to 1882 responsible positions in the Pullman Palace Car Company, which is the creation of his younger brother, George. James M. Pullman, D. D., is pastor of the Universalist Church at Lynn, Massachusetts, the leading parish of that sect in America. Charles L. was, until September, 1894, contracting agent for the Pullman Company, but is now engaged in other business in Chicago; and Frank W. was Assistant United States District Attorney of New York, where he died in 1879. Helen A. is the wife of George West, of New York; and Emma C. is the wife of Doctor William F. Fluhrer, chief surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, New York.

George M. Pullman was always of a practical turn of mind, and was a diligent student of branches which were calculated to fit him for a business life. He enjoyed the benefit of a common-school education, and is remembered as an industrious and hard-working pupil. At the age of fourteen, he undertook to sustain himself, his first employment being that of a clerk at $40 per year. Neither his remuneration nor his tastes or habits were likely to lead him into dissipation, and he seems to have done his work with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer. At the end of the year he joined his eldest brother, who had a cabinet-making shop at Albion, New York. This pursuit was well calculated to prepare him for the subsequent conduct of the largest building and furnishing enterprise in the world, though he was, probably, wholly unconscious of his future at that time. He persevered and was faithful, because it was part of his nature, as well as the natural result of his teachings and early surroundings. He continued in the cabinet work until the death of his father, in 1853. The long illness of the head of the family, who wasted away in gradual decline, had exhausted the means of the common purse, so that the widow was confronted with the necessity of providing for herself and her minor children. In doing this, she was not left to battle alone, for her son George at once took up the responsibility of head of the household and relieved her of financial burdens.

The Erie Canal was about to be enlarged, and the commissioners had asked for bids for raising or removing many buildings along its banks. Young Pullman was the successful bidder on some

of these contracts, and so well did he manage his enterprise that he was enabled to maintain the family in comfort, and arrived in Chicago in 1859 with a capital of $6,000 as the result of his savings. About this time the courts decided that Chicago had the power to grade the streets, and he quickly found ample employment in raising the buildings to correspond with the grade. Probably but few of the modern residents of the city know that the streets of the South Side are some ten feet above the original prairie level, and that the buildings standing in 1856 had to be raised that distance to meet the street level. In 1860 Mr. Pullman was occupying a lot of two hundred feet front, at the corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, with his machinery and appliances, and a small one-story building for an office. He was full of the spirit of push and progress which animated Chicago in those days, and did not hesitate to enter upon undertakings of great magnitude. Among these was the lifting of the entire block of brick buildings facing the north side of Lake Street, between Clark and La Salle. This was successfully accomplished by the aid of six thousand jackscrews, without interruption to the business conducted in the structures, or the breaking of a single pane of glass or a yard of plaster.

A recent writer says: "His true mission was the creation of the sleeping-car system. * * Nowhere else has the matter of splendid, ingenious, artistic appliances for indoor comfort been carried to such a pitch as in the devising and constructing of the palace car, of which thousands have been built; and each year, if not each day and each car, brings a studied advance on its predecessor. * * Giving his days to labor and his nights to restful travel, a man may spread his field of usefulness over a continent, without the sapping of his strength or the shortening of his days."

The idea of the sleeping-car came to him one night while observing his fellow train-passengers buying head-rests from a vendor to mitigate the discomfort of an all-night ride. Soon after, he took passage on one of the "night cars" of the time, and while seeking repose on the comfortless shelf provided, evolved the idea of the modern sleeper. His knowledge of cabinet-making here came to his aid, and he met and overcame many difficulties in the preparation of a model. The general plan varied but little from the present form, having comfortable berths that could be put away during the day, leaving a coach suitable for day travel. In 1859 he secured from the Chicago & Alton Railway two old passenger coaches to experiment with, and in an unused railway shed, on the present site of the Union Passenger Station at Chicago, he worked to realize his idea, wholly at his own expense. The result was the first pair of real "sleepers" in the country, which were put in successful operation on the night trains between Chicago and St. Louis.

This result did not deter him from an undertaking which he had for some time contemplated, namely, a trip to the gold fields of Colorado. After three years of mining, he returned to Chicago very little richer in purse, but with additions to his stock of experience. He now set to work to improve his original design of sleeping-cars, which no one had had the shrewdness to take advantage of during his absence. The cars which he had remodeled were too small and not of sufficient strength to carry out his ideas, and he set to work to construct one especially for the purpose. The car must be higher, the berths wider, and more taste and elegance employed in its furnishing. At an expenditure of one year's time and $18,000 in money, he produced the first real "palace car." It was named the "Pioneer," and is now stored in honorable retirement at Pullman; but it was found to be too high to go under some of the viaducts spanning the railroads, and the wide steps would not pass the platforms of many stations. It began to look as if he must build a railroad to accommodate his invention. Just at this time the body of the martyred President, Lincoln, was to be brought from Washington to his native state, and the obstacles to the passage of the "Pioneer" were removed, in order that it might be employed in that sad funeral journey. It formed a part of the train which took the body to its last resting-place at Springfield. From that time the eastern

roads were open to it and its counterparts. The present wide use of the Pullman sleepers, in Europe as well as in America, is too well known to need comment. The history of the Pullman Palace Car Company is almost as well understood, though many who enjoy the facilities for comfortable travel afforded by it know little of the labors of its founder in establishing a happy and desirable home for its employes at Pullman.

The history of the great strike at Pullman and among railway employes in 1894 is also now a matter of history. During its progress Mr. Pullman maintained a dignified and consistent attitude, notwithstanding much harsh and unjust criticism; and the course of the Pullman Company in that struggle has been generally vindicated.

The *Nation*, in its issue of November 22, 1894, refers to the general feeling that the existence of the Government and of society itself was at stake in this strike, and that to give in to the strikers at that point, or at any point, would have been a deadly blow to liberty and the rights of property; and says: "What account of the circumstances accompanying this strike, which was not so much a strike as a social convulsion, can be complete if it leaves out the intense anxiety of the best citizens lest a fatal surrender of principle should be made?" * * * "There were hundreds of thousands of the best American citizens who rejoiced with great joy at that critical moment that Mr. Pullman was unyielding;" and "Americans abroad anxiously scanned the fragmentary despatches and prayed fervently that Mr. Pullman would at any rate stand firm."

Mr. Pullman has been identified as an initial force with other large enterprises than the Palace Car Company, of which he is the head. Among these may be mentioned the Metropolitan Elevated Railway of New York, which was constructed in the face of determined and powerful opposition. He has taken an active interest in the project for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua. Another work in which he rendered great public service was in the distribution of relief funds after the great fire of 1871. At the earnest appeal of Mayor Mason, he accepted the charge of disbursements as trustee, which was accomplished without the loss of a dollar, though to the detriment of his private interests through consumption of his time.

In private life Mr. Pullman is a patron of art and literature, and a supporter of elegance and refinement in society. In 1867 he married Miss Hattie A., daughter of James Y. Sanger (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work). Two daughters, who are active in philanthropic and religious work, and twin sons complete the family. They are: Florence Sanger; Harriet S., now the wife of Francis J. Carolan; George M., Jr., and Walter Sanger.

It has been Mr. Pullman's happy privilege to erect for the Universalist Society at Albion, New York, a memorial of his parents, in the form of a handsome and substantial church edifice. It is built of dark brown Medina stone, 125x80 feet in ground dimensions, with perfect furnishings and decorations. On the right and left, as one enters the auditorium, are placed the bronze medallion portraits of Mr. Pullman's father and mother. They were designed by Sculptor Carl Rohl Smith, of Chicago. They are oval, two feet five inches by one foot nine inches, and framed in a narrow moulding, ornamented with pearls. The tablet inscription is as follows:

Erected by a Son
as a
Memorial to His Father,
JAMES LEWIS PULLMAN,
In Recognition of His Love and Work for the Universalist Church and Its Faith,
and
In Memory of His Mother,
EMILY CAROLINE PULLMAN,
One with Her Husband in the Joys and Hopes of Religion.
Dedicated January, 1895.

It is inclosed in a border composed of a wreath of ivy, the symbol of affection. A beautiful memorial window is in the west transept.

The dedicatory services were held on the last day of January, 1895, the sermon being delivered by Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore. At the installation of the pastor, on the same day, the

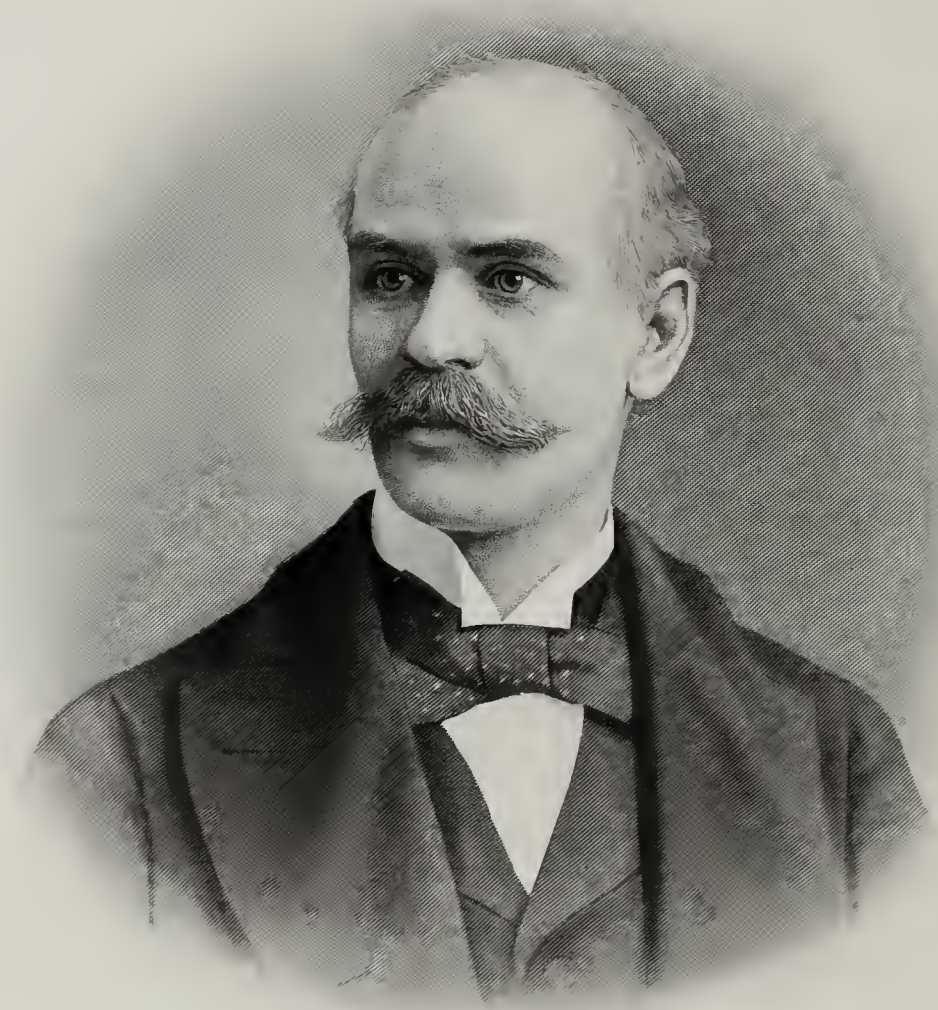
Rev. James M. Pullman, of Lynn, Massachusetts, preached the installation sermon, when the Rev. Charles Fluhrer, D. D., late of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was made pastor. Others who officiated in the services were the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, D. D., of New York; the Rev. Dr. J. K. Mason, D. D., of Buffalo; and the Rev. Asa Saxe, D. D., of Rochester.

CHARLES G. HUTCHINSON.

CHARLES GROVE HUTCHINSON, a progressive and energetic business man of Chicago, was born in Williamsville, Erie County, New York, January 24, 1847, and is a son of William H. Hutchinson and Jane Grove. The Hutchinson family, which is, doubtless, of English origin, located in the Connecticut Colony as early as the seventeenth century. Joseph, the father of William H. Hutchinson, served through the War of 1812, as lieutenant of a company of Connecticut troops. He took part in the campaign about Fort Erie and Buffalo, and the close of the war found him stationed at Detroit. Soon after the cessation of hostilities he resigned his commission and settled in western New York. His sojourn in this locality during the war had revealed to him its pre-eminent advantages as an agricultural country. For many years he was landlord of the Mansion House at Williamsville. His death occurred in Chicago in 1877, at the age of seventy-nine years.

William H. Hutchinson, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, removed with his family to Chicago in the spring of 1849. Soon after coming to this city he began the manufacture of soda water, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. His place of business was at the corner of Randolph and Peoria Streets, where he erected a large factory, which escaped destruction in the Great Fire. The family residence, at the corner of North State and Erie Streets, was swept away in that conflagration. His prompt loan of a quantity of soda-water boxes, which afforded admirable pigeon-holes at the time, enabled the postoffice to resume the distribution of the mails with little delay after the fire. He was ever a public-spirited citizen and an enthusiastic adherent of the Democratic party, contributing much of his time as an organizer and worker for its success, though always refusing to be himself a candidate for any office.

Mrs. Jane (Grove) Hutchinson was born in New York. Her father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was of Dutch descent. The name was originally written Groff. While returning from a visit to Mackinaw, in 1856, Mrs. Hutchinson became a victim of one of the saddest disasters which ever occurred upon Lake Michigan, being one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer "Niagara," which burned off Port Washington, Wisconsin. She was the mother of four sons: Chester M., of Hawthorne, Cook County, Illinois; William A., who is in the United States revenue service at Port Townsend, Washington; and George C. and Charles G., both of whom are residents of Chicago. William H. Hutchinson was married a second time, to Miss Mary M. Warner, of Williamsville, New York, and they became the parents of two sons, Douglas and Eugene, the latter of whom is now deceased, and the former resides in Chicago.



Geo. Miles Rogers

Charles G. Hutchinson attended the Washington School of Chicago until he was fifteen years old, after which he was a student for four years at the Military Academy at Fulton, Illinois. After the close of the Civil War—there being no further promise of demand for military service—he returned to Chicago, and became identified with his father's business, which he continued to conduct for some time after the death of its founder. In 1879, in company with his brother, George C. Hutchinson, he established a factory for the production of bottlers' supplies and extracts, under the firm name of W. H. Hutchinson & Son, which is still retained. Two years later the present factory on Desplaines Street was built, and about forty men are employed therein. The subject of this notice is also identified with several other important industries. He is a stockholder and Treasurer of the Independent Brewing Association, and President of the Chicago Fountain Soda Water Company. He is one of the stockholders of the Coit Paint Company (incorporated), and is the inventor and patentee of the Hutchinson Spring Bottle Stopper, a unique and useful appliance, which has come into almost universal use.

Mr. Hutchinson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with D. C. Cregier Lodge, Washington Chapter, Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Like his father, he has been a life-long Democrat, but never seeks public position. He is an enthusiastic and successful sportsman, and makes frequent excursions to the woods of Northern Wisconsin for the purpose of indulging his taste for fishing and hunting. He is a member of the Eagle River Fishing and Shooting Club, and of the Cumberland Gun Club, two of the leading sportsmen's organizations of Chicago. In all his business and social relations he is deservedly popular, through his genial and social disposition and his kind and courteous manners.

GEORGE M. ROGERS.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS is not only distinguished as one of the foremost attorneys and jurists of Chicago, but has given much study and careful attention to the leading public questions of the day. He is well versed in problems relating to political economy and municipal reform, and his views are never narrowed by considerations of party policy, nor are his expressions colored by mere personal or mercenary motives. His professional integrity and his reputation as a citizen have been equally well maintained, and no modern record of Chicago's representative men would be complete without some notice of his achievements.

Mr. Rogers was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, on the sixteenth day of April, 1854, and is a son of the Hon. John Gorin Rogers and Arabella E. Crenshaw, extended notice of whom, together with the genealogy of their families, is given elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch was but four years old when the family came to Chicago. He was educated at the public schools and the Chicago University, supplementing the instruction so received by a course at Yale College, from which famous institution he was graduated in 1876. He began his legal studies in the office of Crawford & McConnell, and continued the same in the Union College of Law—

now the law department of the Northwestern University.

In 1878 he was admitted to the Bar, and began practice in partnership with Samuel P. McConnell, a well-known barrister, since one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. During the continuance of this partnership he was chosen attorney for the Citizens' Association, and was a member of the committee which prepared and secured the passage of the original reform city election law. He also personally prepared the primary election law, which was adopted verbatim by the committee of the association having that subject in charge, and was presented to the Legislature for adoption. Owing to the fact that this bill was in charge of Senator Crawford during its passage, it became known as the "Crawford Election Law."

His services in behalf of this association could not fail to attract attention to his signal ability as a lawyer and a statesman, and caused his appointment as Assistant City Attorney. This position he filled with such credit that, in 1886, he was appointed City Prosecuting Attorney, but owing to the ill-health of his wife, which demanded that he should travel with her, he resigned the office in April of the following year. After returning to the city he was appointed, in November, 1887, to the office of Assistant United States Attorney, but resigned that position in the following March, to re-engage in private law practice. With this business he has combined that of real-estate and loans, and his transactions have grown to such volume as to require the assistance of several clerks.

On the 1st of February, 1889, he was appointed a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and has discharged the duties of that judicial office with such candor and impartiality as to earn and receive the approbation of courts, attorneys and litigants.

In 1893 it was deemed advisable by the leading lawyers of Chicago to take some practical steps toward the separation of judicial affairs from the contamination of political interests. With this end in view, they placed in nomination eight candidates for judicial positions, who were equally divided in political affiliations between the two leading parties. Mr. Rogers received the highest vote of any candidate before the Bar Association —the total number being 1346, out of which he received 1222. This nomination came to him without any solicitation on his part, and, although the "party machine" which dominated the Democratic convention prevented the endorsement of his nomination, which he made no effort to secure, his endorsement by the members of the Bar, who were influenced by no political considerations, but by a desire to elevate the judiciary and purify the administration of justice, was regarded as a far greater compliment than an election as a candidate of any political party could have been.

On the 3d of June, 1884, Mr. Rogers was married to Philippa Hone Anthon, a daughter of the late Hone Anthon, of New York City, whose family is conspicuous for the large number of eminent professional men among its members.

Mr. Rogers is one of the founders of the Iroquois Club, and among the other clubs with which he is prominently identified may be mentioned the Illinois, University and Law Clubs. In the fall of 1888 he united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his father had been one of the leading spirits, and he has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. In 1882 he made a foreign tour in company with his brother, who was suffering from ill-health, and visited the principal cities and other points of interest in Europe. His active mind and keen observation could not fail to make this trip of value to him in broadening his experience and extending his knowlege of men and the affairs of the world.

For a number of years after beginning his professional career, he was prominent in the political counsels of the Democratic party. In 1880 he was nominated as the candidate of his party for State Senator. His personal popularity may be judged from the fact that the usual Republican majority of two thousand in his district was reduced to eight hundred. For some time he was Vice-President of the Cook County Democratic Committee, and labored diligently, though in

vain, to bring about some needed reforms in the organization and methods of the party. Becoming displeased with the methods of politicians, he became one of the organizers of the Iroquois Club, which was established for the purpose of exerting an influence in National politics, leaving local strife to those whose taste led in that direction, and he was elected one of its first Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT HERVEY, LL. D.

ROBERT HERVEY, LL. D., who was for nearly forty years a familiar figure in Chicago court rooms, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 10, 1820. He is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gibson) Hervey. The father was a son of Robert Hervey, who founded a mercantile establishment at Glasgow, in which Alexander succeeded him. The business career of the latter was cut short by his death, when his son Robert was but eleven years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey afterward came to America, and for a number of years resided with her son in Chicago. She died at Brockville, Canada, in 1862.

Robert Hervey was educated in his native city, first at a grammar school and later at the University of Glasgow. While at this institution he began the study of medicine, and the knowledge thus obtained was of great use to him in subsequent legal practice. With this information he often surprised courts, as well as expert witnesses. At the age of seventeen years he went to Canada, intending to enter into mercantile business in connection with uncles who were residing there. By the advice of one of the latter, however, he decided to study law, and became a student of Henry Sherwood, of Brockville, afterward the Attorney-General of Ontario. When this gentleman removed to Toronto, Mr. Hervey accompanied him to that city, where he was admitted to practice in 1841. He then opened an office at Ottawa, then called Bytown, the eastern terminus of the Rideau Canal, which had recently been completed. He continued his legal business at Ottawa until 1852, when he came to Chicago, and has since been continuously in legal practice here.

He first opened an office in partnership with Buckner S. Morris and Joseph P. Clarkson, at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark Streets, in the same building where Judge Thomas Drummond then held United States Court. Mr. Hervey subsequently took James R. Hosmer into partnership for a time, and in May, 1858, became a partner of Elliott Anthony—since a distinguished Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. A. T. Galt was afterward admitted to this firm, and for many years the firm of Hervey, Anthony & Galt was one of the best known in Chicago. Mr. Hervey's early partner, Joseph Clarkson, was a brother of Bishop Clarkson, who was then Rector of St. James' Church on the North Side, and afterward became Bishop of Nebraska.

Mr. Hervey has practiced in all courts, from Justices' up to the Supreme Court of the United States, to which latter he was admitted in 1873, and has been employed on some of the most important criminal cases in Cook County. The first of these was in 1855, when he defended Patrick Cunningham, accused of killing a policeman. This case created a great sensation in Chicago, but Mr. Hervey secured a change of venue to Waukegan, where the minds of the jurors were less prejudiced than in Chicago, and his client was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years for manslaughter. The adroit and skillful management of the defendant's attorney saved the latter from a death sentence and established the lawyer's reputation. Though he has defended some

notorious criminals, none of his clients have ever been executed. He was attorney for some of the aldermen and Cook County Commissioners who were accused of "boodling," and all his clients were acquitted.

One of the most important cases taken up by the firm of Hervey & Anthony was the dissolution of the consolidation of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, a deal which was manipulated by the directors of the respective roads to the dissatisfaction and alleged disadvantage of the stockholders of the former road, who had not been consulted in the matter. The contest was finally settled by payment of damages to the plaintiff stockholders of the Chicago & Galena Union.

For six years past Mr. Hervey has been afflicted with ill-health, which has confined him to his house and prevented his attendance at court or social gatherings. While his health permitted him to do so, he attended the Episcopal Church. Since 1865 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Blaney Lodge at that date. While a young man he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ottawa, and became the Noble Grand of Ottawa Lodge No. 11. His connection with this order was abandoned, however, on his coming to the United States, though he has often regretted this action. While a citizen of Canada he was quite an active politician, and spent considerable of his time, energy and money in the effort to help shape local affairs. His uncle, who realized the futility of this course, exacted a promise from young Hervey on coming to Chicago, that he would not mingle in the politics of the United States. This pledge has been faithfully observed, and he did not become a voter until 1887.

In 1852 he became a member of St. Andrew's Society, an organization in which he has ever taken an active interest, and has probably done as much for its promotion as any single member. He has served as President of the society for six terms. The object of this association is to relieve the distress of the unfortunate among the countrymen and women of its members, and it has come to be one of the leading charitable institutions of the city. In the winter of 1865, during which there was much suffering to be relieved among the poor and unfortunate, the funds of the society became exhausted, and, at the request of his friends, Mr. Hervey prepared and delivered a lecture on Robert Burns at the old Metropolitan Hall. The receipts of this lecture netted the society about $450. This address met such popular approval that it was afterward several times repeated in other places. In 1883 the faculty of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, invited him to deliver this lecture, together with an address to the graduating class of that institution. This request was cheerfully complied with, and as a token of their appreciation of this effort the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the university. Another lecture on Walter Scott, which he delivered several years later at the same hall, also netted the society a handsome sum. In 1865 he helped organize the Caledonian Club, and was chosen its first Chief, a position which he filled several years.

Mr. Hervey was first married to Miss Maria Jones, daughter of Dunham Jones, a farmer near Brockville, Canada, who removed thither from the United States during the Revolutionary War, on account of his loyalty to the British Crown. Mrs. Maria Hervey fell a victim to the cholera in 1854. In 1861 Mr. Hervey was again married, to Frances W. Smith, a native of Rochester, New York, and his present helpmate. Her mother, who is now Mrs. T. B. Bishop, is a native of England, and resides in Chicago, aged over eighty years. Mr. Hervey has three children. Alexander is a farmer near Charleston, Missouri. Robert is the manager of an extensive lumber company at Tonawanda, New York; and Sophia is the wife of Sidney F. Jones, of Toronto, Ontario. For twenty-four years past Mr. Hervey has lived near the lake shore, on Twenty-fifth Street, having moved to that location a short time previous to the great Chicago Fire, and thereby avoided becoming one of its victims. In this pleasant location his most recent years have been altogether spent, and here his friends always receive a hearty welcome.

S. T. Hinckley

SAMUEL T. HINCKLEY.

SAMUEL TAYLOR HINCKLEY was a citizen of Chicago almost from its beginning. His ancestry made him heir to all the noble qualities of the best Puritan stock. None of our citizens have come down through stock more distinguished than the Hinckley and Otis families of Plymouth Colony, from whom is descended the subject of this sketch. (We regret that the scope of this work does not permit a more detailed genealogy of these families than what follows.)

Samuel Hinckley, the common ancestor of all bearing the name in this country, was typical of his race; honest, industrious, prudent; qualities descended without interval to the present times. In the spring of 1635, as a "Dissenter," he came from Tenterden, Kent County, England, sailing from Sandwich on the ship "Hercules" (two hundred tons, Capt. John Witherly), bringing a wife, Sarah, and four children. Landing at Boston, he went direct to Scituate, where he built a house, "No. 19," on Kent Street; removing to Barnstable in July, 1640, where he died October 31, 1662, leaving eleven children, three sons of which number, Thomas, Samuel and John, left descendants.

Thomas, son of the emigrant, was born in England about 1618; came to New England with his father; was Governor of Plymouth Colony during the last eleven years of its existence as a Colony, and was at the time of his death (April 25, 1705, at Barnstable, *ae.* 87) one of the Council of the United Colonies. Moore's "Lives of the Governors of Plymouth and Massachusetts" gives extended due notice of his deeds; and a record of his public life is found in "The Records of Plymouth Colony." Of his private life little is known; but "during half a century he held offices of trust and prominence in the Old Colony, and had a controlling influence over the popular mind. * * The architect of his own fortunes. * * Of good common-sense and sound judgment. * * Honest and honorable. * * Industrious, persevering and self-reliant; and the best lawyer in the colony. * * Independent in religion, tolerant before his times; he possessed his faculties to the very end."

Gov. Thomas Hinckley married, first, December 4, 1641, Mary Richards, of Weymouth (whose sister Alice married Dept.-Gov. William Bradford), and, second, March 16, 1660, Mary Glover (widow of Nathaniel), who is said to have been beautiful in person and the most accomplished and intelligent woman in the colony; of which excellent characteristics abundance has come down to later generations.

At the time of his death he had had seventeen children, of whom fifteen lived to maturity; only three of them, however, being sons to leave issue, namely: Samuel, John and Ebenezer, from whom are descended a very numerous and widely scattered posterity. By the second wife he had nine children; the fifth of whom, John, born June 9, 1667, married Thankful Trot May 1, 1691, had six children: one John, the youngest, born February 17, 1701, married, September 17, 1726, Bethiah Robinson and had eight children; the fifth child, Adino, born December 12, 1735, married Mercy Otis, had three children, the youngest being

Solomon, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, March 3, 1770, married Mercy Otis, finally settled at Pomfret, New York, where he died December 19, 1831; he had eight children: George Otis (father of the subject of this sketch), born October 30, 1795, married Sally Taylor, of Buckland, Massachusetts, died in Sacramento, where he was buried; left in Illinois the following children: Samuel (subject of this sketch), Mary O., Sarah E., Otis D., Horace A., Harriet W. and Abner T.

The Barnstable (Massachusetts) family of Otis is descended from Gen. John Otis, born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, thence to Scituate, thence to Barnstable. His son John came to Barnstable with his father, where he left descendants, many of them illustrious. One of his sons, Col. John Otis, was twenty years Representative, Commander of Militia eighteen years, First Judge of Probate thirteen years, and Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas and His Majesty's Counsel twenty-one years; left six children: two females (of whom Mercy, married Gen. James Warren, brother of Gen. Joseph, who fell at Bunker Hill) and four males: First, Gen. John, King's Attorney and member of Council nine years; second, Nathaniel, Register of Probate many years; third, Solomon, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, etc., etc., died 1778; fourth, Col. James, two years Speaker of House of Representatives, Judge of Probate, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Member of the Council, and, from the time of departure of General Gage to the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, exercised the functions of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth by right of seniority. He had ten children, the most illustrious being James Otis, Jr., "The Patriot," immortalized by opposing the "Writs of Assistance," "The Stamp Act," etc., etc., of whom United States President, John Adams, said: "I have been young and now am old, and I solemnly say that I have never known a man whose love of country was more ardent or sincere; never one who suffered so much; never one whose services for any ten years of his life were so important to the cause of his country as Mr. Otis' from 1760 to 1770."

Samuel was born June 12, 1818, at Buckland, Franklin County, Massachusetts, two hundred years after Thomas Hinckley, the Governor of Plymouth Colony. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Taylor, from whom he derived his middle name.

While Samuel was yet a child, his parents moved to Chautauqua County, New York, a section of country at that time regarded as the far West. In 1836 his father turned his footsteps still farther towards the outskirts of civilization, and finally selected Illinois as his future home.

The journey was made with ox-teams, by slow stages, through an almost unbroken wilderness, which the red man had but recently ceded by treaty. Young Hinckley drove one of the teams. Passing beyond Chicago, his father pre-empted a tract of land where Lake Forest now has its palatial homes and college halls.

Here Samuel began his life work. The privations and trials of those pioneer days and years were numerous and extremely severe. Everything had to be made; the houses of logs hewn from the forest; roads laid out and cut through heavy timber; mills to be erected and the wilderness cleared away and the ground made ready for civilization.

In those far-off times, flour cost twenty dollars per barrel, and other things in proportion. The Indians, too, were frequent visitors at the cabins of the pioneers. As a rule they were harmless, but wanted all the food there was in sight.

It was in this school of trial, and sometimes of adversity, that Samuel T. Hinckley was educated for his business career, and thereby trained to habits of industry, strict economy and perfect integrity—enduring qualities which he carried with him through life.

At the age of eighteen this young pioneer came to Chicago on a quest of furthering his fortunes, and was most fortunate in coming to the favorable notice of Captain (afterwards General) J. D. Webster, at that time Superintendent of Improvements in the local lake harbors, including, besides our own, Milwaukee, St. Joseph and

Michigan City. Such work required absolute freedom from ice; so in the spring, summer and autumn months, our young hero toiled manfully on from sunrise to sunset, often overtaxing his strength, but never his resolution; the outcome of it all being that he made a very excellent impression upon his employer, which eventually ripened into a most sincere friendship, and continued until the General's death.

In winter the woods on every side gave employment for ready, strong hands; for instance, he sometimes hired himself out to cut timber and split rails down on the Fox River, a hard task set before him, when it is considered that he usually had to walk five or six miles to and from his work.

While engaged in this severe physical labor he did not neglect his mind. His early tastes inclined him to study, but his educational advantages in boyhood were of the limited sort incident to the development of a new country. His desire for knowledge, however, led him to supplement this rudimentary training by night study, a system of self-education which he followed for many years, poring over his books by the light of a candle far into the night. His course of study was comprehensive, including those branches which pertained to mechanics, as well as those which would fit him for the duties and responsibilities of social and business life.

Thus year by year, he laid the foundation for what he afterwards became, a wisely-useful, highly esteemed, self-made man. Though not a civil engineer, at different times he was called upon to perform many of the duties which now-a-days fall to such an office; though not a graduated mechanic, yet he used with deftness saws and tools so fine that it required the aid of a microscope to see clearly the component parts; nor yet an artist, yet full of artistic sense and adaptability, leaving as an example of much not to be mentioned a creation in mezzotinting, full of feeling, of the Mother of Christ and Infant, esteemed almost above all else by the family

When the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad was under construction, Mr. Hinckley became one of the first engineers, and had the honor of running the first engine out of Chicago across the Fox River. It was the old "Pioneer," the memory of which is treasured by many early Chicagoans, and which now has a place in the Field Columbian Museum.

In 1852 he went into business for himself, as grocer on Randolph Street, subsequently removing to State Street, near Van Buren, where for long years he was known as an enterprising merchant of unimpeachable integrity. In 1865, in company with Gail Borden, of New York (father of the enterprise and now of world-wide reputation in connection with such product), and Messrs. Cole and Hubbard, of Elgin, Illinois, he founded the Elgin Condensed Milk Company, now known as the Illinois Condensing Company, and continued his active relations with this concern until his death.

Mr. Hinckley was a brave man, not only in the sense of not shrinking from responsibilities which confronted his life as a matter of course, but more worthily in the taking up of dangerous situations, not necessarily a part of his legitimate cares, but ever exemplifying the "Golden Rule." At the first season of the cholera, when many sufferers were succumbing to the fell disease, for which there seemed no remedy, when persons who were physically able were fleeing the place as from a plague, he stayed calmly at the post of danger, down by the river, nursing, praying and officiating at the last sad rites, not himself falling a victim, as God sometimes requires should happen, but coming out of the ordeal chastened and uplifted in soul.

The son of parents who believed the holding of human beings in bondage to be wrong, if not positively sinful, he was strongly anti-slavery in his convictions. In early life his sympathies were with the Whigs, but after the formation of the Republican party, his affiliations were with that organization. While firm in his political faith, he took no active part in politics, contenting himself with casting his ballot for the ticket of his choice.

But the keynote of his long, noble life is to be found in his religion. A practical, vivifying, Godly and charitable religion: not content in lip service of a Sunday morning, but celebrating seven days of the week in actions showing how man's

sphere, clearly read, stretches nigh to the very throne of God.

For a half century he was identified with the First Presbyterian Church of our city, ready at all times to assist in assuming disbursements and advancing moral well-being, and when the church undertook the establishment of mission Sunday-schools he became one of the active workers in the old Foster Mission, never losing interest in works of piety and true benevolence. He was a member of the Humane Society and Secretary of the one at Elgin for some ten years.

Mr. Hinckley never married. His interests were centered on home, his mother especially receiving more than the usual share of affection, and he cared for her most tenderly while she lived. This love for kindred waxed with his increasing years, and was as ardent and constant to the last, as when they were together under the old roof-tree in childhood.

None the less he loved his church and country; but better than all else, he loved his God. His benevolence was beautiful and Christlike. Emulating the example of his Saviour, he cherished the young with a special affection, and into whatever home he entered as friend or guest, the little ones became at once his fast friends.

This lover of the young supported two missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union, who gave their whole time to caring for destitute children. The reports received from them were very gratifying to him, from the fact that so many were being saved from lives of sin and ignorance. The non-sectarian character of the work was particularly pleasing.

His personal expenditures were very moderate. He ate, dressed and took his enjoyment modestly and inexpensively. His extravagances were his gifts to others. His benefactions were not confined in a narrow channel, he ever remembered the poor, the sick and the unfortunate, and had a heart overflowing with kindliness and charity.

He gave with a liberal hand to the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Sunday-school Union, Mr. Moody's Bible Institute, the Pacific Garden Mission, and many other institutions. His benefactions were unostentatious.

He was exact in his business, kind to all who served him, and his employes loved him as a friend. It was said by one who knew him intimately for many years, and who is himself noted for his correct judgment of men, that "he was one of Nature's noblemen," careful and considerate in his language and action, never wilfully saying or doing anything to wound the feelings of another. In private life he exemplified the most generous and unselfish traits of character. An attractive and interesting conversationalist, his utterances were chaste and dignified; any unbecoming jest, or any departure from purity in thought or expression he treated with silent contempt; yet he was one of the most companionable of men. He had a keen sense of humor, and enjoyed a witty saying or repartee with great pleasure, which was more expressed by the smile in his eyes than by words, and at the same time showing the most gentle consideration for anyone who might be the object of merriment in social conversation.

He maintained this happy trait of a genial heart to the last, even when suffering great pain. Though an invalid for many years, he kept active in business till his final sickness, and the fatal termination of his disease, September 5, 1894, after a short illness, was a great sorrow and shock to his family and many friends.

A glowing, but richly-merited tribute was paid to Mr. Hinckley's character by his pastor, Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian Church. Among other things, Doctor Barrows said: "He made himself the friend and helper of those in his employ or associated with him. Much might be said of his unselfish and constant benevolence. He regarded himself as a steward indeed, and he was a faithful steward. How constantly he remembered the old First Church and its benevolent causes, is well and gratefully known to some of us. We have lost one of our choicest members from this church, and made one of our choicest additions to the ranks of the redeemed on high."

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world
'This was a man.'"

SAMUEL G. SPAULDING.

SAMUEL GRAY SPAULDING The name Spalding, like other names ending in "ing," is one of the earlier surnames borne by English- speaking people. The Spaldings of the United States have been fortunate in having the genealogical history of the family written by Samuel J. Spalding, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, from which we learn many facts relative to its growth and progress.

John de Spalding (Burgess of Lenn) was a purchaser of lands of about the fifty-first year of the reign of Henry III. (A. D. 1267). Other records of land transfers of very ancient date occur.

Edward Spalding was the first of the family of whom we have any knowledge, and he came to America in the earliest years of the Massachusetts Colony, probably between 1630 and 1633. He first appears in Braintree, Massachusetts, where his wife, Margaret, and his daughter, Grace, died, the former in 1640, and the latter in 1643. He was made a Freeman May 13, 1640, and was one of the settlers of Chelmsford, in the same colony, which town was incorporated in 1655. He was a Selectman in 1654, 1656, 1660–61, and Surveyor of Highways in 1663. In 1664 the town records made note of his fine orchard. His family has been ably represented in every war of the Colonies and United States (see sketch of William A. Spalding). He died February 26, 1670.

Samuel Brown Spaulding, the father of the subject of this sketch, was descended from Edward Spalding, through Andrew (2), Andrew (3), James (4), Silas (5). He was born January 27, 1789, in Granville, New York, and later resided at Brandon, Vermont, where he was a prominent merchant. His first wife was Anna Gray, whom he married October 2, 1814. She was born January 2, 1790, in Rutland, Vermont, and died July 23, 1841, in Brandon. The second wife was Lucy Lyon, the wedding occurring November 18, 1841. She was born November 25, 1796, in Brandon. The children of Samuel B. and Anna Spaulding were four, Samuel G. being the third. He was born October 26, 1822, at Brandon, Vermont.

After taking a course in the public schools of his native town, he learned the mercantile business. When only about twelve years of age he became a clerk in a store in Brandon. Some years later, while still a youth, he went to Claremont, New Hampshire, leaving home with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. He engaged in the sale of books, and as a compensation for his services received $12 per month, out of which he paid all his expenses.

His next employment was as commercial traveler for a book house in Vermont, and in that line he did good work, obtained good wages and saved something from his earnings. With his little capital he engaged in supplying notions to wholesale dealers in the State of Vermont. In this business he was successful, but, on account of poor health, he was obliged to dispose of his business, and James Fisk, afterwards celebrated as a Wall Street broker, became the purchaser. Two weeks after this sale Mr. Spaulding was on his way to the West, where he expected to find a more congenial climate and better commercial prospects.

In April, 1857, he arrived at Milwaukee, by way of the Lakes. He entered into partnership with a man who was engaged in the tobacco trade, but soon found that he had obtained some knowledge at the cost of the capital invested, the volume of profits not being what had been represented. Making the best of the situation, Mr.

Spaulding became sole proprietor of the little store, and then put his energies to work to build up a trade. In the course of time he added a wholesale feature and, becoming his own solicitor, he built up a fine wholesale business in the Northwest. In those days the railroad ran no farther than La Crosse, and thence to St. Paul the journey was made by boat.

As Milwaukee did not afford the advantages which his growing trade required, Mr. Spaulding removed to Chicago in November, 1865, and with Mr. Levi Merrick, of Milwaukee, formed the firm of Spaulding & Merrick, and carried on the wholesale tobacco business. Manufacturing was a prominent feature of the industry, and in a short time the business was so arranged that Mr. Spaulding traveled for the house, while Mr. Merrick had charge of the manufacture. The volume of their transactions rapidly increased, and in 1871 the number of persons employed by the firm was between two and three hundred, but the great fire of that year swept everything the firm had out of existence.

Returning home, accompanied by Mr. Merrick, father of his partner, after spending all the fatal night of the beginning of the conflagration in observing its progress, Mr. Spaulding announced to his wife, "All I had is gone up in smoke." To this she bravely replied, "We have our health and our hands." Mr. Merrick's comment on this reply was, "There is good cheer for you." The situation was discussed, and the partners resolved to start anew in business. Friends who admired their pluck and energy offered plenty of financial assistance. Out of $36,000 insurance, they afterwards received $13,000. The three-story factory at Nos. 9 to 15 River Street was replaced by another, and a greater number of persons employed. The history of the firm from this on is a record of success. Wise management and hard work built up a great business, the second largest in their line in the United States. In 1889 Mr. Spaulding sold his interest, but the business is still conducted under the old name.

Samuel G. Spaulding was married at St. Albans, Vermont, on the twelfth day of March, 1857, to Miss Marcia Isabel Hawkins. She was born July 17, 1828, at Reading, Vermont, and is a descendant of William Adrian Hawkins, who was born January 18, 1742, and died at Reading, Vermont, in 1817. His grandfather was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and married an English woman. He emigrated to Bordeaux, France, where two children, a son and a daughter, were born. After his death his widow brought the children to America. A son of the son, William Adrian Hawkins, became a tailor. He went to Wilton, New Hampshire, a short time before the Revolution, and resided there until 1789, when he moved to Reading, Vermont. He enlisted, April 23, 1775, in Captain Walker's company of Col. James Reed's regiment New Hampshire troops. He rose through the grades of first sergeant, ensign and lieutenant to the rank of captain. He was made ensign for gallant conduct at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served in the war seven years, and was paid off in the almost worthless currency of those days. Forty bushels of rye was the most valuable part of the pay he received for his services. He married Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Livermore) Keyes, who was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, in December, 1743, and died at Reading, Vermont, in 1813. They were the parents of eight children. William Lewis, the fourth child, was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, June 14, 1773, and died at Reading, Vermont, November 26, 1859. He married Anna Townsend, and they were the parents of seven children. He was a successful teacher, and taught out schools that others failed to govern. He held town offices, and was Postmaster at the time of his death, being then eighty-seven years old and in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties.

Lewis, eldest child of William L. and Anna Hawkins, was born at Reading, January 23, 1798, and died at Sherburne, Vermont, April 29, 1875. He was a manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes, saddles and harness, and also dealt in horses, which he sold at Boston. He married Aliva Amsden, and they were the parents of three children, of whom Marcia is the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding were the parents of

two children: Mabel, the wife of Charles Foxwell, junior; and Howard Henry Spaulding, who now occupies a position with the house of Spaulding & Company, jewelers of Chicago. Mrs. Foxwell has one child, Frances. H. H. Spaulding married Florence Baker, and has two children, Lester and Howard, Jr.

Samuel G. Spaulding died on the fifth day of September, 1893, at the age of seventy-one years. Starting with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, he worked his way from poverty to a commanding position in the line in which he spent most of his life, and in which he took a great interest. He attended all the conventions of the tobacco manufacturers, and his views had great influence among his associates in the trade. His geniality and scrupulous honesty and business tact were the foundation stones upon which his success was built. Mr. W. D. Spalding, in speaking of him said: "I knew him over thirty years. I never met a pleasanter man than Mr. Spaulding. He was genial, large-hearted and a true gentleman, and made friends with every one he met."

EDWARD A. FILKINS.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS FILKINS, a veteran of the great American Civil War, has the honor of being a native of Cook County, his birth having occurred in the village of Wheeling, on the 29th day of May, 1842. He is a son of Joseph Filkins and Clarissa Johnson, who were among the earliest and most esteemed pioneers of northern Illinois. Their ancestors included some of the most loyal citizens, and members of the Johnson and Filkins families have participated in every war of the Nation.

Joseph Filkins was born at Berne, Albany County, New York. His father's name was Richard, and his grandfather, Isaac Filkins, was one of the earliest English colonists of Long Island. He came from Cornwall, England, and settled within the present limits of the city of Brooklyn in 1665. He was a farmer and stockman by occupation, and was accompanied to this country by two of his brothers, one of whom was named Richard. Col. Henry Filkins, a descendant of the last-mentioned, commanded a regiment of Continental troops during the Revolution and, upon the organization of the United States Government, in recognition of his services, he was appointed the first Collector of the Port of New York by President Washington.

Richard Filkins, son of Isaac, removed while a young man to Albany County, where he became a prominent farmer, and married a Miss Crabbe, of Troy. Their son, Joseph Filkins, came West, by way of the Great Lakes, in 1835, and, on landing from a sailing-vessel at Fort Dearborn, proceeded to Wheeling and pre-empted a large tract of land at that point. He was engaged in agriculture for the next fifteen years, and in 1837 built the first frame house on the stage line between Chicago and Milwaukee. This house is still standing, and forms a prominent landmark in the village of Wheeling. In 1850 he moved to Chicago, and, in company with his son-in-law, embarked in the wholesale hardware trade. The name of the firm was Filkins & Runyon, and their place of business was at the corner of Lake and Wells Streets (the latter now known as Fifth Avenue). His death occurred in Chicago, November 12, 1857, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a stanch Democrat, and was well known as a public-spirited and progressive citizen. In 1842 he was elected Collector of Cook County,

which at that time included several adjacent counties. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and a member of the building committee in charge of the construction of the blue stone court house, being chairman of the board at the time the building was completed.

Mrs. Clarissa Filkins was born at Hoosac Falls, New York, in October, 1806. She made the journey from New York to Cook County in a wagon, accompanying friends who came in 1836. She brought her eldest child, who was then an infant, on this journey, and joined her husband at Wheeling, where he had erected a log dwelling before her arrival. This child was Elizabeth, who became the wife of I. L. Runyon, and is now deceased. Mrs. Filkins was a daughter of Capt. Rufus Johnson, who commanded a company of mounted New York troops in the Revolutionary War. His ancestors accompanied Roger Williams in founding the colony of Rhode Island. He was born in that State, and removed while a young man to New York, and married Sarah Gardner, a native of Bennington, in Vermont, whose father, Samuel Gardner, lost his life in the famous battle at that place.

Edward A. Filkins was the only child of his parents besides the sister previously mentioned. After completing the course in the Chicago public schools, he attended a preparatory school at New Haven, Connecticut. Owing to his father's failing health, he abandoned the intention of entering Yale College, and returned to Chicago. He began his business career as salesman in a wholesale dry-goods store, in which employment he continued until the secession of the Southern States. He was one of the first to offer his services in defense of the Union, and enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, as a member of Company A, Chicago Zouaves, an organization which is entitled to much credit for having captured and held the important strategic point of Cairo at the very outset of the conflict. On the 17th of June, 1861, he was mustered into the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of Company C. He took part in engagements at Green River and Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was among the Union troops that entered the city of Nashville. He afterwards participated in the engagements of McMinnville and Chattanooga, in 1862, the two-weeks campaign at Stone River, and the bloody battle at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. In the spring of 1864 he was detailed to fill a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Knoxville and Loudon, Tennessee. In June of the same year he was sent to Chicago in the same capacity, and continued to serve until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Although he spent four and one-half years in the service of the Government, he never received a dollar of bounty, and has never applied for a pension.

In 1866 he was appointed a clerk of the Board of Public Works of Chicago, and continued to hold clerical positions in the city or county for the next twenty-six years. He served successively in the office of the County Clerk, Circuit Court, as Secretary of the Board of County Commissioners, and from 1882 to 1892 was chancery record writer of the Superior Court. From 1872 to 1877 he filled a position in the United States Revenue service in Chicago, and was afterward for a time confidential secretary of Mayor Heath. Since 1893 he has been manager of the Chicago interests of a firm of commission merchants in San Francisco, California.

On the tenth of October, 1865, Mr. Filkins was married to Sadie H. Copelin, daughter of Thomas and Julia Copelin, who now reside at Winnetka. Mrs. Filkins was born at the Cape of Good Hope, her father being at that time attached to the medical corps of the British army in that colony. Mr. and Mrs. Filkins are the parents of three children: Edward B., Claire and Arthur J. The family attends the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Filkins is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Since attaining his majority he has been a steadfast Republican. His life has been a busy one, most of which was devoted to the public service, in either a civil or military capacity.

William J. Landy

WILLIAM J. GOUDY.

WILLIAM JUDD GOUDY. "Like father, like son" is a sentiment often syllabled, with little or no apparent sense; but in superlative meaning may it be borne in mind while considering the subject of this sketch, William Judd Goudy.

Mr. Goudy, son of one of the most distinguished jurists who has ever lived in our midst (the Hon. William Charles Goudy—see sketch in this volume), was born in Chicago, June 7, 1864. Intended by his parent for a successor in his own professional labors, his studies were very carefully and classically planned in Mr. Barnes' local School for Boys; after which he was finally fitted to enter Princeton College by a proficient private tutor. He entered Princeton in the fall of 1882, in the Class of '86, at which latter time he would have been entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Filled to overflowing with that pent-up energy which craves useful and fame-bringing exercise (so characteristic of the young men of our time), he could not remain at literary studies beyond the end of his third, the junior, year. At this time, on his return home from college, he began reading law in the office of his father, attending lectures the while at the Chicago Law School, from which institution, in 1887, he took a degree, which entitled him to practice in the Illinois State Courts.

His first business affiliations was as junior partner of the firm of Goudy, Green & Goudy, of which his honored father was the senior member. Their office was located at No. 161 La Salle Street, where they made a specialty of corporation law, as well as of that branch relating to real property, Mr. Goudy, Sr., being for a long period General Counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

In 1892 William J. Goudy withdrew from said firm in order to form with a friend in business life, Mr. Robert F. Shanklin, a new firm, under the style of Goudy & Shanklin, whose office, situated at No. 84 La Salle Street, was the scene of many a transaction in the mortgage brokers' arena.

If it be a lamentable truth that "Death loves a shining mark," one cannot say further than this, that the untimely fall of precociously ambitious young manhood certainly strikes home with unwonted awfulness. The gloomy sequel of this remorseless stroke (saddest view of all) is the not infrequent doubt thereby brought into being whether all things, even the termination of existence under circumstances most harrowing, really do inflexibly happen for the best. Alas, in the sacred presence of death we can only bow, if possible, with resignation to the Supreme, "As God wills!"

In the latter part of the spring of 1894 Mr. Goudy, who had been remarkably free in youth from juvenile diseases, was stricken, together with his little girl, by one of the illnesses which usually befall earlier years of life. His daughter recovered, but the parent, as frequently occurs in similar kinds of affliction, was, after some weeks of painful malady, hurried into an acute pneumonial complication, whose end became speedily fatal on the afternoon of Saturday, May 26, 1894.

The Rev. Mr. Tompkins, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, of which the deceased had been a faithful attendant, officiated at the obsequies, after which the mortal body was borne to Graceland Cemetery, there to rest beside the departed form of his beloved father, who only the preceding spring had been called away in even more tragic suddenness.

True to intelligent family tradition, Mr. Goudy was an unswerving Democrat in politics, in which field he took a very active and influential interest, not, however, in the way of personal glory and preferment, but as advocate and furtherer of wise party actions and the bringing into power of the best citizenship. Long time a member of the Waubansee Club, a very conspicuous political organization, he became one of its Directors; and finally, at about the time of his death, was advanced to the responsible position of its President. There has never been any division of opinion on the part of those informed as to how well he performed the exacting functions of this office. He was likewise a member of the Union, Washington Park and University Clubs, and the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Bar Associations.

In personal and mental characteristics there was a marked resemblance to his illustrious father, although, probably owing to absence of hardships in earlier years, without some of the rugged lines of the elder. Nothing could be more touching than the fondness of these two men, father and son, for each other. Despite the disparity of ages, it was a modern exemplification of the almost fabulous attachment of Damon and Pythias of ancient times. All their plans, thoughts and nobler emotions were enjoyed along the unvarying higher level together. In truth, so profound was this silent bond of union, that one almost finds himself pondering, Was not this unseen paternal soul force, which the year previous had gone to his Maker, exercising, unknown to us mortals, its inalienable birthright with a potency which drew his son so untimely to himself again?

As illustrating the fondness of the parent, it is related that the father, soon after the time of his son's marriage, built and gave him a magnificent stone mansion, No. 46 Astor Place, at the corner of Goethe Street, and diagonally across the street from a small private park running by the side of the father's mansion home, that they might always be close beside each other, actually within full view and hailing distance while seated on their individual premises. There is no more complete residence to be found in our city of choice homes than this, which was so generously donated.

Mr. Goudy, younger, was by nature a reserved, reticent, conservative kind of man. He gave liberally, but not ostentatiously. He did not like either to talk about himself or have others make him the subject for conversation. He would spare no trouble or expense to serve a friend. He was a domestic man; a dutiful son, a faithful devoted husband, a loving, generous father.

He was married on the 14th day of December, 1887, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of St. James' Episcopal Church, to Miss Carolyn Harvey Walker, with whom he enjoyed the most perfect wedded life. She survives her deeply lamented husband, together with their one child, Helen, who was born October 5, 1889.

From what data is available at this writing concerning the family lineage of Mr. Goudy, the reader is referred to the sketch of Hon. William C. Goudy, to be found elsewhere herein. Mrs. Goudy is the daughter of Samuel J. Walker and Amanda (Morehead) Walker, of Chicago. Mr. Walker, one of the old settlers of the city, was during his lifetime a very active man on the real-estate market, having at one time accumulated quite a fortune, which suffered heavily by the panic of 1873. The beauty of Ashland Boulevard upon the West Side, of which he may almost be called the father, is largely owing to his interested foresight.

Samuel J. Walker was a son of James Walker, of Dayton, Kentucky, who married a Miss Carolyn Cooper.

Mrs. Goudy's maternal grandfather was the very distinguished Hon. Charles S. Morehead, of Frankfort, Kentucky, a lawyer of rare talents, and at one time Chief Executive of his native state.

RALPH R. ROLLO.

RALPH RODOLPHUS ROLLO, whose death occurred in Chicago, March 22, 1872, was a man of Christian principles and sterling integrity of character. He was born at Gilead, Connecticut, on the 25th of September, 1811, and was a son of Ralph R. Rollo and Sibyl Post, whose genealogy may be seen in connection with the biography of William E. Rollo, which appears upon another page of this volume.

The subject of this notice was educated at the public schools of South Windsor, Connecticut, and for a time was engaged in teaching in his native state. About 1838 he moved to Conneaut, Ohio, where he kept a book store for some years. While there he also became the editor and publisher of the Conneaut *Reporter*. He thus acquired considerable local fame as a journalist. In 1844 he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became the proprietor of a large rubber-manufacturing establishment. This enterprise was continued until 1861, when, at the solicitation of his aged father, he returned to South Windsor and resided upon the homestead farm until the death of the latter.

The following year, 1870, he came to Chicago and engaged in the fire-insurance business in connection with his brother, William E. Rollo, who had preceded him hither. His business career in this city was but fairly begun when it was cut short by an attack of pleurisy, which terminated in his death, as above noted.

He had been an active member of the Congregational Church from boyhood, and while living in New Jersey was an Elder in the New Brunswick Church of that sect. Upon coming to Chicago, he united with the First Congregational Church of this city. He had been a firm Republican in political sentiment from the organization of the Republican party, but was seldom an active participant in political strife. He held liberal and progressive views upon all public questions, and wherever his lines were cast was certain to win numerous friends and make no enemies.

On the 10th of August, 1842, Mr. Rollo was married to Miss Gennett Chester, who still survives and is a resident of Chicago. She is a daughter of Dr. Lemuel L. Chester and Jerusha Clark, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and were descendants of early New England colonists. Mrs. Rollo was born at Westmoreland, New York, and while a child removed with her parents to Rome, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rollo were the parents of four children, namely: Charles Egbert; Alice Amelia, who died in childhood; Lewis Chester; and Lily Agnes. All the living reside in Chicago.

Charles Egbert Rollo was born in Conneaut, Ohio, and was educated at the high school in East Hartford, Connecticut, completing the course at the age of eighteen years. He then came to Chicago and became connected with the Merchants' Insurance Company, in the capacity of special agent. He continued with that corporation until it succumbed to the consequences of the great fire of 1871, when he became identified with the Traders' Insurance Company. He was afterward a member of the firm of William E. Rollo & Company, insurance agents. In 1882 he organized the firm of C. E. Rollo & Company, fire-insurance agents and brokers, which is still engaged in conducting a flourishing business, and occupies handsome offices in the Temple Building. Mr. Rollo is a member of the Illinois and Harvard Clubs, and is a popular citizen socially, as well as in business circles.

Lewis Chester Rollo was born at New Bruns-

wick, New Jersey, December 23, 1858. He came with his parents to Chicago, where he attended the Skinner and Brown Schools, leaving the latter at the age of seventeen years, to enter the office of W. E. Rollo & Company, insurance agents, and he remained with them until May, 1882, when he became the junior member of the firm of C. E. Rollo & Company, which connection he still maintains. He was married on the 15th of February, 1888, to Edith May Van Schoick, a daughter of William and Cynthia Van Schoick, of Bloomington, Illinois. Their only child, Van Schoick Rollo, is a boy of seven years. Mr. Rollo is a member of the Athletic and Menoken Clubs, and has a host of friends and acquaintances, by whom his company is sought at all opportune moments.

STEPHEN REXFORD.

STEPHEN REXFORD, one of the earliest and most esteemed pioneers of Cook County, was born in Charlotte, Vermont, May 4, 1804, and died at Blue Island, Illinois, October 7, 1880. He was the second son of Benajah Rexford, whose genealogy will be found in the sketch of Norman Rexford, elsewhere in this book.

While a boy, Stephen witnessed the battle of Plattsburgh from the top of a mountain near his home, whither he went with his father and others for that purpose. When he was twelve years old the family removed to Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, where he attended the public schools. On reaching manhood he went to Buffalo, New York, and became a clerk for a commission firm of that city. He continued with this firm several years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers to a remarkable degree, and by their advice, in June, 1832, he went to Chicago with a view to engaging in a commission business in that place. After a year or two, however, he decided to engage in farming, and so took up a "claim" at Bachelor's Grove, being one of the four single men for whom that place was named. He built a large double log house, then the most pretentious residence in that part of the country, and otherwise improved this farm, which he continued to own for many years. A few years after coming to this county he and his brother Norman purchased most of the land on the east side of Western Avenue, in the present village of Blue Island, and in 1843 he removed thither and began dealing in general merchandise, erecting for that purpose a large building, which he purchased at Hobart, Indiana, and which was brought to Blue Island in pieces by team. He also built a large warehouse on the "feeder" to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and engaged in shipping grain, lumber and provisions on quite an extensive scale. When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built, however, and the canal ceased to be a route of commerce, he disposed of his warehouse and dealt in live stock. He carried on an extensive business, his method being to purchase large droves of cattle in central and southern Illinois, have them driven to Blue Island, where he fattened them on the prairies adjacent for the Chicago market. Subsequently he disposed of his business in Blue Island and again engaged in farming for a few years, later returning to Blue Island where he lived several years before his death.

In the year 1835 Mr. Rexford married Miss Susan Wattles, daughter of Chandler Wattles, of Ripley, New York, where Mrs. Rexford was

born. She died in Blue Island in 1849, having borne her husband the following children: Julia Ellen, wife of Dr. Charles Morgan, of Chicago; Susan Eliza, wife of Dr. John Waughop, of Fort Steilacoom, Washington; Alma, superintendent of the Home for the Friendless, in Chicago; Sarah Elsie (Mrs. E. E. Bellamy), of O'Neil, Holt County, Nebraska; and Anna Louise (Mrs. Charles A. Bellamy), of Chicago. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Rexford married Miss Elvira Barber, of Wardsboro, Vermont, who still resides at Blue Island. To the last union were born the following children: Stephen Barber, who is deceased; Henry Lee, of Chicago; Fannie Isabel (Mrs. John H. Clark), of Longwood, Illinois; Lewis Averill, of Seattle, Washington; and Mary Cushing (Mrs. Joseph P. Eames), of Blue Island.

In religious faith Mr. Rexford was a Universalist, being a member of the church of that denomination at Blue Island. In early life he was a rigid Democrat, but with Buchanan's administration he changed his political adherence, becoming a very stanch Republican. He was one of the three commissioners appointed to divide Cook County into townships, and served as postmaster at Blue Island for many years, and as supervisor of Worth Township for several years. Beyond this he did not aspire, and he refused to consider further promotions which were offered him. During his residence in Chicago he was at one time at Fort Dearborn with Colonel Whistler, and assisted in throwing out the provisions to the assembled Indians, which were given them by the United States Government in accordance with a treaty made previous to their removal from Illinois. Mr. Rexford always averred that the distribution was made in a most unjust fashion, the goods being thrown from an upper window and the Indians dividing them according to their respective strength and agility in seizing them.

Mr. Rexford was a man of exemplary character and distinctive business qualifications, and bore an important part in the transformation of Cook County from the hunting-grounds of a savage race to the abode of a populous, civilized community.

COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.

COL. JAMES ANDREW SEXTON, a representative Chicago business man, and one of the most efficient Postmasters of the city, is descended from Scotch and Irish ancestors. Extended mention of his father, Stephen Sexton, will be found on another page of this volume. His maternal grandmother was a relative of President Andrew Jackson, for whom Colonel Sexton received his second baptismal name.

James A. Sexton is among Chicago's most worthy sons, having been born ten years after his parents' arrival here—on the 5th of January, 1844. His youth was spent in his native city, the public schools furnishing all the training given to his mind, except that afforded by his varied experiences—the latter forming, perhaps, the most practical and valuable portion of his education. Within a few days after he saw his beloved parents placed in their last resting-place, the land was convulsed by the sound of civil war. He was then but little past his seventeenth birthday anniversary, but he at once enrolled his name among the defenders of the Union. He first enlisted April 19, and went out on the 21st as a pri-

vate in the three-months service. At the expiration of that period he was appointed a sergeant and authorized to recruit Company I, Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry, of which he was to be Captain. In June, 1862, he was transferred to Company E, Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and promoted to a lieutenancy, and within three months thereafter was elected Captain of a company recruited under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, which became Company D, Seventy-second Illinois.

He commanded the regiment at the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and in the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. A. J. Smith, Sixteenth Army Corps, acting as Provost-Marshal, and served until the close of the war, leaving a record on its annals which added lustre to the pages, and which will compare favorably with that of any officer from Illinois. At Spanish Fort, on the 8th of April, 1865, Colonel Sexton's left leg was broken by a piece of a shell which exploded over his head. He also received gunshot wounds at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. The Seventy-second bore a part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, being under the enemy's fire one hundred and forty-five days. It went out with a force of nine hundred and sixty-seven officers and men, and came back with three hundred and thirty-two. During its three years' service it had received two hundred and thirty-four recruits—more than two-thirds the total number mustered out at the close of the war.

After the close of hostilities Colonel Sexton purchased a plantation in Alabama, which he tilled two years, and then returned to Chicago, which has ever since been his home. Soon after his return he engaged in the foundry business, founding the immense stove factory now operated by Cribben, Sexton & Company, occupying large grounds on Erie Street.

Colonel Sexton takes a sincere interest in Grand Army affairs, and is a Past Commander of the Department of Illinois. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Chicago Union Veteran Club, the Veteran Union League, and a Mason of high degree; has held the highest positions in them, and is an honored and esteemed comrade and friend in all. He has never applied for nor received a pension.

On the 22d of February, 1868, Colonel Sexton married Miss Laura L. Wood, daughter of William Wood and Dorcas Sophronia Case. Her father was of English birth, and the mother a lineal descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, and representative of one of the earliest American families. Mrs. Sexton died in October, 1876, leaving four sons. In 1878 another wife was taken, in the person of Augusta Loewe, who is of German extraction. Five daughters have blessed this union, and the children of the family are named in order of birth as follows: Stephen W., George W., Ira J., Franklin Tecumseh, Laura A., Mabel Nevada, Leola Logan, Edith M. and Alice E.

A recent publication compiled by the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Association says of Colonel Sexton in most fitting terms:

"A veritable and notable son of Illinois is Col. James A. Sexton. He is a man of noble and dignified appearance, and is essentially a self-made man in the true sense of the term. He was appointed Postmaster of Chicago by President Harrison, May 1, 1889, and his administration has been so superior as to receive merited recognition from the department at Washington and the public which is served at this office, and that means the entire civilized world, in one way and another. While Colonel Sexton was not trained in postoffice duties, he has evinced remarkable administrative ability in his management of the second office in the United States, as to the extent of business and amount of mail matter handled. He has administered the duties of the important trust confided to him with fidelity and competency, and has evinced singular ability and aptitude; is zealous, vigilant and competent, hence the man especially needed at the helm, so to speak, of this great office, which is now managed with the accuracy of a mathematical formula; brought about by his skill, tact and constant attention. He is patient, persevering, industrious, of urbane and unassuming manner, always at his post of duty, and does his work conscien-

tiously and well; has deliberation and discretion, which are essential requisites to success in the head of the postoffice. He is always calm and self-reliant, under the evident consciousness that he is able to perform the work before him; has none of the pretenses of a vain man, and none of the hesitancy of a weak one. He has been influential with the department at Washington in securing needed reforms and appropriations in the interest of the office, and hence the public. There seems to have been a certain leaven of intellectual and moral power formed in him, or infused there, which has been the prime impetus in spurring the powers of his youth and impelling the energies of his manhood."

EUGENE J. ADAMS.

EUGENE JOSEPH ADAMS, a native of Chicago, who has spent half his life in railroad service in this city, was born December 6, 1862. He is a son of Thomas and Joan (Burke) Adams. Thomas Adams was born in the parish of Emily, County Tipperary, Ireland, and died in Chicago, August 27, 1893, at the age of sixty years. About 1850 he emigrated to America and located in Chicago, where he soon obtained employment as a clerk in the postoffice, under Postmaster Isaac Cook. He served in this capacity eight or nine years, at the end of which time he became baggage agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. He served this corporation at its Chicago terminal until the Union Passenger Station was built, in 1881. At that date he became the General Baggage Agent of the Union Depot Company, supervising the handling of all the baggage transported by the five lines entering that station. He continued to discharge the duties of this position up to the time of his death, a fact which attests his faithfulness and capability. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and an adherent of the Democratic party.

Mrs. Joan Adams, who still resides in Chicago, was born at Elgin, Illinois. She is a daughter of Eugene Burke, an early settler at that place, who died there in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the parents of eight children, all now residents of Chicago, to whose training and education the parents gave especial attention. Their names are: Eugene J., Margaret V., Samuel M., James J., John F., Mazie E., Harry S. and Elizabeth.

Eugene J. Adams attended St. Patrick's Commercial Academy and afterward took an eighteen-months course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. At the age of sixteen years he became a clerk in his father's office, and was continuously connected therewith up to the time of the latter's death. He succeeded his father as General Baggage Master at the Union Station, a position for which he was amply fitted by experience and training, and which he acceptably fills at the present time. Fifty men are required to handle the baggage which passes through this station, and twenty-five others are employed in taking care of the United States mails which arrive and depart therefrom. Mr. Adams supervises the work of these departments with an ease and alacrity born of years of practice and experience, and enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence of the corporations served by the terminal company. His position is one requiring constant and unremitting attention, and permits of no vacations or holidays throughout the entire year. Comparatively few of the people who constitute the traveling public realize or appreciate to what extent

their comfort or convenience depends upon the prompt and systematic labors performed by Mr. Adams and his assistants.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Adams and Miss Helen E. Rowan, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Rowan, of Chicago. A son is the fruit of this union, now four years of age, and bearing the name of Thomas. Mr. Adams and his family are members of the Lawndale Catholic Church, and Mr. Adams is a member of the Royal League. He has been a Democrat from boyhood, though he never participates in active politics. His life has been devoted strictly to the performance of duty, and his rapid promotion is due to his energy, punctuality and capacity.

STEPHEN SEXTON.

STEPHEN SEXTON, among the pioneer residents of Chicago, is deserving of especial mention in this volume. His father, Sylvester Sexton, in whose veins the Scottish blood flowed, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1808. He settled at Rochester, New York, where he died in 1810, shortly before the birth of his son Stephen. The latter was the youngest of eight children. He grew up in Rochester, where he married Ann Gaughan, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, as were her parents, Thomas and Margaret (Jackson) Gaughan. The last-named was a relative of President Andrew Jackson, for whom her grandson (see sketch on another page) received his second Christian name. Thomas Gaughan was numbered among the van of Chicago settlers, having located on the site of what is now South Chicago in 1819. He died there in 1827, and his widow survived until 1864, reaching the age of ninety-three years.

Stephen Sexton was a pioneer settler in Chicago, coming here early in the year 1834, and locating on the North Side. He was a carpenter by occupation, and became very well known as an expert draughtsman, builder and contractor. One of the first public schoolhouses in Chicago was erected by him. He was an ardent Democrat, and took an active part in political movements during the early days. He died April 7, 1861, having been preceded to the other shore eleven days by his wife, who died on the 27th of March, that year. They had eight sons and four daughters who grew to maturity. Margaret Elizabeth married James E. Cassidy, and also reared twelve children; Thomas S., for many years an employe of the Chicago postoffice, died in December, 1889; Mary Ann married James E. Ennis, and reared nine children, all of whom graduated at the Chicago High School; three died in early childhood, and James A. is the seventh; William H. is a citizen of New Orleans, Louisiana; Sarah E. married John Highland, of Chicago, who was a Sergeant in Colonel Sexton's company of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry; Henry M. is superintendent of the refrigerator-car service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, being the inventor of the cars used; George M. is a resident of Chicago; Eliza married George B. Hopkins, who is superintendent of a western division of the Wells-Fargo Express; Austin O. and Joseph W. are residents of Chicago, the former being a prominent Democratic politician, who served several years in the City Council and eight years as a Member of the Illinois Legislature; and Louis N. resides in Liverpool, England. All the daughters are deceased, and seven of the sons are still living.

A. B. McLEAN

Photo'd by W. J. Root

ARCHIBALD B. McLEAN.

ARCHIBALD BRUCE McLEAN. It is a remarkable circumstance that this gentleman, although he has attained the age of over seventy-five years and has spent the greater part of this time either in active business or military service, has never been a witness of an accident. He was born at Stirling, Scotland, a locality teeming with romantic interest and historic reminiscences, on the 7th of April, 1820. Both his parents were worthy representatives of the Scotch nation.

His father, Alexander McLean, who was born at Callendar, became a cabinet-maker at Stirling, where his death occurred when Archibald was but three years old. The mother, Elizabeth (Robinson) McLean, was a native of Bannockburn. After reaching the age of eighty years she came to America, and died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1871, at the venerable age of one hundred and one years and two months. She was the youngest of a family of ten children which was conspicuous for the longevity of its members. Her eldest brother, James Robinson, reached the age of one hundred and fifteen years, dying at Glengary, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLean were the parents of seven sons, four of whom still survive. James is a business man of Glasgow, Scotland. Alexander and George are citizens, respectively, of Brooklyn and Albany, New York. John died in Cork, Ireland, after serving fifteen years in the British army. Neal died in a hospital from the effects of wounds received during the great American Civil War; and Archibald B. is the next in order of birth. Donald, the eldest of the family, died in boyhood.

Archibald B. McLean grew to manhood in his native town, and at the age of ten years began to learn the tailor's trade, an occupation which he has continued ever since, with the exception of the time spent in military service. At the age of seventeen years he entered the British army as a member of the Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, which was soon afterward ordered to Canada to assist in quelling the rebellion then in progress in that colony. He saw considerable skirmish duty during this expedition, and was stationed most of the time at Montreal or St. John's, Canada.

In 1843 he was discharged from the service of the Crown, and, coming to the United States, located at Albany, New York, where he worked at his trade for the next two years. At the end of that time he enlisted in the United States navy and embarked on the seventy-four-gun ship "Columbus," which sailed from Brooklyn, New York, upon a voyage around the world. While at a Chinese port the crew first heard of the war between the United States and Mexico and received orders to sail for the coast of California. Upon their arrival they patroled that coast until the close of hostilities, when they returned to the Atlantic Coast by way of Cape Horn. The voyage, which terminated at Norfolk, Virginia, had lasted for thirty-five months, during which time they had sailed sixty-eight thousand miles.

Mr. McLean again went to Albany and opened a tailoring establishment, carrying on business at that place until 1854, when he came to Chicago and engaged in business on Randolph Street. Three years later he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin. Here he carried on a merchant-tailoring establishment until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he was again seized with the spirit of mil-

itary enthusiasm. Soon after the fall of Fort Sumter he recruited Company D of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, and, declining a Captain's commission, became the First Lieutenant thereof. He reached the field with his regiment in time to take part in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and after serving six months resigned his commission and applied for a position in the Marine Corps. Having passed the prescribed age, and the officers not being aware of his past naval experience, his services were declined, and he re-enlisted in Company C, of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin. He chose the position of color-bearer, and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. Though he was constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, taking part in many of the bloodiest engagements of the war, Mr. McLean received no wounds and was never in a hospital. After participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, he took part in General Shield's expedition in Arkansas. This campaign encountered fourteen general engagements in twenty-one days, besides meeting a great deal of guerrilla warfare. After the close of the campaign he was sent to Mobile and took part in the siege of that place, which terminated the war.

After peace came he remained one year in Janesville, but in 1866 again located in Chicago, where he was continuously engaged in merchant tailoring until June, 1894, when he resigned the business to his son, W. S. McLean, who had previously been for some years a partner in the business. During the twenty-nine years' existence of this establishment it has won and retained a valuable patronage and is still in a flourishing condition.

On the 11th of April, 1849, Mr. McLean was married to Margaret Shields, a native of Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are residents of this city. They are: William S., the present successor of his father in business; Archibald, who is also connected with the establishment; George, who has charge of a department in the great wholesale establishment of Marshall Field & Co.; and Isabella, now the wife of William L. Melville. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are the proud grandparents of eight children.

For over forty years Mr. McLean has been connected with the Masonic order, and although he has been at times a member of other societies, is not identified with any other organization at the present time. He has been a steadfast Republican from the organization of that party, and has ever been a patriotic and public-spirited citizen of the land of his adoption.

RALPH N. TRIMINGHAM.

RALPH N. TRIMINGHAM, Secretary of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, is one of the best known insurance men in the city. He was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, September 2, 1838, and is the eldest son of Ralph and Ann (Brine) Trimingham, and a member of one of the oldest Colonial families.

The Trimingham family was founded in Bermuda by James Trimingham, who emigrated thither from England during the reign of Charles II. and died there April 1, 1735. The mercantile house which he established and conducted there during his lifetime was inherited and enlarged by successive generations of his descendants. He was the father of four sons and two daughters. Of these, John, the third son, married Elizabeth Jones. Francis, the third son of this couple, died in 1813. He inherited the rare

commercial instincts of his ancestors, and under his able guidance the business assumed extensive proportions, and branch houses were established in the Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Several of his sons became partners in the concern, and continued the business for some time after his death. The firm owned a number of vessels and maintained extensive trade between the places above mentioned and various ports in Great Britain and South America.

Francis Trimingham married Frances Lightbourn, and they were the parents of eight children, the youngest of whom was Ralph, father of the subject of this notice. The last-named gentleman, who was born at Bermuda in 1801, removed while a young man to St. John's, taking charge of the company's interests at that place. He was married there, and about 1847 removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where the firm of which he was a member also established a mercantile house. Four years later he disposed of his interest in the business, and in 1851 removed to St. Vincent, where he turned his attention to agriculture and operated a large sugar plantation for the next four years. He then came to Chicago, and for a brief period re-engaged in merchandising, but soon retired from active business. His death occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife survived until August, 1874, departing this life at the age of sixty-three years. She was born in Newfoundland and was a daughter of Robert and Ann Brine. They came from the South of England and settled at St. John's, where Mr. Brine was for many years a prosperous merchant.

Ralph N. Trimingham was educated at private schools, it being the intention of his parents to give him a college education and fit him for the Episcopal ministry. This purpose had to be abandoned, however, and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon his business career as clerk in a lawyer's office at St. Vincent. His subsequent occupations have usually been of a clerical order, and he seems to be peculiarly adapted for the accurate, methodical labors which are so essential to success in such avocations. For some time previous to the departure of the family from St. Vincent he was employed as cashier in a dry-goods store, and his first occupation in Chicago was of a similar nature. A few years after locating here he entered the office of Magill & Latham, vessel-owners and commission merchants, with whom he remained for some time. He subsequently became a bookkeeper for his uncle, William Brine, who was a commission merchant operating upon the Board of Trade.

Since 1866 he has been identified with the fire-underwriting interests of the city. His first connection in that line was with the Home Insurance Company of New York, under the management of Gen. A. C. Ducat, with whom he remained for a little over ten years. After leaving the employ of the Home he for a short time became engaged in mercantile pursuits, but soon re-entered the business of fire insurance. In 1882 he was elected Secretary of the Underwriters' Exchange, a combination of insurance companies, and when the members of that organization united with those of the Chicago Board of Underwriters in forming the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, an institution organized for a similar purpose, he continued to serve the new concern in the same capacity. In 1894 the last-named corporation was succeeded by the Chicago Underwriters' Association. In recognition of his experience and previous services, Mr. Trimingham was elected Secretary of the new association, and the performance of his duties to these successive organizations has absorbed his time and attention since 1885.

On the 16th of April, 1885, he was married to Miss Carrie J., daughter of Robert G. Goodwillie, an early resident of Chicago. They are the parents of two daughters, named, respectively, Elizabeth and Anna. For thirty-eight years Mr. Trimingham held membership with the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which, for seventeen years, he was Elder and Clerk of the Session. He is now Elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Oak Park, where he lives. He has been identified with the Masonic order for the last twenty years, being a member of Cleveland Lodge, Washington Chapter and Siloam

Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is Past Eminent Commander. His life has been marked by diligent, punctual habits and the conscientious observance of upright principles. He has witnessed the growth and development of Chicago for nearly forty years, and during all that time he has spent but little time out of the city, his chief recreation being found in his domestic and social relations.

GILBERT W. BARNARD.

GILBERT WORDSWORTH BARNARD is well known amid Masonic circles throughout America and Europe, and has a world-wide reputation for sterling character, accommodating manners, and devotion to the interests of the order. He was born at Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, June 1, 1834, and is the son of George Washington Barnard, whose death occurred previous to the birth of this son. The father of George W. Barnard, whose name was spelled Bernarde, was a Frenchman. Following the noble example of the immortal La Fayette, he came to America to enlist in the cause of freedom, and upon the termination of the conflict settled in western New York, where he married and became the father of two sons. The elder of these died without issue, and the second lived and died in Wayne County, that state. The latter became the captain of a passenger packet on the Erie Canal, a position of considerable importance in his time. His wife, Sabrina Deming, was a native of New York, and now resides in Howard City, Michigan, at the extreme old age of eighty years, her present name being Preston.

Gilbert W. Barnard was reared in the family of his maternal grandfather, David Demming, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Jackson County, Michigan, soon after his grandson became a member of his family. The Demming family was founded in America by four brothers, who settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. The name was originally spelled Dummund, but by a process of evolution peculiar to foreign names in America, it became Demming, and was contracted by the present generation by the omission of one "m."

The subject of this biography spent the first fifteen years of his life in Jackson County, Michigan, whence he came to Chicago and began his business career as clerk in a general store. He afterward engaged in the book and stationery business, which line of trade he carried on for several years, achieving a reputation for upright and honorable dealing, and winning the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. During the first year of his residence in Chicago he joined the volunteer fire department, and during the next nine or ten years rendered much valuable service to the city.

In October, 1864, he joined the Masonic order and has ever since been actively identified with its interests. He has taken over three hundred degrees known to Masonry, and has filled most of the principal offices in the subordinate and grand lodges. He is at present Past Master of Garden City Lodge; Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar; Past Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory; Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter; Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and of the Grand Commandery; and Grand Secretary of the Council of Deliberation, S. P. R. S., and other bodies.

In 1877 he was elected Secretary of the Capitular, Cryptic and Chivalric Grand Bodies of the State of Illinois, a position he has ever since filled, and has devoted the best years of his life to the interests of the fraternity, administering to the wants of his brethren, and relieving the needs of their widows and orphans in distress. His signal ability and unrelenting efforts in the performance of his duties have won for him a host of friends and admirers. He has labored untiringly in behalf of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, of which he was the first Secretary, and through his active efforts has contributed much to the upbuilding of that worthy institution.

His long connection with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has placed him in correspondence with all branches of the order in all parts of the world. His commodious quarters in the Masonic Temple are general headquarters for Masonic affairs, and the resort of brethren from every civilized country on the globe. They contain an ample library, and are filled with numerous other articles of use or interest to members of the fraternity.

Mr. Barnard was married in 1863, and one child, a daughter, is still living, he having lost three children.

JACOB MANZ.

JACOB MANZ, one of the self-made men of Chicago, and prominent among its Swiss-American citizens, is an excellent representative of the benefits of a Republican Government. He was born October 1, 1837, in Marthalen, in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, in which his grandparents and parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Keller) Manz, were also born.

Jacob Manz, Sr., was a stone-cutter in early life, and became an architect and superintendent, which indicates that he made the best use of his faculties and opportunities. Having heard much of the wonderful republic beyond the seas, he came to America in 1853, to ascertain for himself if it afforded better opportunities for an ambitious man than his native land. He spent six months at Lima, Ohio, and came to Chicago in the spring of 1854. He soon decided to remain here, and wrote to his wife to dispose of their property in Switzerland and follow him, with the children. On account of the youth of some of the latter, whose studies were not yet completed, as well as the difficulty of disposing of the property to advantage, the move was postponed until death prevented the meeting again on earth of husband and wife. The latter died in 1860, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Manz did some building in Chicago, but was forced in a short time to give up business by the failure of his sense of hearing. His latter years were occupied in carving marble monuments, and he died in 1886, aged eighty-four years, leaving two sons and two daughters. Marguerite, the eldest, is the wife of Ulrich Liechty, residing at Polk City, Iowa. Elizabeth, Mrs. Toggenburger, is living at Bluffton, Ohio, near which place the younger son, William, also resides.

Jacob Manz, the elder son and third mature child of his parents, grew up in his native village, attending the public schools until his thirteenth year. He was then apprenticed to a firm of wood-engravers in Schaffhausen, with whom he remained until sixteen years old. Through the dissolution of partnership of his employers, he was unable to finish the prescribed term of his apprenticeship, but his natural ability and industry

had already made him a skillful engraver. He immediately set out for America, crossing the ocean on a sailing-vessel, and arriving in Chicago in the middle of July, 1855. He soon found employment with S. D. Childs & Company, with whom he continued six years, and was next for five years in the employ of W. D. Baker, a well-known Chicago engraver. His long terms in these connections are sufficient indication of his faithfulness and skill. After a short period with Bond & Chandler, Mr. Manz formed a partnership with another engraver and went into business for himself, late in 1866.

The firm was known as Maas & Manz, and was first located at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets, and was two years later moved to Dearborn and Madison. While here, Mr. Manz became the sole proprietor of the business, by purchasing the interest of his partner, and was a very heavy loser in the great fire of 1871, realizing almost nothing of insurance. He had faith, however, in himself and the city, and very soon opened a shop on West Madison Street, near Union, whence he shortly removed to Clinton and Lake Streets. He subsequently occupied locations on La Salle, Madison and Dearborn Streets, and is now established at Nos. 183 to 187 Monroe Street. The business, in the mean time, has kept pace with the growth of the city and the improvements in the art of engraving. It is now conducted by an incorporated company, known as J. Manz & Company, of which Mr. Manz is President, F. D. Montgomery Vice-President, and Alfred Bersbach Secretary and Treasurer. Every process of engraving adaptable to the printing-press is carried on, and about one hundred people are employed in the establishment.

The genial and benevolent character of Mr. Manz has naturally led to participation in the work of many social and charitable organizations. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann, Schweizer Maennerchor, Swiss Benevolent Society, Germania Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Gauntlet Lodge, Knights of Pythias, also of the Royal League and National Union. In religious faith, he adheres to the Swiss Reformed Church, and has been a Democrat in political preference since 1876. His only visit to the home of his childhood was made in the summer of 1894, when he made a tour of interesting localities in Europe.

Mr. Manz has been twice married. January 6, 1859, he wedded Miss Carolina Knoepfli, who died September 7, 1866. She was a native of Ossingen, Switzerland. Two of her children are living, namely: Caroline and William Manz. November 24, 1867, Mr. Manz married Johanna Hesse, who was born in Crivitz, Mecklenburg. Germany. Her children are Ida, Paul, Adolph and Helena Manz.

HUGO NEUBERGER.

HUGO NEUBERGER. Germans as a class are a thrifty people, and when, after some years, those who have come from the Fatherland return to pay their visits to old, loved scenes, their friends wonder at the wealth Fortune has allowed them to so quickly acquire in our beloved country of such advantages; for here each man is equal in the eyes, not only of God, but the law; here he may do as he pleases, so long as he does not commit a crime or trespass upon the rights of his neighbors. Politically, they are formidable too, for we can see in the election of Governor Altgeld what power is theirs when they unite upon a candidate.

A man of influence among his fellow-citizens was Hugo Neuberger, who was born at Camberg,

near Frankfort, Germany, on the 8th day of April, 1819. He came of a good family, one of his brothers afterward becoming Mayor of his native place, in which office he was continued for a period of twenty years. Hugo, being a younger son, and denied, according to the laws of the Old World, some of the rights and advantages of an elder child, like so many other enterprising young men, came to this country to seek his fortune (or, let us say, to make his fortune), in boyhood. He settled very soon after his arrival in his life-long home, Chicago, which he grew to love with that strong attachment entertained by all the old settlers, who have seen its wonderful rise from a sandy lowland (not unlike a part of Holland) to its present growth as the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and destined before long to become one of the most powerful cities of the globe.

He bought, after many exchanges (for he was a man of speculation, a typical American, always ready for a trade), the valuable piece of property now known as Nos. 284 and 286 North Clark Street, about the year 1860. Here he built a substantial frame house, used as a grocery and (according to the Old Country custom) a beer hall combined, with his residence adjoining. This was destroyed some years after his death, in the great fire of 1871. His widow rebuilt more substantially in brick a structure of three stories, now used as dwelling flats, having by self-denial and unusual good sense been able to keep the property and family together, and to see the latter properly brought up to become useful members of the community.

Mr. Neuberger had been a landscape-gardener in Germany; but it is needless to remark in those early days there was no demand for such services in this vicinity, although no doubt at this date, were he again to come among us as he did so many years ago, his able intelligence would be eagerly sought by the owners of some of our palatial residences, for we have already grown to number in our midst some of the finest homes to be found anywhere in the country. Accordingly, he turned his active mind to something that was practicable in those days, from which he had the satisfaction of knowing that he died in fair circumstances, and future advances certainly conspired to give to his family who survived him a success in life which at that time could not have been altogether foreseen.

He was a consistent Democrat, voting regularly but never seeking office. He was a Catholic in faith, although his family, like their mother, have altogether embraced the Lutheran tenets. As a citizen he was law-abiding and reliable and had many friends. He died in July, 1863, and was buried in the family lot in Graceland Cemetery. Had he lived to more mature years he would have been justly proud of his family, whom it was fated he should be taken from in middle life.

Mr. Neuberger married, May 25, 1854, Miss Magdalena Ludwig, of Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Simon and Margaret (Knaben) Ludwig, who emigrated from Baden, Germany. She was born in the City of Straits, July 18, 1835, removing to this city in early life, where she grew to know and love the subject of this sketch; and although widowed in early life, she has been faithful to his memory ever since, as she will die, filled with the trust of guiding aright the family of young people entrusted by God to her motherly charge. All of them have grown to be a comfort to her, respectable members of the community, and some of them with descendants who call her "Grandma." It is owing to her watchful care during the past more than thirty years that her children grew up in honor, and that they could be kept together in a home, and with a property left them (of comparatively little value at the time) now grown to be of considerable worth.

Four children were the fruits of their happy, though short, wedded life. Louise, born April 3, 1855, married, April 5, 1883, Julian Vandeberge, of Chicago, an editor in good standing; they have two children, Madeline Marie and Julian. Babetta married, in 1892, David J. Lyons, of the merchant police force, who unfortunately died the following year, leaving no children. Magdalene is unmarried. Hugo George married, in 1887, Miss Emma L. Hunting, of Chicago, who died in 1892, leaving two children, Anna Louise and Florence Augusta. He has been for some years a

commercial traveler, but at present is employed on the merchant police.

We thus see that Mr. Neuberger established one of the representative German families of the city, whose members, as they grow more and more into harmony with American ideas, will bring honor and fame to his name. Therefore it is eminently fitting that his history should be preserved herein, that those who shall follow in after years may gain a faint idea of the early life of this Chicago pioneer.

EDWARD F. PEUGEOT.

EDWARD FREDERICK PEUGEOT, an early citizen of Chicago, and at one time a leading merchant and importer, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 8, 1836, and was the son of Peter Peugeot, a native of France. He was also a relative of Peugeot Brothers, the famous bicycle manufacturers of Paris. Peter Peugeot was a highly esteemed citizen of Buffalo, New York, to which city he removed from France in 1833. He was engaged several years in the hardware business, and as a manufacturer of machinery, but, having amassed a competency, he retired from active business twenty years before his death, which occurred November 22, 1875, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been a resident of Buffalo forty-two years. His wife, Desiree, *nee* Sachet, also a native of France, survived him, and her death occurred in November, 1886. They were the parents of thirteen children, all but two of whom died before their father. Ellen J. became the wife of Judge W. M. Oliver, of Buffalo, and died at San Marcial, New Mexico, while there trying to restore her health. Another daughter, Amelia, now deceased, became the wife of George P. Bird, now a wealthy mill-owner in Helena, Montana.

The other survivor was Edward, the subject of this sketch, who came to Chicago in 1857, when twenty-one years of age, and displayed great ability in building up the largest toy importing house in the West, which was known as Peugeot's Variety Store. During the time when his business was largest, he made annual visits to France to select goods. He was the local representative of some of the largest and best known manufacturing companies in France. When Chicago was destroyed in 1871, he lost everything, and, on account of the failure of the local insurance companies, caused by the unparalleled magnitude of their losses, he realized nothing from that source. However, he went into business again after the fire, and to some extent retrieved his fortune.

On the 14th of March, 1861, Mr. Peugeot was married to Maria L. Flershem, daughter of Lemuel H. Flershem, who is mentioned at length in this volume. Four children blessed the home of Mr. Peugeot, namely: Nina, now the wife of Conrad Mueller, real-estate dealer and Assistant Clerk of the Sheriff of New York County; she has one child, Edward Herman Mueller. Ione, the second daughter, resides with her mother. Pierre and Leon are now in the employ of W. McGregor & Company, of Chicago. Mr. Peugeot died August 8, 1886, and subsequently his widow became the wife of William McGregor (see sketch elsewhere in this work).

Edward F. Peugeot was a man in whom those elements so essential to social popularity and business success were prominent, and he was always the center of a large circle of admiring friends. He was a very enterprising merchant, possessing a high character and integrity, and left to his children, as a legacy, a good name and an excellent example of true manhood.

CALUMET ENG. & ENG. CO. CHGO.

PHOTO. BY W.J. ROOT

Ferdinand Link

FERDINAND LINK.

FERDINAND LINK. "*Der Gipfel des Berges funkelt im abend Sonnenschein*," sings the beautiful, irresistible Lorellei, seated upon the picturesque summits of those storied, castle-crowned highlands of the Rhine, whence she drew to herself all who came within the scope of her vision. It is proper now to write modestly of one born in the Fatherland, to whom the sound of "America" was, like the harmony of the old folk-song, an entrancing melody, full of bright prophecy, the hope of whose fulfillment he could not withstand.

Ferdinand Link was born on the 1st of November, 1829, in Birkigt Herzogthum, Meiningen, Germany, his parents being Trougott and Rosina (Schmidt) Link, persons of respectable attainments, who lived and died in the Old Country. At about his fourteenth year he had completed the learning of the same trade as his father, a carriage-maker, after which, in accordance with the custom of his countrymen, he traveled to improve his knowledge of the craft, a phase of intelligent life very interestingly set forth by the great Goethe in his immortal "Wilhelm Meister."

Having acquired whatever seemed necessary to thoroughly fit his genius to his life-work, he resolved to come to the United States of America; so, in 1848, at the age of nineteen, he set sail from Bremen upon a passage which took forty-nine days in crossing to Baltimore, where he disembarked on the 6th of July, 1848. Presently he found employment at his old trade with a Mr. Bishop, with whom he remained for a time in mutual good-will. Anon, desirous to see more of the New World, and getting on famously with the new language, he set out for Richmond, Virginia, via the Natural Bridge, up to Abington, where he continued his trade for a season, or until the 1st of November, 1850. Thence, at that time, he proceeded to Kingston Springs, and by way of the Mississippi River as far south as New Orleans, directly returning as far north as this city, which he reached the last week in December, 1850, and where for more than forty years he has continued uninterruptedly to reside, prospered, honored, and full of dignified interests in our midst.

Mr. Link is a very modest man, but in his craft it remains true that in the younger days he was the peer of any in our city, which is amply evidenced by some handiwork, so superior and excellent, that it raises a well-defined doubt as to whether there was any other here who at that time could have done so skillfully. In the language of the country whence he came to our shore, he was a master mechanic, a "turner" of rare ability. Among the things which came like magic from his deft touch were the following, which recur readily to the mind: A finely carved turnout for Governor Wise, of Virginia; the first hearse ever used in our city which had glass sides, made for Undertaker Gavin, before which they used a rough conveyance with a pall thrown over the coffin; and the first public hack ever constructed here or seen upon our pioneer streets. Surely this is quite sufficient to establish Mr. Link's right to be remembered as one of the best "turners" who ever lived with us, and certainly the man who did the first really fine kind of work in several valuable lines.

For eleven years he was foreman for Richard

Biel, a carriage manufacturer on the West Side, who has now gone to the "bourne whence no traveler returns." While working at his trade, Mr. Link also began to turn his attention to that source of financial wealth which has made most of our rich men, and that was to real-estate investments; for never in the history of the world has there been so much money made in so short a time out of building sites as right here in our little Cook County, Illinois. Foreseeing himself what would certainly come of it, he began to make good moves in this direction as fast as he could get money to buy with. On State Street, near Chestnut, which for the greater part has been the locality of his winning moves, he purchased a piece of land and proceeded, in 1858, to put up some houses for rent. The results were gratifying from the start.

In the winter of 1864, in reduced health (advised by his physicians to do so if he wished to prolong his life), he took his family and went to California. The route, before the days of the steam horse, was from New York City, *via* the West Indies and the Carribean Sea, to Aspinwall and Panama, and then by another line of steamers to San Francisco, in which last city he stopped for some time, his condition being much ameliorated by the salubrious climate, and his interest deeply aroused by the quaint customs of that strange new country, whose hills were made of gold. For a season he sojourned at Los Angeles (at a period prior to this of the *fin de siecle*), Alameda, Warm Springs, and returned home in March, 1867, *via* Nicaragua and Greytown. Mr. Link's love of travel is remarkable, and his keenly-observing eyes, with the note-book which he invariably keeps, make it intensely interesting after long years to revisit with him in memorized record those scenes of former delights.

On his return he invested in more real estate near the site of his former possessions, and put up houses upon the same; then came the fire of 1871, that mighty holocaust which cost so many their entire fortunes, and did inestimable damage for a time to all our citizens, until returning courage resulted in rebuilding better than was ever dreamed of before. Mr. Link lost by this fire seven houses, which shows that he had already grown to be quite a landlord. Nothing daunted, with that admirable energy which was so characteristic of the age, he mortgaged his land to set to work and build again, this time including the construction of a grocery store near the corner of State and Chestnut Streets, which he personally conducted up to the year 1882, when he finally retired from business, well intrenched in his fortunes, with hosts of friends his genial, honest and frank nature had won him, for he never made an enemy in his life.

That he might spend his closing years "under his own vine and fig tree," he bought a fine lot at Number 76 Walton Place, overlooking the lake at its foot (and which now has within plain view the celebrated Newberry Library, since constructed, one of the famous libraries of the world), where he erected a commodious home, wherein the years pass by (when he is not in other scenes) like a dream of the fabled days of old.

In 1852, tired of single blessedness, Mr. Link took to his heart a wife (one of the most congenial, entertaining, whole-souled women in our whole city), Miss Mary Laux being her maiden name. She was born, like himself, in Germany, in the town of Losheim, County of Merzig, Province of Trier, West Prussia, it being territory formerly belonging to the French, and quite adjacent to the famous Alsace-Lorraine country of later years' contest. Her father, Peter Laux (coming of an old French family), had been a second orderly for the great Napoleon. At the battle of Leipsig, his horse being shot under him, he caught the horse of the first orderly, who had himself been killed, which was so bewildered by the fray and smoke of battle, that when *soldat* Laux, being ignorant of the way to his troop, gave the horse his head, he dashed away into the very enemy's lines, where, by a singular mistake, a French flag, which had been captured, was handed him, he being taken for one of their own German forces. Thereupon, he put spurs to his horse and started like lightning away for the opposite side among his friends. His horse was shot by the volley sent after him, and he himself badly wounded in the leg, sustaining, besides several flesh wounds,

a fracture of the leg bone. Crawling under a corn stack, he managed to escape apprehension, and in this way was left for three days before being rescued by his own men and taken to hospital to have his painful wounds dressed. In the mean time, however, he had crawled to the River Katzback to bathe himself, and had kept the old flag, which later came safely into Napoleon's hands. This episode stamps him as a man not only of strong vitality, to withstand such suffering and hardships, but also as a heroic soul, of no common mould.

Mr. Laux, in 1840, took his wife and family, including those who were married, to America; and at this juncture befel a very pathetic scene. As they were about to leave France forever, the vessel bringing from St. Helena the remains of his old general, Napoleon, was coming into port. He wept like a child, and exclaimed, "Why art thou not alive, that I might again forsake my friends and family to follow thee?" With Barbara, his wife, he landed upon Chicago soil on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1840. They have both passed to their eternal rewards, for few of the older settlers are longer left to greet us.

Mrs. Link was born the twenty-fifth day of March, 1833, so that she began her blissful wedded life at the early age of nineteen. One child has blessed their union, Ferdinand Eugene Link, who was born September 10, 1852. He learned his trade of druggist with Mr. Van Derburg, and went into the employ of Tollman & King, wholesale druggists, with whom he still remains, his services being rewarded with the responsible position of manager. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Marion Langdon of this city, by whom he has three children, Ferdinand (third), Marion and John.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, not an office-seeker, nor fanatic in his views; locally, he invariably selects the best man, in his candid judgment, for support.

Physically Mr. Link is not a large man, but so engaging in manner that he seems to rise at times to the stature of a giant, as he graphically depicts interesting experiences he has passed through in his varied life of many vicissitudes. He is one of the most unassuming, genial men it is one's good fortune to run across, hospitable and full of good parts. As an instance of the poetic feeling of his soul (a thing somewhat rare in our crowding, rushing city), at an advanced age, he bought a fine piano, and started in to learn music. He progressed with such amazing rapidity that, although he had but six months' lessons, he really plays very well, and some difficult pieces of classical music, too. It is one of the proudest recollections of his experience that he was permitted, on a foreign tour, to play for a few moments upon the piano of Frederick the Great, in the castle at Potsdam, during which exceptionally honored occasion he very touchingly ran through the pathetic bars of "Sad Thoughts of Thee." One can readily picture this inspiring incident, of one returning from a new country, full of honor and wealth, to the home of his nativity, to view for a season the place that gave him birth. Ah, it is a strange world we live in, and strange indeed are the changes which come to us all!

The incident above related occurred upon his memorable tour of the continent in 1892, when he felt he must visit again the old endeared scenes of his boyhood. Not alone those, but France, Belgium and England were traversed; and if anyone doubts the good use our friend made of his sight, let him sit for a while listening to the "log book," as it has been the writer's privilege, and doubt would vanish before the perfect light of enraptured conviction. It is understood that he is planning another trip abroad for the near future, for he is an indefatigable traveler.

In closing, we must not forget to say, that as his earthly life has been correct, and his surroundings beautiful and uplifting, so he has had the wise foresight to see to it that his remains after death may be in a temporary earthly mansion suitable to his wishes. In the family lot at St. Boniface Cemetery, he has finished the construction of a family tomb, which for exquisiteness of design and perfection of execution is unsurpassed. There is no finer owned or erected in this city's places of burial. The exterior facades are of that handsome, durable stone, rock-faced, known as Blue Bedford; while the interior rises grace-

fully and without that sense of oppression so frequent in low-constructed burial places, being composed of English Channel fire brick and elegant imported Italian marbles. In the center rises the catafalque, which will one day contain the last mortal remains of our dear friend and his beloved spouse. Each one has his themes of delight. Can there be a more beautiful wish than to lie securely safe after one's earthly existence is over, surrounded by the beauties which, like the hills, pass not away until the judgment day?

WILLIAM W. PHELPS.

WILLIAM WALLACE PHELPS, one of the earliest and most conscientious of our business men, was born at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, June 17, 1825. His parents were George and Mary (Chapman) Phelps.

Being of the generation of self-made men, he started out with a clear, straightforward mind, aided by a common-school instruction, to do his life work as the Creator foresaw it would come to pass.

First in Oneida, at nineteen years of age, and elsewhere in his native State, he waited upon customers as a clerk behind merchants' counters, and in 1847 went to Catskill, Greene County, New York, to clerk for Potter Palmer. It is needless to add, he did his humble early duties as faithfully and ably as he bore the later more honorable and distinguished burdens which time demonstrated he was more than equal to carrying.

Henceforth he was fated to join forces with that truly royal man, Potter Palmer, the bare mention of whose name thrills the listener with intense admiration, and conjures up in his mind the rapid achievement of our unrivalled city; in all and through all of which none has been more modestly conspicuous and helpful than Mr. Palmer. Along with Mr. Palmer, Mr. Phelps was mainly to work out his destiny. It was fitting, for they were brothers-in-law; and so long, unruffled and intimate were their mutual relations and regard for each other, that the two men actually grew more and more in personal appearance alike. One glance at Mr. Phelps' face, as the artist left it for our delight, and the lineaments of his "dear friend Potter" suggest themselves. Together they removed, in 1851, to Lockport, New York, there engaging in business for about one year only, for in 1852 they started resolutely for the then Far West, resting their weary limbs by the head of the beautiful Lake Michigan, in which place fortune had decreed they should win honorable names and a goodly portion of the desires of this life. One has quite finished his labors and is at rest above all earthly value. Soon the other will go to his comrade's side, while this scene shall know their presence no more; but history is the better, and future generations, though they may realize it not, will be the happier and better that two such American noblemen were among us in our infancy.

Soon after their advent, Mr. Palmer, having some capital at command, entered into the dry-goods business, wherein Mr. Phelps was his confidential friend and financial secretary for long years, always in every way satisfactory in his discharge of onerous trusts.

In 1865 Mr. Phelps went for himself into the wholesale and retail carpet business with a partner, under the style of Hollister & Phelps, having purchased the interest of the former partner, Mr. Wilkins. He sold out his interest in this

paying establishment the June preceding the historical fire of 1871. Thereafter for some six months he enjoyed the delights of old Europe, with the keen intellectual appreciation so characteristic of him, combining business with healthful recreation, as he did considerable buying for Mr. Palmer, who was furnishing the Palmer House, recently built at that time.

Returning to the United States in good condition, he lived the easy life of an "old-school" gentleman for a period of eight years. But active life extended too great temptations to one of his temperament; so it is not surprising, when Mr. Palmer made him a flattering offer, that he found it impossible to resist, and so it is chronicled that the last twelve years of his life were spent as confidential financial manager of that great hostelry, one of the grandest and best known in the wide world, the Palmer House. In him Mr. Palmer had full and explicit trust and confidence. He said: "I can go to California; I may be gone six months; and when I return, I feel I shall hear everything has gone on just the same."

Alas, all must pay the sad debt of nature. Mr. Phelps died May 18, 1891, of Bright's Disease, and was interred in the family lot at Graceland, where a fine monument marks his beautiful final resting-place. For many years he was an attendant at the Plymouth Congregational Church, where he held a pew. Bishop Cheney, a warm friend, officiated at the funeral obsequies at his magnificent mansion house, No. 2518 Prairie Avenue.

Mr. Phelps married, first, Lydia Palmer, sister of Potter Palmer, in the fall of 1867. She died on the very day of the Fire of 1871, without issue. September 9, 1873, he wedded Miss Cornelia Austina Hubbard, of Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. In good health, she continues to survive her lamented husband, whose memory is sacred in her heart and whose worth she delights to exalt and honor. How strong under such circumstances does the merit of this undertaking appear! They who make for themselves honorable names, but are barred by fate against leaving children, must herein find their most lasting and fitting monument in this record of their good deeds.

Cornelia A. (Hubbard) Phelps is a daughter of Alfred Hubbard and Hannah Steele, of Windham, Greene County, New York, being the youngest of eight children. Alfred Hubbard was a son of Timothy Hubbard and Dorothy Raleigh, of Connecticut. Hannah Steele was a daughter of Stephen Steele and Hannah Simonds, also of Connecticut.

Mr. Phelps was a stanch Republican, a conscientious Christian, a gentleman and a lover of home. Tall and straight of stature, his pale blonde face, handsome, yet full of kindly character, firm mouth, prominent eyes, heavy eyebrows and massive forehead well denoted the strength he possessed. He and Mr. Palmer might have been taken for brothers. Their names are indelibly associated, and those who, in coming years, when the flowers are blossoming over ancient graves, shall read the records of the two lives, will understand more deeply and solemnly than words can depict what this age and this city owe to men like Potter Palmer and William Wallace Phelps.

It is fitting that this work shall record the following quite full and satisfactory genealogical descent:

Ichabod Phelps, who was a merchant in England, married Betsy Bristol, and, coming to this country, in company with three brothers, settled at Salisbury, in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Later he removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until the historical massacre there by the Indians under the notorious Brant, upon which event he took a fresh departure for Broome, Schoharie County, New York, where he built and conducted a general store. His son, Othniel Phelps, born in 1777, died in 1856. He was twice married; first, to Polly Fiero, and secondly to Hannah Frost, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety-two years, dying in 1876.

The eldest son by the first marriage was George W. Phelps, who was born in 1798, at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, and died July 3, 1866. He was twice married; first, about the year 1820, to Zerviah Potter, who died three years later, leaving two sons, Othniel B. and Samuel P. (for a sketch of Othniel B. *vide*

other pages herein); second, he married, about 1824, Mary Chapman, who was born February 25, 1801, and died January 28, 1879. She was a daughter of Samuel Chapman (born January 13, 1773, died November 30, 1858) and Rhoda Cowles, his wife (born September 3, 1775, and died in 1801). By this second marriage there were eight children: Helen M., John M., Mary Z., Catherine, Lucinda M., George C., Abbie A. and William Wallace Phelps, the subject of this sketch.

CHARLES E. PIPER.

CHARLES EDWARD PIPER was born in the city of Chicago June 12, 1858. His father, Otis Piper, well and favorably known to the pioneer business men of Chicago, was of English extraction, and traced his descent directly to ancestors who arrived in America and settled at the town of New Salem in 1782. His mother, Margaret (McGrory) Piper, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was a native of Prescott, province of Ontario, Canada, whither her father removed in 1824.

Otis Piper, with his family, came to Chicago in 1851, at a time when the struggling town was barely beginning to give promise of future importance, and cast in his lot with the few fervent-spirited citizens whose eyes of faith saw, above the alternating sand dunes and swamps of that early period, something of the glory of the present metropolis. Amid the surroundings common to the pioneer outposts of civilization in our country, Charles Edward Piper, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of the city, and in the face of many trials and vicissitudes was, nevertheless, so firmly planted in the mind of the young boy that an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, and an indomitable determination to obtain it, impelled him to successively graduate from the high school in 1876, the Northwestern University in 1882, and the Union College of Law in 1889, earning, in the mean time, his own livelihood and the means to meet his student's expenses.

After completing his law course, he entered upon practice with Mr. Wilbert J. Andrews, under the firm name of Andrews & Piper, a firm which is recognized as one of the leading real-estate law firms in Chicago. The business of buying and selling real estate has naturally grown up with the practice of real-estate law, and the suburban town of Berwyn was founded by and is today, to a considerable extent, the property of Mr. Piper and his associates. Socially Mr. Piper is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, easy in his manners and a favorite in several social organizations with which he is connected, notably the Prairie Club, of Oak Park, and the Lincoln Club, of West Chicago. In religious matters he is a follower of Wesley, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He is President of the State Epworth League and Treasurer of the National Epworth League. Politically he is a Republican, "dyed in the wool," is President of the town of Cicero, and has held the office of Supervisor of the town of South Chicago, as well as that of member of the Board of Education of the town of Cicero.

August 15, 1882, he married Carrie L. Gregory,

daughter of Edwin and Anna S. Gregory, of Nauvoo, Illinois, and granddaughter of Robert Lane, partner of John Morris, of Philadelphia, of Revolutionary fame. The three living children of Mr. and Mrs. Piper are: Carrie E., born May 29, 1884; Lulu L.; and Robert G., December 6, 1889.

Mr. Piper vividly recalls the burning of Chicago on the fatal October 8, 1871, but at that time, fortunately, was residing outside of the burnt district, and escaped any serious personal damages or loss. He is the President of the Methodist Forward Movement of Chicago, and takes deep interest in the building of the Epworth House, at Number 229 Halsted Street, now in process of erection. This house, like its prototype, Hull House, is designed to serve as an oasis in the desert of poverty and iniquity, and will aid greatly in the regeneration of that benighted region. He was one of the founders, and is now an officer, of the Epworth Children's Home, and is at the present time President of the Chicago Methodist Social Union.

FRANCIS WARNER.

FRANCIS WARNER, a quiet, worthy citizen of Chicago, is a descendant of very early English and German yeomanry. He was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, January 26, 1819. His parents, George Warner and Mary Salisbury, were natives, respectively, of Packington and Ashby de la Zouche, in Leicestershire, near the border of Nottinghamshire, England. The family name was originally Werner, and was brought to England from Germany, after the Reformation of Martin Luther. England had just become a Protestant country, and the founder of this family on English soil received a grant of land near the Welsh border. He had a coat-of-arms, the principal objects on which were a castle surmounted by a squirrel, with a motto signifying, "Not for ourselves alone, but for others." Mary Salisbury was a lineal descendant of a man-at-arms who flourished long before the first Werner came to England, and was granted a "hide" of land (being all that he could surround with an ox's hide cut into strips) by the lord of the manor, whose life he had saved in battle. Members of the Warner family came to America in the early Colonial days, and it is a tradition that one settled in each of the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

George Warner and Mary Salisbury were married in England in 1806, and removed four years later to Massachusetts, where eight of their eleven children were born. Mr. Warner was a lace weaver, and was employed at his trade in and about Watertown, Massachusetts, until 1837, when he came to Illinois. He engaged in farming in Northfield Township, La Salle County, for over twenty years, and then went to Iowa, and settled on the Soldier River, near the present site of Ida Grove. After he retired from farming he returned to Massachusetts and died at Ipswich, in that State, in 1874, at the age of eighty-nine years. Both he and his wife were born in 1785. The latter died in Illinois in 1851, age sixty-six.

All of their seven sons and two of their daughters grew to adult life. Samuel, born in England, and an upholsterer by occupation, passed most of his life in Massachusetts, and died, as the result

of an accident, in St. Louis, Missouri. George, born in Massachusetts, was a farmer; he died in La Salle County, Illinois, in 1882, from the effects of a fall. Mary, Mrs. Sanford Peatfield, resides in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Alfred is a resident of Michigan, and John died in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1892, at the age of seventy-three. The subject of this sketch is the sixth. Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Powell, a farmer in La Salle County, Illinois. Thomas died in California from the effects of drinking alkali water; and William is engaged in mining in Utah.

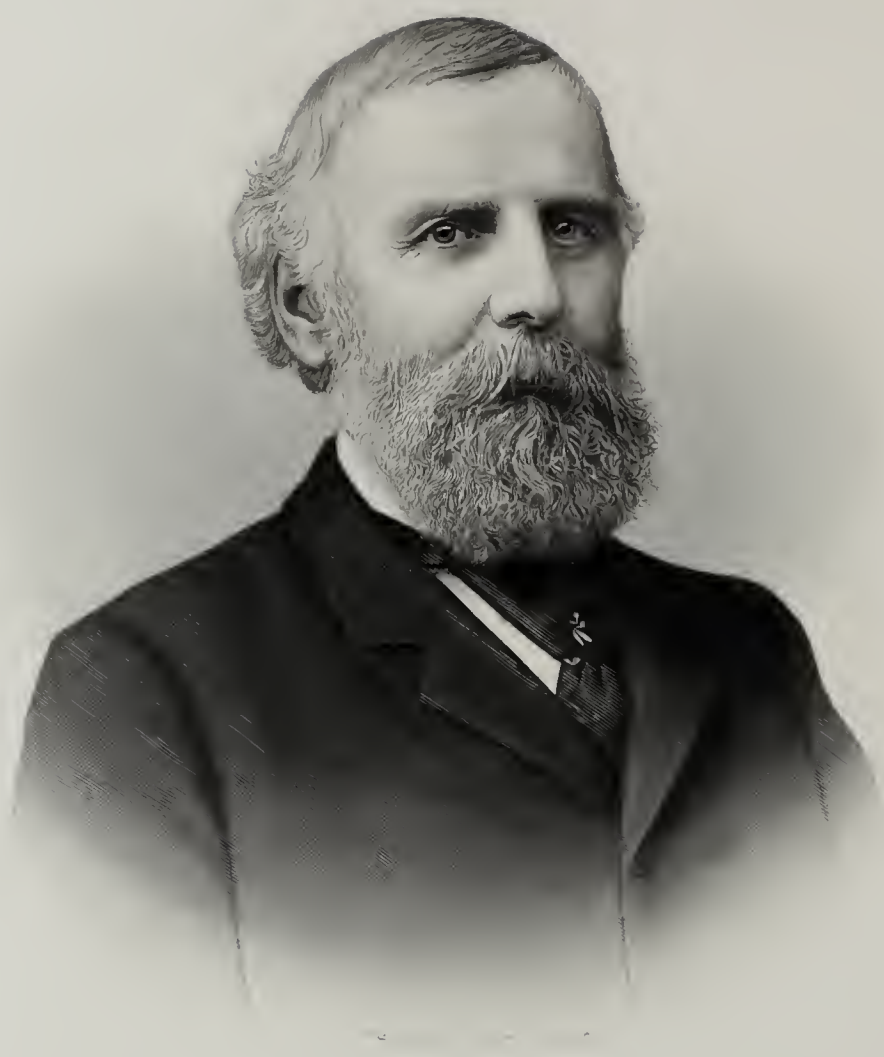
Francis Warner was reared in Newton, Massachusetts, and was taught to read by his mother. His only attendance at a public school was one half-day, at which time the teacher was absent. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and his articles of indenture stipulated that he was to receive $50 per year and his board. During this apprenticeship he made the most of his opportunities for material and mental advancement. He joined several others in a plan to secure instruction, and they were taught four nights each week, for which the teacher received fifty cents per night. So faithful and diligent was young Warner, that he became a journeyman at the age of nineteen. He immediately went to Boston, where he continued to ply his trade until 1843, when he came to Illinois and took up farming on Somomauk Creek, in La Salle County.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Warner responded to the call for troops to defend the Union. He first went out in the three-months service, under General McClellan, who was a personal acquaintance, in West Virginia. He was a participator in the battle of Rich Mountain, and was one of the detail which accompanied the body of the Confederate General, Garnett, to Washington, *en route* to his home in Virginia.

In 1862 Mr. Warner again joined the Federal forces, being attached to the Provost-Marshal's department, with the pay and rank of Captain, and was chiefly employed in the charge and handling of prisoners of war, with headquarters in Washington. After the surrender of New Orleans, he joined Colonel Wood's command, the First United States Regiment, with which he continued until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

While a resident of La Salle County, Mr. Warner was twice elected to the office of Sheriff, and demonstrated such superior ability in the capture of offenders, that his services were sought by detective agencies throughout the country. Soon after leaving the army he took charge of Allen Pinkerton's New York detective agency, where he continued a year, removing thence to Chicago, where he occupied a similar position until his health failed, in 1879, and he was compelled to resign. After spending three months at the sea shore, on the advice of his physician, he returned to Chicago, very much improved in health and strength, and at once, in 1880, took charge of the detective service of the American Express Company at Chicago. This was his last active employment, in which he still holds an honorary position. Though now in his seventy-seventh year, Mr. Warner exhibits plenty of mental and physical vigor, and is still a useful member of society.

Mr. Warner is a Royal Arch Mason, and was for many years active in the order. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a consistent and stanch Republican in principle, being one of the founders of that political organization. In 1840 he married Miss Juliette Back, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, August 17, 1819, and is a daughter of Jasper and Sally (Harrington) Back. Mr. Back was one of the minute-men who served at the battle of Plattsburgh, during the last war with Great Britain. Four of Mr. Warner's eight children are now living. Francis Armstrong Warner, the eldest, is a resident of Chicago. Alice, the second, died while the wife of Albert Forbes, leaving an infant daughter, who was reared by Mr. Warner. Juliette died at the age of eighteen months, and Isabel is the wife of Dr. Edward J. Lewis, of Sauk Center, Wisconsin. Ernest died at three years of age, Charles at fourteen, and Gray resides at Denver, Colorado. Nellie is the wife of Henry B. Gates and resides in Wilmette.



Lyman J. Gage

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE.

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, is widely known as the leading financier of the West, as well as an active power in political and other movements. As a promoter and active Director of the World's Columbian Exposition, he earned and received the good-will of every citizen of Chicago, as well as of most of the world beside.

Eli A. Gage and Mary Judson, parents of the subject of this biography, were natives of New York, of English descent, their ancestors being numbered among the early settlers of New England. The student of American history cannot fail to note that much of the energy and good sense which gave direction to the development of the entire northern half of the United States was contributed by the New England blood.

Lyman J. Gage was born at De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836, and passed the first ten years of his life in that village. On the removal of the family to Rome, N. Y., in 1846, he entered the local academy, but left school to engage in business life at the age of fourteen. For a year, he was employed as clerk in the Rome postoffice, and was detailed by the Postmaster as mail-route agent on the Rome & Watertown Railroad at the age of fifteen. In 1854 he became junior clerk in the Oneida Central Bank at Rome, at a salary of $100 per annum. His duties in that position were somewhat varied, and involved the sweeping of the bank, as well as many other duties which are fulfilled by a janitor in larger institutions. The ambitious soul of the youth who was destined by fate to control in time great financial enterprises, could not always be content in this position, and after a year and a-half of service, with no immediate prospect of advancement in position or salary, he resolved to try his fortune in the growing West.

On the 3d of October, 1855, young Gage, being then a little past the completion of his nineteenth year, arrived in Chicago with a capital consisting of brains and energy. He shortly found employment in the lumber-yard of Nathan Cobb, a part of the time in keeping books, and often in loading lumber. He continued in this employment until the business changed hands in 1858. The financial depression of that period made many changes, and, rather than remain idle, Mr. Gage accepted the position of night-watchman at the same place. At the end of six weeks in this service, in August, 1858, he was offered and accepted the position of book-keeper in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, at an annual salary of $500. Here he found field for the exercise of his abilities, and his advancement was rapid. On the 1st of January following, he was promoted to the position of paying teller, with the accompanying salary of $1,200 per year. In September, 1860, he became Assistant Cashier at $2,000 per annum, and a year later was made Cashier. In August, 1868, he resigned this position to accept a similar one in the First National Bank. On the re-organization of this institution, at the expiration of its charter in 1882, Mr. Gage was elected Vice-President and General Manager, and became President January 24, 1891. Thus are briefly related the steps of his progress, but they were not the result of accident. Back of them were the qualities which inspired the confidence of his fellows, and the ability to make intelligent use of his opportunities.

Mr. Gage was one of the organizers of the American Bankers' Association at Philadelphia, in October, 1876, and was made President of that body in 1882, and twice successfully re-elected, a compliment both to Chicago and the man. He is a member of two social clubs of the city, the Chicago and the Union, an ex-President of the Commercial Club (an organization limited to sixty members), and a Director and Treasurer of the Art Institute. Mr. Gage takes a warm interest in all matters affecting the public welfare, and has been quite active as a member of the Republican organization, because he considers the Republican party the best exponent of his ideas on the conservation of human liberty and general prosperity. While somewhat active in promulgating his principles, he is by no means a narrow partisan, and will not tolerate anything which his judgment or conscience does not approve, because it bears the endorsement of his party. He has been frequently urged to accept a nomination for some public position, as the spontaneous choice of the public urged, but his business interests could not be set aside sufficiently to permit. At the last regular municipal election he could have been almost unanimously elected mayor, had he permitted the use of his name. In spite of the cares of his responsible position, he gave much of his energy to the promotion of the World's Fair enterprise, and was made President of the Board of Directors at its organization in April, 1890. This he resigned on his accession to the bank presidency, nearly a year later, but continued as an active member of the Board. It is no injustice to his contemporaries to say that the final success of the scheme was in a large measure due to the influence and efforts of Mr. Gage. When the hostility of New York seemed likely to take the location away from Chicago, Mr. Gage was one of four local capitalists to guarantee the completion of the ten-million-dollar guaranty fund required by Congress from Chicago. It was while on his way to attend a banquet in New York in honor of this event, that Mr. Gage was stricken with a serious illness, which it required a dangerous operation to overcome, and the whole nation rejoiced when it was announced that he would recover.

Mr. Gage is a student of rare discrimination, and his public speeches show a cultivated taste in literature, as well as a mind well stored with useful knowledge. He has a happy faculty of imparting information to others, and his occasional addresses on financial, political and other topics are greeted with wide and careful attention. In private life, he is a most companionable gentleman, and gives ear as readily to the request of the humble individual as the large investor. He has been twice married. In 1864 he espoused Miss Sarah Etheridge, daughter of Dr Francis Etheridge, of Little Falls, N. Y. She died in 1874, and he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Cornelia Gage, of Denver, Colo., in 1887. Their home is on North State Street, near beautiful Lincoln Park, and here Mr. Gage spends most of his evenings, ever gathering something from his well-selected library.

ORLAND P. BASSETT.

ORLAND P. BASSETT, of the Pictorial Printing House, of Chicago, and the owner of large greenhouses in Hinsdale, where he makes his home, was born March 31, 1835, in Towanda, Pa. His father, John W. Bassett, was a wheelwright of the Keystone State, and in 1872 he came to Illinois, spending his last days in Chicago at the home of his son, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife bore the maiden name

of Angeline Crooker, and passed away several years previous to the death of her husband. Their family numbered nine children, of whom four are yet living: Henry, John, Orland and Chauncy.

Mr. Bassett whose name heads this record was reared in his native State, and remained with his parents until he had attained his majority. The greater part of his education was acquired in a printing-office. In 1854 he began the printing business, which he has followed up to the present time, and step by step he has worked his way upward until now he is President of the Pictorial Printing Company, of Chicago. He owned the entire business until about four years ago, when he sold the controlling interest. It was in March, 1857, that he came to the West and located in Sycamore, Ill., where he published a paper, the Sycamore *True Republican*, for nine years. He then sold out and removed to Chicago, where he carried on a job printing-office until 1874, when he bought out the establishment of the Pictorial Printing Company, as before stated.

On the 5th of April, 1858, Mr. Bassett was united in marriage with Miss Betsey M. Shelton. One child has been born to them, Kate B., wife of Charles L. Washburn, of Hinsdale. They have one son, Edgar B.

For many years Mr. Bassett was a supporter of the Republican party, but is now independent in his political views. In 1887 he removed to Hinsdale, where he makes his home, but still does business in Chicago. He also has in Hinsdale the largest greenhouses to be found in the West, does an extensive business in this line, and employs a large number of men. When he began business in Sycamore he had no capital and bought his outfit on credit, but he has steadily worked his way upward, and the business of the Chicago Pictorial Printing Company has at times amounted to $1,000 per day. The company is well known throughout the United States and Canada, and also in parts of Australia and South America, and its success is due in a large measure to the untiring efforts and good management of Mr. Bassett. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, is very popular, makes friends wherever he goes, and is justly deserving of the high regard in which he is held.

JAMES ORRA CLIFFORD.

JAMES ORRA CLIFFORD was born December 8, 1856, at Salem, Kenosha County, Wis., being the son of Emery and Mary Jane (Osgood) Clifford. He comes of English ancestry, and his forefathers were among the early settlers of the New England States. His paternal grandparents, John and Nancy (Ray) Clifford, were born in New Hampshire. They afterward settled at Collins, Erie County, N. Y. They were the parents of eleven children. Emery, the seventh of these, was born at Collins, Erie County, N. Y., October 21, 1832. In the year 1846 his parents removed from New York and settled near Salem, Kenosha County, Wis. His maternal grandparents, John Sherman and Jane (Orvis) Osgood, were natives of Brookline, Windham County, Vt. They were the parents of five children. Mary Jane, the eldest, was born at Brookline, Windham County, Vt., November 30, 1838. In the fall of 1851 they removed from Vermont, settling on a farm near Salem, Kenosha County, Wis.

Emery Clifford and Mary Jane Osgood were married at Salem, Kenosha County, Wis., on February 8, 1856. They settled on a farm near Salem, Wis., where their four children were born.

Emery Clifford enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company L, and was stationed at Arlington Heights, near Washington, D. C., guarding the United States capital until the close of the civil war, after which he returned and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1874, when he sold his farm and removed to Delmar, Clinton County, Iowa, where he still resides. Of his four children, James O. is the eldest. Jennie O. resides with her parents. Lurie E. died unmarried in 1882; and Gay Emery, the youngest, is married and resides at Arthur, Ida County, Iowa, where he is the manager of a lumber-yard.

The subject of this sketch entered the public (country) schools at the age of eight years. From the age of eleven he was employed in assisting his father with the farm work during the summer, and attending school in the winter, until the summer of 1873, at which time he left home, going to Delmar, Clinton County, Iowa, where he entered the railway service as a messenger boy and apprentice under his uncle by marriage, William E. Roberts, who was agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at that station. Here, during the following year until October, he learned telegraphy and the duties of a station agent generally, and has since been in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company consecutively, as follows: October, 1874, to August, 1880, at various stations on the Iowa Division as telegraph operator and agent. In August, 1880, while he was stationed at Montour, Iowa, he was appointed to the position of Traveling Auditor. In this capacity he traveled over the entire Northwestern System. On November 7, 1887, he was appointed Freight Auditor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, and Sioux & Pacific Railroads, with office at Chicago, which position he holds at the present time. His long continuance in this position, where a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of railway accounting, systematic supervision, and accuracy in every detail, are essential, attests his executive ability and faithfulness. His management in business affairs is characterized by a progressive spirit, seeking improved methods and higher efficiency in matters pertaining to his chosen profession. In harmony with this idea he has been a member of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers since its organization, having always taken an active and influential part in its deliberations, and having been honored by his fellow-members with the office of Vice-President of the Association.

On November 7, 1883, Mr. Clifford married Miss May Elizabeth Dannatt, who was born at Low Moor, Iowa, June 25, 1859, and who is a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Cortis) Dannatt, natives of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, England, respectively. In 1851 her grandfather, Samuel Dannatt, came from England and purchased five thousand acres of land in Clinton County, Iowa, giving to the location the name of his old home in England, and to his residence the name of Killinghome Hall, after his English estate. They resided at Clinton, Iowa, until October, 1885, at which time they removed to Wheaton, Ill., where they now occupy a pleasant home on Main Street, corner of Franklin. To them have been given five children. Grace Edith was born at Clinton, Iowa, February 1, 1885. The other four were born at Wheaton, DuPage County, Ill.—Lewis Dannatt on April 17, 1886; Olive on June 8, 1887; Marshall Emery on February 26, 1892; and Alice on April 8, 1893. Mr. Clifford has served two terms in the City Council of Wheaton as representative of the ward in which he lives, having declined further honors in that direction.

Mr. Clifford possesses a fine physique, and has the easy, cordial bearing which makes and retains friendships. He is of a social disposition and is prominently identified with numerous fraternal orders, among which may be named the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and National Union. He attends the Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Clifford is a communicant, and gives his political fealty to the Republican party. Mrs. Clifford is a refined and amiable lady, who presides over their pleasant home with easy grace, and aids her husband in making it a hospitable and attractive abode.

DR. THEODORE HUBBARD.

DR. THEODORE HUBBARD, the first Postmaster of Babcock's Grove, and a prominent citizen of Cook County, was born in Putney, Vt., October 19, 1803, and died in Chicago, February 1, 1873. His parents were Theodore and Dorothy (Wilson) Hubbard. The family is descended from Edmund Hubbard, who was born in Hingham, England, about 1570, and crossed the Atlantic to Charlestown, Mass., in 1633. He died in Hingham, Mass., March 8, 1646. One of his sons, Rev. Peter Hubbard, a dissenting clergyman, founded the oldest church now in existence in the United States, located at Hingham. He died there January 20, 1679, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-second year of his ministry. He was a graduate of Magdalen College, of Cambridge, England. Among Edmund Hubbard's descendants are numbered many eminent judges, ministers and educators, and the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, England, is a descendant of the same family. The Hobarts, or Huberts, of England came from Normandy during the reign of William the Conqueror. The earliest known record of the family locates them near Dieppe, Normandy, in 1198. They were a baronial family in Norfolk, England, where John Hobart resided in 1260. One of his descendants, James Hobart, was made a Knight of the Sword by Henry VII. in 1504. They were created baronets in 1611. Our subject represented the eighth generation in America. The names of his progenitors in direct line were Edmund, Thomas, Caleb, Benjamin, Peter, Sr., Peter, Jr., and Theodore.

Peter Hubbard, Sr., died near Ft. William Henry during the French and Indian War, of wounds received in that service. His son was an Ensign in a New Hampshire company during the Revolutionary War. The father of our subject was born in Keene, N. H., October 25, 1774, and died in Hartford, Vt., February 15, 1814. His wife died at Babcock's Grove, July 16, 1840, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Doctor Hubbard was the fourth in their family of seven children. He was married November 25, 1828, to Anne Ward Ballou, who was born December 29, 1809, in Deerfield, near Utica, N. Y., and was a daughter of Ebenezer and Marana (Ward) Ballou. The Ward family has an extensive genealogical history, which can be traced back to 1130. The name is derived from "Gar" or "Garde." Ralph de Gar, or de la Warde, flourished in Norfolk, England, at the time of Henry II.

Returning to the personal history of Dr. Hubbard, we note that he settled in Chicago May 21, 1836, and about a year later went to DuPage County, pre-empting a farm near the present village of Glen Ellyn. A few years later he was made the first Postmaster of Babcock's Grove, keeping the office in his house and bringing the mail from Bloomingdale on horseback. In 1851, he returned to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until his death. He had previously studied for the ministry, but later entered the medical profession, and as a physician secured a liberal patronage. He also had an extensive knowledge of law, and was a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, although he had little opportunity for education while a boy. For several years he served as County Commissioner of DuPage County.

Of the children of Doctor and Mrs. Hubbard, Augustus, a civil engineer, died in Amboy, Ill., in April, 1865. Carlos, manager of a wagon factory, died in Chicago at the age of forty years. Oscar died in Groesbeck, Tex., in April, 1877; Adolphus, who was the founder of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1879, is now connected with the California University of San Francisco,

and is a member of many historical societies. Edward Clarence, who was a prominent attorney of Hartford, Ky., died in Chicago, June 27, 1887, at the age of forty-four years. He was a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry during the late war. Enlisting April 21, 1861, he was discharged June 18, 1864, after having participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements. Ellen, who died soon after her graduation from the Chicago High School, and Laura complete the family.

Mr. Hubbard was a life-long Democrat, but all of his sons support the Republican party. In his religious views he was a Universalist. Of the first Masonic lodge of Chicago he was a charter member and was made an honorary member previous to his death. Prominent in public and business affairs, he was an honored and highly respected citizen, who for many years was connected with the leading interests of Chicago. His skill and ability as a physician won him an enviable reputation, and he was widely known as a man of sterling worth. Mrs. Hubbard is an honorary member of Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is honorary Vice-President of the Daughters of 1812. She is also a member of the Historic Council, which was established to keep alive the memories of the men who gave liberty and fraternity to the western world. She now resides in Glen Ellyn with her daughter Laura, who is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and a corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society.

PROF. NATHAN DYE.

PROF. NATHAN DYE. No mention of the musical fabric of Chicago and the West can be considered complete without a notice of Professor Dye, who was endeared to many of the early families of Chicago. A man who attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years, he was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. He was a pioneer in his chosen profession, and taught both vocal and instrumental music in three generations of some families. One of the secrets of his great success lay in his love of the divine art, and his ability to so simplify his methods as to bring them within the grasp of almost infantile minds.

Nathan Dye was born in the town of De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, June 30, 1808, and lived on the homestead farm until he was sixteen years of age. The country schoolhouse was a mile and a-half away, and the boy attended school half of each year from the age of seven to ten years, helping on the farm during the intervals, as was customary with lads of his time. After this, he had but three months' schooling, although always a student. When he was twelve years of age, he met with an accident which caused a lameness from which he never entirely recovered. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Lucy Maria Kinyon, of Milan, New York, and four years later they removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, then called Pike Creek, and later Southport.

A few years after coming West, Mr. Dye determined to devote his life wholly to music, which had hitherto employed but a portion of his time and energy. In 1844 he introduced his inductive method of teaching in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by giving a series of concerts there with a class of his Kenosha pupils. He continued to teach in Milwaukee, with pronounced success, until 1848, when he settled permanently in Chicago. His phenomenal power of teaching children to read music at sight attracted wide attention. For years his classes, both adult and juvenile, were a prominent feature of the musical world of Chi-

cago and adjacent cities. A part of his life work which is full of beautiful memories was that connected with those of his pupils whom he assisted in the development of musical powers that must have remained dormant but for this generous and kindly teacher. How many were placed in condition of self-support along the line indicated by nature's gift, only their helper knew. Several of Professor Dye's pupils made brilliant reputations on the lyric stage and in great oratorios. He numbered in his early classes some of Chicago's most prominent citizens. The well-known comic opera singer, Lillian Russell, first started on her musical career under his tutelage. In the spring of 1880 the Professor was tendered a testimonial and complimentary benefit concert at Central Music Hall, which his old friends and pupils made a great success.

In November, 1843, he was bereaved by the death of his wife, which occurred in Kenosha, and a year's illness followed this sad blow. The loss was somewhat compensated by the survival of his three children for many years thereafter.

His only son, Byron E. Dye, died at Paola, Kansas in September, 1883, and his remains were taken to Kansas City for burial. His daughters are Harriet A. and Frances E., of Chicago, the former being the wife of N. Buschwah, and the latter the wife of Gen. C. T. Hotchkiss, who won his title in the Civil War. This sketch is penned in loving memory of Professor Dye by Mrs. Hotchkiss. In 1855 Professor Dye married Miss Cordelia A. Hamlin, daughter of the late Rev. E. H. Hamlin, once pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago. Twin sons were born of this union.

After thirty-five years of happy wedded life, they were separated by death only two months, her demise occurring first. He passed away July 30, 1891, at his home, 383 Park Avenue. He had been an invalid about seventeen months, though his final illness was a severe attack of pneumonia, which his great age made resistless. His funeral took place Sunday, August 2, at Central Music Hall, and his remains were interred in the family lot at Kenosha, beside those of his first wife. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Thomas G. Milsted, of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, assisted by Mrs. Emma J. Bullene, a trance speaker and an old pupil of Professor Dye.

Professor Dye was an advanced thinker in the line of religious conviction, investigating fearlessly and impartially new theories, and listening gladly to the presentation of truth, as seen by Christian or unbeliever. He accepted the tenets of spiritualism, after the most careful and candid research, finding satisfaction in its teachings as given by the scientific writers in that line of thought. He was a great admirer of Rev. Dr. Thomas, in whose discourses he found much food for reflection.

Professor Dye was a descendant of old Revolutionary stock, and imbibed the love of liberty with his earliest breath. It is not strange, therefore, that he was identified with the earliest Abolition movement, and labored unflinchingly for the emancipation of the colored man. Fifteen members of the Dye family served in the Continental army, several of them being officers. Among the number was Gen. Thomas Dye, a personal friend of Washington and La Fayette, who were often entertained at his house in Bergen, New Jersey, during the memorable winter of 1777–78. Daniel Dye, grandfather of the subject of this biography, endured the horrors of that winter at the Valley Forge encampment, his feet being swathed in rags for protection. He often related reminiscences of the privations endured by himself and comrades at that time. At one time a number of British officers visited General Washington under a flag of truce, and such was the destitution prevailing in the camp that the only refreshment he was able to offer them consisted of baked potatoes and salt, which were served on pieces of bark, in lieu of plates. Daniel Dye was born in Kent County, Connecticut, February 10, 1744. He enlisted in Captain Beardsley's company, Seventh Regiment of the Connecticut Line, May 28, 1777, and was under command of Col. Heman Sift. He was discharged from that company February 17, 1778. Prior to entering the regular service, he was a member of Captain Fuller's company of militia, and did duty in the New York campaign of 1776. He was the father

of eight children, the eldest of whom was John P. Dye, born May 9, 1768. About 1791 he moved from Connecticut to western New York. His wife's name was Sally Rhodes, and Nathan was the tenth of their eleven children.

Professor Dye was a member of the old Tippecanoe Club, and ever maintained the principles upon which that organization was founded. He was always thoroughly posted on current political events and matters of historical interest. Every movement looking toward the moral and physical uplifting of humanity in general received his cordial support and commendation.

THOMAS TAGNEY.

THOMAS TAGNEY, whose death occurred on the seventh day of September, 1894, at 897 Seminary Avenue, was one of the early settlers of Chicago, having first visited this city in 1836, nearly sixty years ago. He was a native of Sheffield, England, born May 15, 1818. His father, Thomas Tagney, was a musician in the British army, as was also one of his brothers. In 1833 the elder Tagney migrated with his family to Canada, where he taught music, in which he was very proficient, for several years. The family afterward returned to England, but the subject of this sketch preferred to remain in this country, and continued for a short time with his uncle in Canada. Young Tagney was of a restless and roaming disposition, and desired to see other parts of the world. He accordingly went into the Southern States, and was engaged on different plantations in Alabama and Louisiana, in the vicinity of New Orleans, for several years. Although only a boy in his teens at the time he went there, he rapidly acquired knowledge that enabled him to direct plantation work, and he became an overseer. In this employment he earned good wages, a large portion of which he managed to save.

Abandoning that life in 1836, he came direct to Chicago, with a small fortune, which he invested in North Side property. Two lots, 143 and 145 Illinois Street, for which he paid $600, he still had in his possession at the time of his death, and their value had increased to twenty-five thousand. For several years Mr. Tagney was a steamboat engineer, and sailed all over the Lakes, from Buffalo to Duluth On retiring from the lake service he settled at Muskegon, Michigan, where he resided five years, and was engaged as engineer in the sawmill there. Returning again to Chicago, he engaged as mechanical engineer in the employ of the Fulton & St. Paul Grain Elevators. He superintended the construction of the former (first known as Munn & Gill's Elevator), both in its original construction and when rebuilt in 1873. He was continuously in the employ of this elevator company for thirty-three years, a testimony to his regular habits, ability and devotion to the interests of his employers.

At the time of the great fire in Chicago, in 1871, Mr. Tagney owned houses and lots on Illinois, Indiana and Wells Streets, which, of course, were consumed by the element which devastated the entire North Side. But he had great confidence in Chicago, and within three months rebuilt the Illinois Street property, selling the other; this property being the first house rebuilt. In the year 1885, having spent the greater part of a long life in active, arduous and useful labors, Mr. Tagney retired from business and moved to Lake View, where he remained until his death. In his later years he bought residence property on

ALONZO J. CUTLER

Photo'd by W. J. Root

Fletcher, Baxter, North Halsted Streets and Lincoln Avenue. In 1847 he was married to Miss Alice Steele, daughter of Hugh and Mary Steele. She was born in May, 1828, in Canada, to which country her parents had immigrated from the North of Ireland, and died in Chicago on the 7th of August, 1892, aged sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Tagney were the parents of seven children, of whom five grew to maturity. Henry Thomas, the eldest, was an engineer by profession, and succeeded to the place made vacant by his father in the Fulton Elevator. He married Miss Ella Moore, and died in 1893, leaving a widow and three children, Henry T., George and Effie.

The second son, James William, is a sign-painter, and resides on Lincoln Avenue in Chicago. February 27, 1872, he married Miss Kate Casey, a native of County Cork, Ireland, daughter of Dennis and Mary Casey. They have four living children, Thomas, Charles, Harry and Alice Marion. Alice Jane, the third child, was married, in 1873, to William Young, and now has two children. Hugh, the elder, is a salesman, and William, the younger son, is an artist. Mrs. Young conducts a prosperous business on Diversey Street. John E. is an engineer. He married Ada Weinberg, and has three children, Willie, Charles and Nellie. Charles S., the youngest son of Thomas Tagney, is now engaged in the livery business. He was married, February 18, 1893, to Miss Hilda Anderson, a native of Sweden; they have one child, an infant.

Mr. Tagney was one of those men whose busy, but quiet, lives have been spent in the upbuilding of the great city of Chicago, and in the accumulation of wealth for his posterity. He was a man whose temperate life and intensely domestic characteristics were fit patterns for imitation of those who succeed him. His disposition was quiet and undemonstrative, but his impulses were generous, and he never refused aid to the needy. In politics he was a Democrat, supporting the men whom he deemed best qualified for the offices which they sought, but never asking for place for himself. In his early life he was a member of the Baptist Church, but in his later years he cherished liberal ideas. In his investments he was fortunate, in his domestic life happy, always providing for his wife and children a comfortable and pleasant home. His sterling qualities of head and heart attracted to him many friends, who are left to mourn his departure from their midst.

ALONZO J. CUTLER.

ALONZO J. CUTLER is widely known as one of the most daring and successful brokers operating upon the Chicago Board of Trade. His transactions are distinguished by a display of exceptional judgment, discretion and foresight, which causes his movements to be watched and commented upon by the whole field of speculators and investors. It is a notable fact that the men who have made and retained fortunes on the Board of Trade were all of a kind especially endowed with the trading instinct, or made wise in the school of experience; and Mr. Cutler can justly be classed under both these heads. Every move made by him is carefully calculated and planned, and all his financial arrangements are faithful to well-grounded principles of business.

Mr. Cutler first came to Chicago in the spring of 1869, being then but seventeen years of age. His cash capital at that time consisted of about $20, but this lack of means was abundantly compensated for by brains, pluck and energy, and he

immediately set about the task of bettering his financial condition. With that end in view, he vigorously applied himself to the first employment which presented itself. This was the position of driver of a wagon for the Singer Sewing-Machine Company. A few weeks' experience in this capacity demonstrated his capability for employment demanding more skill and acumen, and within a few months he was promoted to the position of head salesman of the Chicago agency. It was not long before he was dealing in sewing-machines at wholesale, and in a single year cleared over $5,000 in this way. Such a practical demonstration of business ability and aptitude for trade could not fail to attract the attention of live business men, and in the spring of 1883 O. H. Roche, the well-known Board of Trade operator, suggested to him that his trading talents would find a more extended field in speculation. Other friends pointed out the dangers and hazards, and advised him to persevere in his previous line of business.

But Mr. Cutler had abundant confidence in his own powers, and, after a brief consideration, resolved to enter the speculative field, as a more congenial and speedy method of gaining a competence. He soon became an active trader in the capacity of broker for Mr. Roche, for whom he has ever entertained the highest respect, and whom he regards as his preceptor in the speculative field.

When Mr. Roche retired from business the following year, Mr. Cutler opened a brokerage office for himself, and his rise has been steady and not less remarkable than that of the renowned Ed Pardridge, whom he has actively represented in many great deals. But he has an outside business of his own, and numbers customers by the score, who have the utmost confidence in his judgment, integrity and ability. One of the most active traders on the Board, Mr. Cutler is always in the thick of the crowd when there is any excitement in the wheat pit. He is generally known "on 'change" as "the man behind Pardridge," and his natural instinct and adaptability as a trader have made his success no less remarkable than that of the great speculator, in whose service and under whose tuition his peculiar talents have been developed. That these two men, being similarly endowed by nature, and having knowledge of each other's abilities, should have made a record unparalleled in successful speculative annals is not surprising. Their immense daring and successful operations have become a part of the absorbing and wonderful history of the Chicago Board of Trade. Some of their boldly and cleverly executed plans have evoked the admiration of the commercial world. The appellation of "plunger" is a misnomer when applied to either of this pair, for the reason that their movements, upon analysis and investigation, appear plainly to be the results of the most carefully laid plans and calculations. None of their deals have been reckless, although they have been pronounced so by persons not familiar with the inner details.

Alonzo J. Cutler was born at Montpelier, Vermont, March 24, 1852. He is the youngest in the family of four children born to David W. Cutler and Maria Marshall. The father, who was a farmer and ice dealer at Montpelier, died of typhoid fever during the infancy of the subject of this sketch, who was afterward placed under the guardianship of Elon Hammond, of East Montpelier. Owing to the incompetence and mismanagement of this guardian, young Cutler was removed to the charge of Hon. Clark King, a prominent farmer, in whose home he remained until about sixteen years of age. Most of his education was obtained by attending a country school in winter, and his first money was earned by working as a farm hand at $7 per month. Before coming West he spent one year as clerk in the Pavilion Hotel in Montpelier, but becoming dissatisfied with the irksomeness of this position, which consumed nineteen hours per day of his time, he resolved to seek a change by moving to the West.

The Cutler family in America is of English descent. The first progenitor of A. J. Cutler in America was John Cutler, Senior, who is supposed to have come from Sprauston, a suburb of Norwich, England. About 1637 he settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he soon

afterward died, leaving a widow and seven children. He and his immediate posterity furnish examples of the typical Puritan character. His fifth son, Thomas Cutler, who was a farmer by occupation, died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1683. The next in the line of descent herein traced was Jonathan, a tailor by trade, and the generations following him are successively represented by the following names: David, Jonathan, David, and David W., the father of the subject of this notice, who died in 1854, aged thirty-nine years. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Daniel Carroll, of Montpelier, Vermont, and a niece of Charles Carroll, the noted statesman of Carrollton, Maryland.

A. J. Cutler was married, December 26, 1891, to Jessie Estelle, daughter of O. B. Warner, of Peoria, Illinois. This lady is endowed with musical and elocutionary powers of a superior order, and is the mother of two charming children. They are named, respectively, E. Warner and Fanchon T. Mr. Cutler is essentially a family man, and, when able to leave the haunts of trade, finds his greatest pleasure in the attractions furnished by the home fireside. He is not connected with any religious, social or political organizations of importance, but always votes the Republican ticket. He is well known and respected in Vermont, where he has scores of warm friends, who admire his liberal and genial disposition as well as his gift for making a trade. Mr. Cutler honors his Yankee ancestors by exhibiting the proverbial New England thrift and shrewdness, and is abundantly able to take care of himself. In the course of his transactions it is no rare matter for him to handle checks representing a half-million dollars.

WARREN O. TYLER.

WARREN OLIVER TYLER. Among the qualifactions which are essential to an honorable and successful business career may be mentioned physical endurance, sound judgment, ready decision, unswerving integrity, patient application, keen foresight and prudent and regular habits. It may be safely asserted that the man of noteworthy accomplishments will possess most, if not all, of these qualities, and while some of them may be acquired or developed by the immediate surroundings and conditions to which the individual has been subjected, many of the most essential elements of his character may be attributed to inheritance.

Hence, in contemplating the personal history of the gentleman whose name heads this notice, it is well to observe that his ancestors were among the early and substantial colonists of New England, to whose physical vigor, longevity and integrity of character the present generation is indebted for the founding of some of its most cherished institutions. The Tyler family was planted in America by several brothers of that name who came from England in the seventeenth century. One branch of this family settled in Virginia, and among its descendants was John Tyler, ninth President of the United States. Another branch of the family was located in Connecticut, and a third in Vermont, near the Canadian border, where for several successive generations it has furnished some of the most useful and patriotic citizens. One of these was

David Tyler, a man of sterling virtues and noble impulses. He was born at Cambridge, Vermont, and for many years kept hotel at Essex Junction and neighboring places. In 1864, he moved to Chicago, where the balance of his days was spent, his death occurring in 1886, in the ninetieth year of his age. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Butler, died in 1890, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. She was born on a farm between Essex Center and Jericho, Vermont. The Butler family was one of the oldest of that commonwealth, and, like the Tyler family, of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler had six children who attained mature years. Edwin T., of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, is the eldest, and the rest, in order, are: Warren O.; Fred C. and Henry W., dealers in paper mill supplies in Chicago; Frank P., connected with the American Paper Company; Mattie A., unmarried, residing in Chicago. Besides these, Mr. David Tyler had a daughter by a previous marriage, Amelia, now the wife of G. T. Woodworth, of Chicago. The members of this family are conspicuous for their domestic harmony and marked fraternal regard—several of their number having avoided all matrimonial or other relations likely to interfere therewith.

Warren O. Tyler was born at Essex Junction, Vermont, March 3, 1844. When he was but seven years of age, the family received a visit from an aunt of the lad, by whom he was easily induced to return with her to Chicago. He was charmed with her glowing descriptions of the growing metropolis of the West and already longed to be a participant in the activity and development which were there going on. Upon his arrival, he became an inmate of the home of his uncle, Mr. O. N. Butler, by whom he was placed at school in the village of St. Charles, Illinois. He subsequently returned to Vermont and spent three years in his father's hotel. He had in the meantime imbibed too much of the spirit of western freedom to be long contented in the narrow limits of Vermont semi-rural life, and at the age of fifteen we again find him in Chicago. At that time he entered the employ of Butler & Hunt, manufacturers of and dealers in paper, then located at No. 48 State Street. At the end of five years, he was admitted to a partnership in the concern and continued to be identified therewith for a period of twenty-five years, although the name of the firm underwent several changes during that time and the business was subjected to disasters and vicissitudes which would have discouraged less determined men than Mr. Tyler and his associates.

In 1870, the greatest conflagration which had visited Chicago up to that time occurred on Wabash Avenue. The loss of Laflin, Butler & Company by this disaster was $88,000. In the great fire of the following year, the firm, then known as J. W. Butler & Company, suffered a loss of $455,000. Only a small percentage of this loss was recovered from the insurance companies. After the Wabash Avenue fire, the firm came near suffering a loss of its books by the premature opening of its safe, and, warned by this experience, in the second instance the safe was placed upon a stoneboat and drawn out upon the paririe and carefully cooled with ice before being opened, and its contents were thus well preserved. Nothing daunted by the catastrophies which had overtaken it, the firm immediately re-engaged in business, which continued prosperously for many years. Under the management of Mr. Tyler, a branch establishment was opened in Milwaukee, known as the Butler Paper Company, afterwards succeeded by the Standard Paper Company.

In 1885, Mr. Tyler retired from connection with this establishment and organized the Tyler Paper Company, of which he became the President. This was in turn succeeded by the Calumet Paper Company, and he disposed of his interest therein a few years before its annihilation by fire, in 1893. He subsequently, in 1889, organized the American Paper Company, of which he is now the presiding executive officer, and which is conducting a successful and growing business. At different times, he has been a stockholder in several paper mills.

Mr. Tyler attends the Episcopal Church, with which his parents were identified. He has been a lifelong adherent of Republican principles, fulfilling his duty as a voter, but never seeking any

public position. He has always been a model of industry, often devoting eighteen hours per day to his business, and has been successful in the face of obstacles which would appal men of less resolution and perseverance. The history of his life furnishes an additional example of the fact that consistent and well-directed effort is certain of an ultimate reward, a principle too often lost sight of in the modern scramble for pelf.

WILLIAM H. ALSIP.

WILLIAM HENRY ALSIP, Secretary and Treasurer of the Alsip Brick Company, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, January 23, 1858. He is a son of Frank and Mary Jane Alsip. The former, who is well known as one of the leading contractors and manufacturers of the West, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and began to learn the trade of brick-making at that place at the age of twelve years. He subsequently spent two or three years in California, and in 1857 located in Prairie du Chien. He established extensive brick yards at that place and in McGregor, Iowa, and engaged in contracting and building. His operations extended throughout northern Wisconsin, eastern Iowa and southern Minnesota. The period immediately subsequent to the great Chicago fire offered an immense demand for building material in this city, and Mr. Alsip was one of the first to respond to the demand. He removed his entire plant to the vicinity of Chicago, where he has ever since had his headquarters. He has become identified with several large brick manufacturing concerns, and is recognized as one of the leading brick makers of the world. The product of the Alsip brick yards has been used in the construction of many of the principal buildings of Chicago, including the Masonic Temple, Great Northern Hotel and the Grand Central Station.

The subject of this sketch spent most of his boyhood in McGregor, Iowa, where the foundation of his education was laid in the public schools. He afterward attended the Chicago High School, and in 1880 he graduated from the University of Chicago, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to the Bar.

He began his business career as foreman of the Hayt & Alsip brick yards, at Thirty-ninth and Robey Streets, filling that position for three years. In 1885, in company with his father, he built the Lincoln Street brick yards, and when the Alsip Brick Company was incorporated—two years later—he became its Secretary and Treasurer, which position he still occupies, having almost exclusive charge of the office work. The company, which is composed of Frank Alsip, William H. Alsip and Frank B. Alsip, now operates four extensive brick yards and furnishes employment to about five hundred men. The business has been constantly increasing, and is recognized as one of the largest in that line. The output ranges from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five millions per day.

Mr. Alsip was married on the 30th of September, 1887, to Marcella Cusak, daughter of Mrs. Joan Cusak, of Chicago. Mrs. Alsip was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and has presented her husband with two children—William Henry and Virginia. Mr. Alsip is a member of the Lincoln Street Methodist Church, and is identified with

the Illinois and Union League Clubs. He also holds membership with the Royal League and Royal Arcanum. For six years past he has been a member of the National Brick Makers' Association, and is now its President. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is a member of the Republican Committee of the Eleventh Ward. He positively and consistently declines the use of his name as a candidate for office, though he has been repeatedly requested to become a candidate for Alderman from his ward. He is a man of recognized business ability and unquestioned integrity, and is filling a responsible and useful position in the community.

JOHN MORRIS.

JOHN MORRIS, assistant superintendent of the Plano Manufacturing Company at West Pullman, was born near Blue Mounds, Iowa County, Wisconsin, on the 12th of April, 1858, and is of Welsh descent. His parents, Rev. Owen R. and Catherine (Jones) Morris, were both natives of Wales. The father was born in Blaenan, Festiniog, Merionethshire, July 18, 1828, and came to America in 1849 from Merionethshire, North Wales, with his parents, Robert and Ellen Morris, the family locating on a farm in Iowa County, Wisconsin. On October 17, 1851, he married Mrs. Catherine Williams, widow of I. N. Williams, and lived in Iowa County until March, 1868, when, with his wife and children, he removed to Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he now resides. For a number of years he was pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, and for twenty-four years had charge of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Bristol Grove, Minnesota. He is an earnest and untiring worker in behalf of the church, and his work has been productive of much good. All who know him hold him in high regard. Mrs. Morris was born in Llanrug, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, February 25, 1816, and came to America in 1845. She first married I. N. Williams, by whom she had one son, I. N., now a resident of Fillmore County, Minnesota. After the death of her first husband she returned to Wales, in 1848, but in 1849 again came to America, with her father, Thomas Jones, who died in Iowa County, Wisconsin, a few years later.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris had a family of four sons, three of whom are yet living. William and Thomas both reside in Fillmore County; Evan is now deceased; and John completes the family.

Mr. Morris of this sketch spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm and was early inured to arduous labor. He followed farming through the summer months and in the winter season attended the public schools, until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching. He had early evinced a taste and aptitude for carpentry and machine work, and that instinct has been constantly developing since; but it was some time before he entered upon that line of work as a business. After teaching for five seasons, he became a student of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated therefrom in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. During his four years' attendance he had received some of the highest markings ever given in that department. In 1888 he became connected with the city schools of Minneapolis, and continued to there serve until 1893, being for three years an instructor in the Manual Training Department, while for two years he was assistant superintendent and had entire charge of the Manual Training Department. His services were eminently satis-

factory, and the work of the department prepared under his direction for the World's Fair exhibit was deservedly worthy of the high commendation it received. During this period he also engaged in consulting work and mechanical engineering, and developed new devices and secured a number of patents for patrons.

Prof. Morris was married on October 8, 1889, in Cambria, Wisconsin, to Miss Lizzie Williams, daughter of Robert G. Williams. The lady was born in Cambria, and died in Minneapolis on the 27th of February, 1892, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving one child, a daughter, Lizzie.

In June, 1893, Prof. Morris severed his connection with the Minneapolis public schools and accepted the position of assistant superintendent and mechanical engineer of the Plano Manufacturing Company at West Pullman. He had previously spent a number of vacations as an expert and traveling representative of the firm. His management of the affairs of the factory has given entire satisfaction to his employers and won him high commendation. His natural inventive genius is constantly active, and new mechanical devices are being continually developed under his direction. Mr. Morris has invested in West Pullman real estate, with the view of making this place his home.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, and for six years served on its board of deacons, taking an active part in the work of the church and everything pertaining to its advancement. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and its men and measures receive his earnest support. He is a warm advocate of temperance principles, is of cordial and pleasant manner, and takes a deep and abiding interest in public advancement and progress.

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

HENRY ABRAHAMS, one of the self-made men of Chicago, was born September 28, 1837, at Kornmarck, near Posen, Prussia, and was one of the seventeen children of Louis Lipman and Rosa (Moses) Abrahams. His career furnishes a forcible illustration of what may be achieved through force of natural ability, energy, perseverance, industry and integrity. Born in penury and reared in poverty, with no advantages and every obstacle, outside of his own personality, to overcome, he won his way to affluence and an influential position among the representative citizens of Chicago. Louis L. Abrahams was a tailor, who supported his large family by the earnings of his needle. Hoping to better his condition, he went to Newcastle, England, in 1840, and remained there until 1849, when he came to Chicago, where his widow still resides, at the age of eighty-five years.

Henry Abrahams showed his force of character and instinct for trade by starting out in life as a peddler in Chicago, at the age of twelve years, and was eminently successful. He continued in this occupation for twelve years, at the end of which period he felt able to take a wife and settle down in business. He accordingly married Elizabeth Gerber, a daughter of Joseph and Julia (Levy) Gerber. Joseph Gerber was a dry-goods merchant in Hoston, near Prague, Austria. Mr. Abrahams established himself as a retail grocer at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street, on the site now occupied by the Phelps, Dodge &

Palmer Company, where he remained until his buildings and entire stock, valued at $55,000, were swept away by the great fire of 1871. At this time he was the owner of the southeast quarter of the block upon which he did business, besides nine houses on Adams and Quincy Streets and Fifth Avenue. It is said that he was before the fire the leading retail grocer of the city. As was the case with many others, his loss by the fire was nearly total, on account of the failure of the insurance companies.

Subsequent to the fire, Mr. Abrahams disposed of all his South Side property and bought lots on the corner of Van Buren and Halsted Streets, covering all of the block fronting on Van Buren Street, except two lots, which he owned at the time of his death. At the same time he purchased eight acres at Fifty-fifth Street and Garfield Boulevard. For the latter property he paid $8,000 in 1872, and sold the same in 1891 for $60,000. He continued business on the West Side until his retirement from commercial relations in 1880. He subsequently engaged in the real-estate and loan business, giving his attention largely to his own investments. It was always a gratification to him to reflect that he had never filled a subordinate position, being always the proprietor of the business in which he was engaged.

The success of this remarkable man is especially noteworthy from the fact that until his second marriage, in 1867, he had not learned to read or write. He never kept any books, and was able to refer with as much reliance to his memory for the details of every transaction as the ordinary merchant does to his books. The date of a note, its maturity and the interest accrued could always be told by him at a moment's notice. His memory with regard to other matters was equally retentive. He attributed this remarkable faculty to constant reliance upon his memory, unassisted by the usual accessories.

In 1866 Mr. Abrahams was bereaved of his wife by cholera, and her body was the first one buried in Graceland Cemetery. She left three children: Abraham Abrahams, late Health Inspector of the Fourth Ward; Moses, a furniture dealer in Clinton, Iowa; and Albert, who died at seven years of age. In 1867 Mr. Abrahams married Eleanora, sister of his first wife, who survives him and is the mother of the following children: Max, a plumber, and Fanny, the wife of Isadore Weiskopf, of Chicago; Bessie, the wife of Albert Richmond, of Philadelphia, formerly proprietor of the Standard Theatre of Chicago, and now sole wholesale agent for the Schlitz Brewing Company at Philadelphia, where his wife operates one of the largest photograph galleries; Joseph, a graduate of the public schools of the West Side Business College, now manager of his father's estate; and George and Louis, at present students at Notre Dame University, Indiana. Elizabeth, the second, died at eighteen years of age; Albert, the sixth, at thirteen; and Sarah, the seventh, in childhood. Mrs. Abrahams' grandchildren are: Leo Weiskopf and Leroy and Wilfred Richmond.

Mr. Abrahams' death occurred on the eleventh day of April, 1894, at his home at No. 3355 Forest Avenue, which he purchased and occupied in 1891. He was a man of fine appearance and pleasant address, and his friendship was of that warm and earnest character which attracted and held men to him. He was generous, and many remember with pleasure the time when he was to them a friend in need. His eminent geniality and social qualities brought him so closely in contact with his fellow-men that he naturally became a member of many societies, among which may be mentioned the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, B'nai B'rith, Hebrew Beneficiary Association, Sons of Benjamin, Old Settlers' Society of Chicago, and others. He was prominent and influential in politics, a member of the Democratic party, and a man whose counsel had great weight with his associates in party affairs. He always refused nominations for office, which were frequently urged upon him, preferring to be a worker for the interests of the party to which he gave his allegiance rather than receive the emoluments of office. He was not only a genial and popular citizen, but was the kindest and most indulgent of fathers and husbands, and was the idol of his family.

G. S. Ingraham

GRANVILLE S. INGRAHAM.

GRANVILLE SHERWOOD INGRAHAM, youngest of a family of nine, was born May 27, 1824, in Montgomery County, New York. His father, born April 23, 1782, was a tanner and currier, who came from England to the State of Rhode Island in his boyhood, removing subsequently to the State of New York, where he became a very prominent Free Mason and was universally esteemed, dying at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the claimants of the celebrated "Leeds Estate" in England. His mother, Philinda Taylor by maiden name, was born May 1, 1784, at Hartford, Connecticut, living to the remarkable age of ninety-two.

Owing to the disability of total blindness which afflicted his father for the last twenty-five years of his life, the subject of this sketch, after an ordinary education obtained at the Union Mills Academy, was obliged to leave home at the boyish age of twelve to seek his own fortunes, and well indeed did he find them. His first employment was in a merchant's store in New York City; afterward, returning to Saratoga County, was engaged in similar pursuits for a period.

At this juncture the turning point of his business life was presented. James McKindley, the veteran pioneer wholesaler of our metropolis, had spent many happy boyhood days in companionship with Mr. Ingraham; and now, being at the head of the mercantile house, McKindley, Church & Co., thoughtful for and kindly disposed toward this early associate, offered Mr. Ingraham, in 1856, a position with his house as traveling salesman. Losing no time in reaching his new field of employment, destined always to be his home, so well did he foresee the requirements of his own and higher positions, at the same time bending every energy toward fulfilling more duties than those imposed upon him, that in an incredibly short time, namely in 1860, he was elevated to the standing of a full partner in the firm, thereafter to be styled McKindley, Ingraham & Co.

The next seven years witnessed severest application and unremitting efforts upon his part, gaining him unstinted meed of praise from all with whom he had to do, wonderfully furthering the interests of his concern, but carried to the excess of personal disability, so that at the end of the period of which we are speaking, quite debilitated and "run down" in health, he was compelled to leave his office and seek the means of regaining strength for the following two years. The firm, in which he still retained his interests, was burned out by the great fire of 1871, but being well insured, it declined offers of financial aid as well as volunteered extension of time on bills payable falling due. With marvelous recuperation, being actually engaged in trade within a week after the burning, and by good fortune, it was enabled to meet all obligations as rapidly as they matured.

About this time was organized the wholesale grocery and tea house of Ingraham, Corbin & May (now Corbin and May), with which he was thenceforth prominently identified in its very successful upbuilding, until, in 1884, overtaxation of mental and physical powers rendered retirement again necessary, this time forced to become practically final. But his fortune continued to be thus mainly embarked with his firm, and during the semi-invalid existence of his slow decline, he always enjoyed thinking and speaking of trade, and dreaming the optimist's dream of the golden days bound to come to the trade when the entire Northwest was better developed in its vast resources.

The last years were made comfortable by a portion of the means his industrious ability had accumulated, the summers being mainly spent in Chicago, while in winter he sought a less rigorous climate; now in California, now in Florida, until finding in Pass Christian, Mississippi, surroundings thoroughly congenial and beneficial, he there bought a home in 1888, that he might regularly

surrender himself to the delights of the semi-tropic Gulf Coast. Alas for the brevity of life! Love may not entice away, nor fortune bribe against the visitation of grim, universally fated death. The end came on December 20, 1892, to a patient, long sufferer, resigned to the will of God.

In boyhood he had followed family affiliations with the Christian Church, that being a liberal and righteous faith; but in maturer years he was attracted by the stanch tenets and rugged character of Presbyterianism, and so had been for many years united with the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, in which, wholly obedient, he passed to a reward of good merits.

In Whig days he was a willing follower of Henry Clay, but on the breaking up of old lines and the drawing of new ones, he took and held a liberal Democratic attitude, in local affairs supporting the best man, irrespective of party. He was always deeply interested in parks and other public improvements, and all educational works had his generous approbation and furtherance. Being most happily environed, and strongly domestic in temperament, he cared not for "club life" or society, so called; yet he was not a recluse, neither, as his friends well knew, was he at all unsociable.

His first home in Chicago was purchased at the corner of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street; removing, in 1872, to Washington Avenue, just south of Fifty-fifth Street, he was engaged in the construction of an elegant mansion in the immediate neighborhood (No. 5520 Washington Avenue), when he was taken away. She who is left to execute his wishes may long find a noble employment in the finishing of his appointed work.

The humanitarian shows out nowhere more plainly than in his will. Years of affliction had taught him the needs of the sick, while abundant means enabled him to intelligently contrast the wretched condition of the indigent ill. Therefore, in his last testament, after liberal provisions for his family and near relatives (not overlooking generous legacies to several charitable institutions), he directed that the residue of his estate should be invested and spent in the founding, building, usefully equipping and maintaining of a hospital for the poor sick. to be conducted on as free a plan as possible. Would that all our wealth accumulators, circumstanced like unto himself, could be prompted by as philanthropic motives! Then would riches become a general blessing in disguise, and the abyss between the financially high and low forever kindly bridged. Realizing that he had few dependents, and that he was largely indebted to the city of his adoption for his opulence, he, in this dignified, munificent, lasting manner of endowing a glorious charity, conceived that that debt should and would be paid; and though for a time there be a contest over the will, while something of doubt exists as to the ultimate fate of the quarter of a million of dollars thus bequeathed by Mr. Ingraham to the founding of a hospital, which was to bear his name, let us trust the law will vindicate itself and our testator friend's wishes, and that his widow, unswervingly devoted to the administration of his estate, may be speedily confirmed in her legal rights as his representative, and so enabled to proceed under the will-terms toward the completion of the conceived edifice; and generations to come will thank the justice of the decree while blessing the memory of him, their patron and benefactor.

Mr. Ingraham was twice married; (1.) July 14, 1847, to Miss Frances Sarah Foster, of Saratoga County, New York, who died January 1, 1878, having had as issue a son, Hiram Foster Ingraham, who died February 10, 1874, leaving a widow, Fannie Ingraham (*nee* Wood), and a son, Granville Foster Ingraham, which latter were cared for by the subject of this sketch while living, and abundantly provided for in his last will.

(2.) December 6, 1881, to Miss Harriette Augusta Foster (sister of his former wife, a daughter of Hiram Clark Foster), who had no children, but who was and is the soul of faithfulness toward him and his house, and appointed as one of the executors of his will.

(For some details of the Foster pedigree, *vide* under sketch of James Mairs Gilchrist, on another page herein.)

Mrs. Ingraham's mother was Elizabeth Platt,

of a family of honorable standing and mention in Eastern centers. Elizabeth was the fifth child and daughter of Alexander Smith and Annie Platt (*nee* Wakeman, of Greenfield, Connecticut) and Galway, New York; Alexander being the fourth son of Obadiah and Thankful Platt (*nee* Scudder, of Huntington, Connecticut), and North Fairfield, Connecticut; Obadiah being the fourth son of Obadiah and Mary Platt, *nee* Smith, who removed from Huntington across Long Island Sound (with his brother Timothy), founding the Fairfield branch of the family; Obadiah was the eldest son of Jonas and Sarah Platt (*nee* Scudder), of the "Older Huntington" (Connecticut) branch. Jonas was the second child and eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Platt (*nee* Wood) who (with his brother Epenetus) founded the "Older Huntington" branch. Isaac was probably born in England, being the third son of Richard and Mary Platt, who came to this country from England in 1638, landing at New Haven, Connecticut, where he afterward acquired valuable landed possessions. The old family seat, however, is at Milford, a few miles thence west, where the first American progenitor is buried, and where have ever since dwelt the honored descendants.

The English seat of the emigrating branch is believed to be Bovingdon, a village near Hertford, England. The Herald's College shows some seven coats-of-arms assigned and granted to different English families by the name of Platt.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mrs. Ingraham, through her mother, represents the eighth generation of Platts in the United States.

NICHOLAS BUSCHWAH.

NICHOLAS BUSCHWAH is, doubtless, the best informed man living in regard to titles to Cook County realty. His long experience of over thirty years in the preparation and examination of abstracts, together with his reliability and unquestioned integrity of character, has earned the confidence and respect of all political parties, and of investors and business men generally. He was born amid the romantic scenery bordering the River Rhine, the place of his birth being the village of Wahlen, Rhenish Prussia, and the date of his advent being the 19th of October, 1842. His parents, Nicholas and Marie (Dewald) Buschwah, were natives of Germany, of French extraction. The father was a carpenter and builder by occupation. In 1844 he sold his beautiful home and grounds in the land of his birth and emigrated with his family, which then included four children, to the United States, in order to secure to them the blessings of political and religious liberty. He located in Chicago, where he followed his trade until death, January 24, 1864. His wife survived him several years, dying at the age of seventy years. They embodied the regular habits and sturdy character for which our German citizens are conspicuous, and left to their posterity sacred memories and a good name. Seven of their children survive and are residents of Chicago. Margaret, the eldest, is now Mrs. John Woltz; Catherine is the widow of Caspar Koerper; and the others are Matthew, Nicholas, John, Peter and Jacob. One died in childhood, and Mary, who was the wife of Michael Schwiser, passed away May 4, 1877.

The subject of this notice received his primary education at the Kinzie School, then the only public school in North Chicago, and known as Alden G. Wilder's School. He afterward became

a student at the Franklin School, Daniel C. Ferguson Principal, and completed the course of study at the age of fifteen years, the Chicago High School not being built at that time. He then entered the real-estate office of James H. Rees, to learn the real-estate business, and subsequently he entered the office of Rees, Chase & Company, abstract makers, with whom he began his clerical career, serving their interests for eight years, during which time the style changed to Chase Brothers. He became very proficient in the preparation of abstracts, and after the termination of his engagement with this house he served one year as money-delivery clerk in the office of the American Express Company. This was a responsible and arduous position, and he often handled a million dollars in a single day. He was next employed by Fernando Jones & Company, the well-known abstract makers, whose office was then located at No. 42 Clark Street. He remained with this firm four years, filling the place of chief abstract maker, after which he was employed in the office of the City Comptroller up to the time of the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871. During the period immediately subsequent to that catastrophe he assisted the Chicago Relief and Aid Society as chief clerk and paymaster of the Third Division of the city. For two and one-half years thereafter he was an assistant in the office of the City Clerk. At this time the firm of Williams & Thielcke sought his services in the conduct of their abstract office, and when, in September, 1885, their books became the property of Cook County, he continued with the work, remaining in the employ of the county over seventeen years—making the first abstract turned out by the county—and was chief abstract maker in the department of abstracts in the Recorder's office throughout this period. During his long experience in the examination and production of abstracts, he has becomes familiar with all the details and technicalities of the business, and has prepared more instruments of the kind than any other individual.

In April, 1893, he resigned his position in the Recorder's office, since which time he has conducted an independent business as examiner of titles, in connection with which he does a general loan, real-estate and investment business. The extensive acquaintance which he has formed during his connection with this line of work brings to him an ample and lucrative patronage, and many large investors find it to their advantage to entrust to him the conduct of their financial transactions. For many years past he has conducted a loan and real-estate agency in connection with his other undertakings, and has displayed such judgment and discretion in placing funds entrusted to his care that he has never found it necessary to foreclose a mortgage or trust deed. His integrity, justice and fairness are recognized alike by creditors and debtors, and every man who forms his acquaintance through a business transaction becomes a permanent friend. By his shrewd management many a poor and delinquent debtor has been saved from total loss, while the interests of the creditor have been at the same time fully protected.

On New Year's Day of 1868 occurred the marriage of Mr. Nicholas Buschwah to Miss Harriet A. Dye, daughter of Prof. Nathan Dye, whose life history appears on another page of this work. She was born at Truxton, Cortland County, New York, and at an early age began to develop a talent and taste for music, taking her first lesson from her father at the age of three years. At fourteen she became a teacher of music, and for many years previous to her marriage gave instruction in both vocal and instrumental work, often assisting her father in the conduct of his classes and concerts. Ida A., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Buschwah, is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and a teacher of recognized ability in musical circles. She is the wife of Leroy Grant, with whom she resides at Laramie City, Wyoming.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Buschwah were members of Unity Church of Chicago, the society established by Rev. Robert Collyer, who conducted the ceremony at their wedding and the wedding of their daughter, Ida A. They are among the original members of the Independent Liberal Church, organized by Rev. T. G. Milsted in October, 1894. It is a society founded upon prin-

ciples of benevolence and Christian brotherhood. Mrs. Buschwah is one of the trustees of the society, and both she and her husband are enthusiastic and active in good works. She is a member of Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Buschwah is a member of the Executive Board of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Club, and has been a life-long supporter of the principles of that party, and numbers among his friends many of the leading citizens of Cook County, irrespective of political or other connections.

GEORGE DEARLOVE.

GEORGE DEARLOVE, a prominent pioneer of Northfield Township, now living in Chicago, was born in Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, in May, 1824. He is the only surviving child of Richard and Hannah (Matterson) Dearlove, who in 1836, with their family, came to America, settling in Northfield Township, Cook County, where they became the owners of an extensive tract of land on Milwaukee Avenue. This tract, which is still retained in the family, includes several of the finest and most productive farms in Cook County, well supplied with first-class improvements.

The children of Richard and Hannah Dearlove were Mary, William, Peter, Richard, Thomas, George and Hannah, all of whom became leading citizens of Northfield Township, but, as stated above, are now deceased, with the exception of George. The latter became the owner of several fine farms in Northfield Township, but in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he has since dealt in real estate, his long acquaintance with the county giving him an intimate knowledge of land values which has helped him materially in his business.

Mr. Dearlove was married in 1872—Miss Mary A. Dwyer, daughter of Peter and Maria Dwyer, of Newport, Herkimer County, New York, becoming his wife. Mrs. Dearlove, who is a lady of refinement and ability, acquired her primary education in the public schools of Herkimer County, and later attended a select school at Newport for one year. She then took a three-years course at Fairfield Seminary, and still later attended the State Normal School at Albany, New York, but did not finish the course on account of sickness. From the age of seventeen years she was engaged at intervals in teaching. She came to Cook County in the year 1867, and taught for several years after her arrival, she and her sister being the first teachers of the Normal System in Cook County.

March 5, 1888, Mrs. Dearlove graduated from Bennett Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, with the degree of M. D., and afterwards graduated from the Chicago College of Ophthalmia and Aural Surgery. Since her graduation she has practiced her profession with marked success, and has won the confidence of the public and of her associates to a most flattering degree. Dr. Dearlove holds membership in the Chicago Eclectic Society, and in the State Eclectic Medical Society, and during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition was in charge of the Illinois Woman's Hospital at the Exposition grounds.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dearlove were born the following children: George M., whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages; Thomas, a student at the North-Western Military Academy;

and Mabel H. In his religious adherence Mr. Dearlove is a member of the Church of England, and in his political leanings he is a Republican, though not a strict partisan, and never an aspirant for public honors. He is a successful farmer and business man, and he and his family enjoy the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased, was for years connected with the business and official interests of Cook County, and was a prominent and representative citizen. He was born in Buffalo, New York, October 14, 1832, and died in Chicago on the 1st of February, 1894. His father, Peter Crawford, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. John spent the first twelve years of his life in the Empire State and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Chicago. Here he became his father's assistant in the lumber trade, and was thus employed until nineteen years of age, when he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he pursued a preparatory course of study. Later he entered Hamilton University (now Colgate University) of Hamilton, New York, and when his literary education was completed he taught in Cicero Township, Cook County, for several years.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Crawford began reading law in the office of Judge Buckner S. Morris, of Chicago. He did not complete his legal studies, but yet obtained a knowledge of law which proved of great benefit to him in his subsequent business and official transactions. For many years he dealt largely in real estate, handling not only his own subdivisions at Crawford Station, but also much other property. He served for several terms as Supervisor of Cicero Township, also as Trustee and Assessor, and in numerous other local offices. He was County Commissioner for two terms, being a member of the Board at the same time with Carter H. Harrison, about the beginning of the latter's political career. They were elected on the "Fire Ticket," as it was called, the election being held soon after the great fire of 1871.

On the 22d of August, 1861, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide F. Neff, daughter of William and Olive Neff, of Chicago, and a native of Buffalo, New York. When a little maiden of six summers she came with her parents to this State. Her father died in March, 1887, but her mother is still living in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born three children: John H., a real-estate dealer of Chicago; Florence, who is now deceased; and Genevieve.

Mr. Crawford was a member of the Millard Avenue Baptist Church, and the family still attends that church. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations was a Republican. He was a man of earnest convictions and conscientious motives, and by straightforward dealing and uniform courtesy he won the good-will of all with whom he came in contact. Probably no man in Cook County had fewer enemies.

CHARLES P. BRYAN.

CHARLES P. BRYAN was born in Chicago, October 2, 1855. His childhood was spent at Elmhurst, where his parents took up their residence in 1856. Young Bryan completed his education at the University of Virginia and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington, D. C., in 1878. The following year he removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and in editorial and literary work. He edited the Denver *Inter Ocean* and the *Colorado Mining Gazette*, which he owned, and was elected President of the Colorado Editorial Association in 1884. A year after his arrival in the Rocky Mountains he was chosen to represent Clear Creek County in the Legislature, of which he was the youngest member. He was Chairman of the Railroad Committee. As champion of the people against monopolies, he was called the "Plumed Knight of the Rockies." He had a voice in every Republican State convention during his sojourn in Colorado, and stumped the State for Blaine. Twice he was urged by the slate-makers, but declined to allow his name to be presented to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Secretary of State. The probable nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was also offered him as an inducement to remain in Colorado. Filial duty, however, called him back to Illinois in 1885.

In 1890, Col. Bryan was, unsolicited, nominated for the Legislature and elected. In 1892 he was re-elected to represent DuPage County. His chief efforts in the Legislature have been directed toward ballot reform, World's Fair and National Guard measures, and those locally of interest to his constituents. As a boy, he entered the First Regiment of Illinois National Guards, and has nearly ever since served in the State troops of Illinois or Colorado, having been commissioned Aide-de-Camp by four Governors. Col. Bryan is now on the general staff of the Illinois National Guard. His occupation is that of contributor to newspapers and magazines, his line of work being editorial, historical and descriptive.

The paternal and maternal families of the subject of this sketch, the Bryans and the Pages, settled in Virginia about 1660. They intermarried with the Lees, the Carters, Barbours, Crawfords and Penns. Daniel Bryan, the grandfather of Charles, made speeches in the Senate of Virginia as far back as the '30s advocating the abolition of slavery. On account of his pronounced Union views he endangered his life at Alexandria at the beginning of the late war. His son, Thomas B. Bryan, came to Illinois in 1852. As a member of the Union Defense Committee, as president of the Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Fair, and in aiding to equip regiments for the war, he constantly showed his loyalty to the Union. Company H of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, composed of the flower of the youth of DuPage County, was called the "Bryan Blues" in honor of the liberality of Thomas B. Bryan. As champion of Chicago for the site of the World's Fair in speeches made in Washington and other cities, as Vice-President of the Columbian Exposition, and as Commissioner-at-Large to Europe, Mr. Bryan has won international fame. His son has seconded him in all these efforts. Famous men from all over the world have been entertained at the

"Bird's Nest," the Bryans' home. Edward Everett, President and Mrs. Harrison, the Logans, Blaines, Cardinal Gibbons, princes, nobility and ministers and commissioners from nearly every land have been guests at this beautiful home, whose hospitalities have helped to give renown to Elmhurst and to DuPage County.

AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH.

AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH, a prominent and well-known attorney-at-law of Chicago, living in Lisle, was born on the 6th of September, 1848, in Lisle Township, DuPage County, and was the fifth in a family of six children born to James C. and Charlotte (Kidder) Hatch. He remained upon the home farm until sixteen years of age, and attended the public schools of the neighborhood, there acquiring his primary education. In 1867 he entered Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, where he continued his studies until 1870, when he became a student of the senior class in Yale University. In 1871 he was graduated from that institution, after which he accepted the principalship of the High School of Sheboygan, Wis., where he continued for a year.

Mr. Hatch arrived in Chicago in 1872, and began the study of law in the office of Shorey & Norton, attorneys, with whom he continued for about two years, when, in September, 1874, he was admitted to the Bar. In December following he entered upon the practice of his profession, and during the first year was associated with Messrs. Norton and Hulburd, under the style of Norton, Hulburd & Hatch. In 1880 he formed a partnership with O. F. Aldis, and under the firm name of Hatch & Aldis these gentlemen continued business for several years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Hatch is now alone in business. He has been very successful in his legal practice and has won an enviable reputation therein.

On the 5th of February, 1880, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Grace H. Greene, of Lisle, daughter of Daniel Greene, of DuPage County. By their union were born four daughters: Alice V., Helen, Laura and Grace P. All are still with their father. The mother's death occurred in Chicago, on the 18th of April, 1886.

Mr. Hatch is a Republican in political sentiment, but is not strongly partisan, and has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his legal practice and other business interests. He is connected with various important concerns of the city. He is one of the Directors and owners of the Chicago *Herald* and the Chicago *Evening Post*, and is also one of the exchequer committee of the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago. He is a Director of the United Press, and is also connected with several other enterprises. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Library for three years. He had charge of the organization of the committees of the World's Fair and of the first meeting of the stockholders. This was one of the most wonderful corporations ever formed, as there were at that time over twenty-eight thousand stockholders. He took an active part in promoting the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition, and did all in his power toward making the Fair a success. He is a well-known and leading citizen and a worthy representative of the enterprise and progressive spirit which have made Chicago the second city of the Union.

Philip D Armour

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, who is known throughout the world through his extensive business interests, is also widely known for his efforts in behalf of his fellow-men. While his financial gains have been great, he has not neglected opportunities for devoting a fair proportion to benevolent and educational work. Through his generosity and fostering care, the Armour Mission, originally established in 1881 by a bequest of $100,000 from his brother, Joseph F. Armour, has grown to cover a very wide extent of educational and philanthropic work, being permanently endowed and supplied with adequate buildings and apparatus and a large corps of instructors. This institution is recognized as a powerful factor in the city's literary development, and one of Mr. Armour's benevolent works is thus made too prominent to be hidden. Of his many private and quiet acts of charity the world will know but little.

Philip D. Armour was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., on the 16th of May, 1832, being one of a family of six sons and two daughters given to Danforth Armour and Juliana (Brooks) Armour, his wife. The parents left Union, Conn., in September, 1825, and settled at the above-named place, where they engaged in farming. The paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish lineage, and were early established in this country. The maternal progenitors were, no doubt, of English blood, though they must have early renounced allegiance to the mother country, as we find them honorably mentioned for acts of daring in the struggle for American independence.

Amid the simple surroundings of a New York country home, P. D. Armour and his brothers and sisters grew to maturity, imbibing the frugal and industrious habits which have been handed down from New England, and have done so much to develop and husband the resources of the United States. Wherever the New England spirit has been prevalent, schools, churches and manufactories have risen simultaneously, and society has rapidly advanced in the arts and sciences. The mother of this family was noted for a joyous disposition, and under her loving care its members grew up in a strong affection one for another, and readily adopted habits of cheerful industry, which led them all to material success.

Circumstances so favored Philip that, in addition to the district school, he was privileged to attend the village academy. Here he became a leader in both sports and studies, and it was considered a privilege to belong to his "set," for he early developed a perseverance and determination that carried through whatever he undertook. His ambition had already looked beyond the narrow limits of a country hamlet, and when the discovery of gold in California became a topic of general interest throughout the country, he eagerly joined a company which proposed to make the overland trip to the land of gold. They left Oneida, N. Y., in the spring of 1852, and reached their destination after six months of toilsome and dangerous journeying. Not all the dreams of all the Argonauts were realized. They found the country full of desperate adventurers, who had everything to gain and nothing to lose, with little or no law to restrain them. Here the habits

and ideas absorbed in early life by young Armour served him well. He went to work, and after four years of moderate success, in which the salient points of his character were more fully brought out, he returned for a short visit with his parents and the companions of his youth.

After a visit of a few weeks at his native place, he again started West, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he entered into partnership with Frederick B. Miles in the grain and commission business. To this business he gave his time and energies, with the result that it flourished and gave him a high standing among business men. In 1863, the firm was dissolved, and in the spring of that year he formed a connection which gave ample scope to his energies and abilities, and hastened his pecuniary advancement. This was a partnership with John Plankinton, a widely-known merchant and provision dealer, who had been long established at that point, and the new firm engaged extensively in pork-packing for the market. At this period, the tendency of prices was ever upward, because of the large demands and limited supply made by the Civil War, and business prospered with Plankinton & Armour. Herman O. Armour, a brother of the junior partner, had established himself in the grain and commission business at Chicago in 1862, and three years later he was induced to take an interest in and charge of a New York branch, under the style of Armour, Plankinton & Co. At the same time, the Chicago business of H. O. Armour & Co. was placed in charge of Joseph F. Armour, and so continued until 1870. In 1868, Armour & Co. began packing meats in Chicago, and two years later absorbed the business of all the Armour brothers in this city. In 1871, Armour & Plankinton established a packing-house at Kansas City, under the supervision of Simon B. Armour, who gave the same judicious and active care to its interests which have characterized all the business undertakings of the Armours. In 1883, the Kansas City business was assumed by the Armour Packing Company, in which Kirkland B. Armour was the leading spirit. For four years previously it had been operated by the Armour Brothers Packing Company, with Andrew Watson Armour as President.

In 1875, P. D. Armour came to Chicago, and from this center of the provision business has ever since manipulated the business of the several plants. The extent of this can be judged from the fact that the distributive sales of the Chicago branch exceed the receipts of any single railroad corporation in the world. Mr. Armour has as yet relaxed but little of his labor, and is found at his desk at seven o'clock in the morning directing business. To all he is most affable and courteous, and he is regarded by his friends as the most genial of men. His only departure from attention to his private business consisted in the acceptance of a directorship in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the earnest request of his friend, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, now deceased. He has been a stockholder in the Milwaukee Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and many other enterprises which deserved and needed his sanction and support. The simple habits and healthful surroundings of his boyhood gave him a vigorous physique, which, seconded by a sound constitution, has enabled him to perform wonders in the line of business, and he still possesses a wonderful vitality, which promises many more years of labor to him. He is ably assisted by his sons, Jonathan Ogden Armour and Philip D. Armour, Jr., who have proven themselves apt pupils in the school of business in which their sire is past master.

Mr. Armour was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1862, to Miss Belle, only daughter of Jonathan Ogden. Starting in life with the same sound New England training, Mrs. Armour has been a true sharer in the labors and successes of her husband. The family is affiliated with the Plymouth Congregational Church, in the work of which strong organization Mr. Armour takes a deep interest and bears his due share. If the ambitious American youth seeks an example worthy of his emulation in the struggles of life, let him study the qualities which have made Mr. Armour financially successful, and which have led him to share his prosperity with those around him.

THOMAS EDWARD LEWIS.

THOMAS EDWARD LEWIS, a self-made, enterprising and progressive citizen of Wheaton, is one of the pioneers of Illinois, having come to the State with his parents in 1839. He is a native of Swansea, Wales, born on the 2d of July, 1826. His ancestors were prominent in the military service of Great Britain, and were among the most ancient in that country. His grandfather, Joshua Lewis, was a farmer, and lived to be over ninety years old, being succeeded on retiring by his son Joseph, father of Thomas E. Lewis, all being born on the same farm. Joseph Lewis married Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Roberts, a neighboring farmer. Beside this daughter, Mr. Roberts had two sons, John and Thomas. The former was a very stalwart specimen of manhood, being six feet and six inches in height. He led the choir in the Independent Church near his home.

As above stated, in 1839 Joseph Lewis came with his family to America. Proceeding at once to West Northfield, Cook County, Ill., he preempted a quarter-section of land, on which he passed the balance of his life. His wife died in her seventy-first year, and he lived to see his eighty-eighth. Of their thirteen children, twelve grew to maturity, the third dying in Wales, and nine are now living. Following are their names: Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Thomas, Evan, John, William, Sarah, David, Charles, Eli, Maria and Margaret. The eldest mastered Hebrew, Greek, Latin, navigation and surveying before he was twenty years old, and became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He died at the early age of twenty-seven years, at Norwood Park, Ill., where he was buried, though his home was at Beloit, Wis., where he built the first Methodist Church of that city. David and Mary are deceased, and William is a resident of Portland, Ore. Charles is practicing medicine in Chicago.

Thomas E. Lewis attended school in his native place till he was nine years old, when he went to work. His first week's wages were eighteen cents, which he kept as a souvenir for many years. With the exception of about a quarter's attendance at night school in Chicago, the balance of his education has been supplied by contact with the world, and he has proved a most apt pupil. Nature blessed him with a sound mind and constitution, and he is considered one of the solid men whose presence in the community is a blessing, for his judgment is correct and he has the courage to carry out his convictions. With no early advantages, with no aid save his own industry and adherence to an ideal, he has amassed a modest competence, and has earned the respect and good-will of his fellows.

The old proverb says, "Where there is a will, there is a way," and one morning in the spring of 1843 young Lewis set out on foot for Chicago to find the way, his capital on starting consisting of fifty cents. His feet becoming sore from the action of a pair of new and stiff boots, he made a bargain with a teamster bound for the city to carry him thither for eighteen cents. Arriving on South Water Street, he came opposite the lumber-yard of Sylvester Lynd, the first person to whom he had spoken after alighting, and he at once engaged to work in the lumber-yard at such remuneration as Mr. Lynd found him worth after trial. This was soon fixed at $12 per month, and in addition his kind employer provided him with a new suit of clothing, complete, in order that he might attend Sabbath-school. He soon made

himself familiar with the lumber business, and was promoted to the position of inspector, with a corresponding salary. He remained in the city for seven years, being for a short time in the employ of the late Deacon Philo Carpenter, a well-known pioneer of Chicago.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. Lewis took a helpmate, in the person of Miss Margaret, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, all of Bala, Wales, where the family has dwelt for many generations on the same farm, called "Nanthir," and which is still occupied by some of its members. Mrs. Thomas J. Evans, a pioneer of Racine, Wis., is a sister of Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Lewis immediately took his bride to a farm of his own at Arlington Heights (then called Dunton), Cook County, where he broke up and improved wild land and got a good start in the world. He remained there eighteen years, serving continuously as School Director, and then removed to Blue Island, in the same county, and continued his agricultural pursuits, being there also a school officer for six years. Beside farming, Mr. Lewis has dealt extensively in lands, and is a large owner of Chicago and Hyde Park real estate, as well as numerous farms. He dwelt two years in Englewood, and removed thence on the 1st of May, 1891, to Wheaton, where he built a handsome home on an eminence near College Avenue Station. He still occupies himself with the care of his large farms near Wheaton, though he finds time to give attention to all matters of public concern, especially education, on which his judgment is eminently sound and practical. He has striven to equip his children for the battle of life, and six of his daughters are graduates of the Cook County Normal School, and successful teachers.

Like all true Welshmen, Mr. Lewis is proud of his native land, its people and their achievements, though this does not detract in the least from his loyal American spirit. He is a Director and Treasurer of the Cambro Printing Company, of Chicago, which publishes a Welsh and English newspaper called *Columbia*, the largest of its kind in the world. For a short time Mr. Lewis was President and General Manager of this company, but as soon as it was firmly established he resigned those positions, because he could not devote his time to them. When it was found necessary to provide a bond for the payment of prizes offered for competition in the International *Eisteddfod*, in Festival Hall, at the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Lewis, with true patriotic spirit, came forward and gave his personal security for $12,500, which was ultimately paid out of the receipts of the festival, thus justifying his faith in his compatriots and the Fair.

In religious matters, Mr. Lewis is liberal and progressive. He attends the Congregational Church with his entire family. In political concerns, he adheres to the Republican party, because he believes it rests on true underlying principles, but has never found the time nor had the inclination to seek preferment. He took a deep interest in the public school management, because he had a large family to educate, and gave much time to this interest, always insisting on the conduct of the schools with a sole view to the public welfare, sometimes making enemies by his course, but always triumphing in the end. He is now serving as Alderman from the Second Ward of Wheaton. He is a member of the Welsh Society, *Cymrodorion*, and the League of American Wheelmen, he being an expert bicycle-rider.

On the 6th of May, 1889, death entered the home of Mr. Lewis and took the kind, faithful wife and mother, leaving, beside the bereaved husband, seven of her nine children to mourn her absence. The eldest of these, Margaret J., wife of George H. Brewster, of Wheaton, died July 9, 1891. Joseph W. resides at Blue Island, where he is engaged in manufacturing; and Sarah M., who for some time held the position of Critic Teacher at the Cook County Normal School, is now her father's housekeeper. Alice U., wife of James H. Kerr, resides at Amsley, Neb., and is prominent in temperance and Sunday-school work, making frequent public addresses in their behalf. Mary A., Mrs. William H. Hoar, died a few weeks before her mother. Cora E. graduated at the Blue Island High School, at the Cook County Normal (being valedictorian of the two-years graduating class), and at Oberlin College, Ohio. She is now Principal of the Belle

Plaine School in Chicago, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Teachers' Association. She makes frequent addresses on educational topics, and was chosen to conduct the model school which served as a World's Fair exhibit near Jackson Park, and carried it through successfully. Ada L., widow of J. W. Bannerman, with her son Tommy, resides with Mr. Lewis. Edward J. is engaged in the real-estate and fire-insurance at Wheaton, Ill. Grace May (often called Minnie) is pursuing a medical course at the Woman's College in Chicago.

Mr. Lewis is a frank, whole-souled gentleman, with refined instincts and manly self-respect, which forbid his doing a mean or low act, and his conversation is always cheerful and entertaining. Out of a ripe experience, he has gathered a large stock of general and useful knowledge. Now, in his sixty-eighth year, he is in the full vigor of a temperate and well-spent life. He has a closely knit frame, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, and has promise of an extended continuance of an existence which has blessed himself, his family, and the community at large. When his time comes to lay down the active duties of life, which have been a perennial source of pleasure, he can safely consign the good name that he has won to the care of a worthy posterity.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.

RICHARD S. GOUGH, Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at the stock yards in Chicago, although doing business in the metropolis of the West, makes his home in Turner, preferring the quiet of a small town in which to spend his leisure hours. England has furnished a number of valued citizens to DuPage County, among whom is our subject. He was born in Buckingham, England, February 6, 1844, and his parents, James and Ann (Scott) Gough, were also natives of the same country. The paternal grandfather was an English farmer, and spent his entire life in his native land. The maternal grandfather, William Scott, who was also an agriculturist, was a member of the regular militia, and was an Episcopalian in religious belief. He reached a very advanced age.

James Gough was an extensive farmer of Buckinghamshire, and died in the land of his birth in 1851, at the age of forty-two years. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1892, at the age of eighty. They were both members of the Episcopalian Church. He was one of the parish officials, and belonged to the Royal Bucks Yeomanry, a cavalry association. In the Gough family were three sons and three daughters, but only two are now living: Richard S., and Rebecca, who is now a resident of Great Marlow, England.

Richard S. Gough left his native land in 1859, at the age of fourteen years, and, coming to America, located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he spent one winter. The next summer was also spent in the Empire State, and in 1861 he made his way westward to Chicago. He there enlisted in the war, in the telegraph service, and served for two and a-half years, when he was discharged on account of sickness. After the war he went to Dixon, Ill., as telegraph operator, spending one year at that place, and going thence to Bureau Junction, where he served in the capacity of operator for two years. His next location was in Muscatine, Iowa, and subsequently we find him in Wilton Junction, Iowa, where he was employed as agent for the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, remaining in that place until 1867.

That year witnessed his arrival in Chicago, and saw him employed in the Chicago Union Stock Yards, as chief operator in the office of the Western Union Company. In May, 1872, he was appointed manager of the office, which position he filled until 1881, when he resigned to accept the position of manager for the Mutual Union Company at the stock yards. With that company he remained until 1883, when the two companies consolidated, and he then accepted the position of manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, which he has filled to the present time, employing two assistants. He now has charge of thirty-seven men, and the business has increased from $3,600 to $200,000 per year.

On the 8th of June, 1864, Mr. Gough wedded Miss Sarah E., daughter of E. H. and Jane (Sherman) Ketcham. Seven children have blessed this union, two sons and five daughters. Gertrude, the eldest, married Connell Sheffler, who is engaged in business in the stock yards in Chicago, and they have two sons, Richard and Rankin. Julia is the next younger. Jennie is the wife of Charles E. Trescott, a printer of Choteau, Mont., by whom she has two children, Gertrude and Richard. The other members of the family are Alice, Rea and Raymond. One died in infancy.

The family occupies a pleasant home in Turner, which is the property of Mr. Gough, who also owns several town lots. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Telegraphic Mutual Benefit Association. For about two years he was President of the School Board in Turner, and discharged the duties of that position with the same fidelity which has characterized all his affairs, both public and private. He now occupies a very responsible position, and that he discharges his duties faithfully and well is manifest by his long continuance in the service. He is a man of good business ability, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and has the confidence and good-will of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

EDWARD HAMMETT.

EDWARD HAMMETT, Cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, Chicago, and a resident of Wheaton, is descended from an old New England family of English origin. His great-grandfather, Nathan Hammett, spent his life in Newport, R. I., where he had an estate on the harbor front, which he divided at death between his surviving sons, Edward and Nathan. He passed away July 18, 1816, and his wife, Catharine Yates, of Providence, R. I., survived him many years, dying February 17, 1837.

Edward, eldest son of Nathan Hammett, was a builder and vessel-owner, interested in the whaling industry, and passed his life at Newport. He died about 1858, being upwards of eighty years old. His wife, Amy Lyon, was of English descent, and was, like himself, a native of Newport. They had five sons and two daughters. Albert, the youngest of these, is still a resident of Newport, being seventy-two years of age, and being still, as always, engaged in the lumber trade, occupying the site of his grandfather's estate on the harbor front. For a few years he dwelt at New Bedford, but returned to Newport in 1853. His wife, Sarah Swasey, was born in Salem, Mass., and was a daughter of Alexander Swasey, a captain in the merchant marine service, making voyages to China. Through her mother, Mrs. Hammett was descended from Jerathmel Bowers, who came from England about the mid-

dle of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Taunton River, near Somerset, Mass. He was an extensive shipbuilder and slave-owner, and built a magnificent mansion near his shipyards. On account of its commercial surroundings, this is now an undesirable residence property, and is used as a tenement for laborers.

Edward Hammett was born at New Bedford, Mass., June 26, 1848, and was reared at Newport. He attended the public school and a private school there, and a business college at Providence, but left school at the age of fifteen years, and has since been actively engaged in business. He was employed for a time in the Newport postoffice, and later in his father's lumber office. With an ambition to be numbered among the citizens of the growing West, he set out for Chicago at the age of nineteen. He secured employment as a clerk with S. H. McCrea & Co., grain and produce commission dealers, and remained in their employ fourteen years, which is a strong testimonial to his ability and faithfulness. For several years subsequently he was a partner in the firm of W. F. Johnson & Co., in the same line of business. He was one of the original stockholders and corporators of the Lincoln National Bank, and was one of its first officers, and after two years in other business, resumed his connection with that bank, of which he is now Cashier. In the spring of 1883 he became a resident of Wheaton, and purchased sixteen acres of land, with a handsome mansion facing College Avenue, at the corner of President Street. This house occupies an elevation commanding a view of the city of Wheaton and surrounding country, and is an ideal home in which to rear a family.

On November 28, 1870, in Chicago, Mr. Hammett married Miss Mary E. Culver, who is a native of that city. Her parents, John Breese Culver and Margaret A. Boyd, were born in New Jersey, and the city of Leith, Scotland, respectively, the latter being a daughter of John and Jeannette Boyd. Mrs. Hammett's paternal grandfather, Phineas Culver, was born March 17, 1764, in Bernard, Somerset County, N. J. His father came from Shrewsbury, England, to Bernard when an old man, and Phineas was early left an orphan. With three elder brothers he joined the fortunes of the Continental Army, being employed for several years as errand boy, and carrying a musket at last. He settled at Horseheads, N. Y., and became wealthy, owning five hundred acres of land, but he refused to employ slave labor, as did many of his neighbors. His wife, Phœbe Breese, was a daughter of John and Hannah (Gildersleeve) Breese, the former one of the first settlers at Horseheads, N. Y., and his wife a scion of an old Protestant-Irish family. John, father of John Breese, was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1713, and settled at Bernard, Somerset County, N. J., in 1735. His wife, Dorothy Riggs, was also a native of Shrewsbury. John Breese, their son, was born at Bernard in November, 1738. Hannah Gildersleeve was born in June, 1750, and they were married June 30, 1769, a date which is supposed to have followed his settlement at Horseheads. Phœbe and Deborah Breese, their twin daughters, were born in February, 1773. From the Breese family are descended many noted American citizens, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge Samuel Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of the State of Illinois; Samuel Findlay Breese Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph; and Samuel Sidney Breese, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, who was buried at Newport.

John B. Culver, one of the prominent early citizens of Chicago, now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Hammett, at Wheaton. The children of the latter, nine in number, are as follows: Albert, a student in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor; Llewellyn; Edith May; Edward; Helen; Amy; Lawrence; Dorothy and Margaret. The eldest married Mary Ione Cook, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammett are communicants of the Methodist Church, and in many ways are active in furthering the best interests of the community. Their home bears many evidences of refined and cultivated taste, and is the domicile of a happy and well-trained group of children, the central figure being the cheerful wife and mother. Mr. Hammett has never taken a prominent part in political affairs, but has always adhered to the Republican party, as the advocate and adminis-

trator of sound principles of government. He has served as a member of the Town Council of Wheaton, and is now a Trustee of the Adams Memorial Library. Without any sound of trumpets, he proceeds daily to perform to the best of his ability his duty to himself, his family and his fellow-men.

PASCHAL P. MATTHEWS.

PASCHAL P. MATTHEWS, one of the highly respected citizens of Hinsdale, who well deserves representation in the history of his adopted county, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Herkimer County, August 3, 1811, and is a son of Edmund and Lucy (McClelland) Matthews, the former of French descent, and the latter of Scotch lineage. Edmund Matthews was twice married, and by his first union had a son, Charles. By the second, there were five children: Henry; Lucy, deceased, wife of Reuben Wellington; Paschal P.; Emery, and Lucretia, deceased, wife of Myron Everetts. In early life the father of this family was a carpenter, and helped to build the first market-place in Boston. Later, however, he followed agricultural pursuits. He served during the War of 1812, as Quartermaster, and died on his farm in New York September 2, 1848, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife survived him some time, and passed away February 17, 1862. They held membership with the Presbyterian Church in Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y.

Mr. Matthews whose name heads this record spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, remaining at home until he had reached his twentieth year, when he began to earn his own livelihood. Later, he attended school for a few months, and then engaged with a stage company for ten years. He was afterward for nearly ten years captain of a packet-boat on the Erie Canal, running between Syracuse, Schenectady and Utica. With the hope of bettering his financial condition, he determined to come to the West in 1859, and, carrying out this resolution, took up his residence in Chicago. He embarked in the grain business, and was connected with the Board of Trade for many years, continuing operations along this line until 1883, when he retired from active business.

On the 21st of May, 1840, Mr. Matthews wedded Miss Louisa Vinton, and they became the parents of one child, a daughter, Alice, now the wife of Nelson R. Davis. The mother died in 1891, since which time a niece of Mr. Matthews has been keeping house for him.

For many years our subject has been a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. In early life he exercised his right of franchise in support of the Whig party, but on its dissolution joined the ranks of the new Republican party and has since fought under its banner. It was in 1889 that he came to Hinsdale, where he has a beautiful home and ten acres of valuable land within the corporation limits of the town. He has now reached the age of eighty-two, but his years rest lightly upon him, and he is still strong and active. His eyes are bright, his mind clear and keen, and he is a good and rapid penman. While not a church member, he has always attended religious services and contributed liberally to church and benevolent work. He is a man of fine physique and excellent carriage, and bids fair to live for many years to come. His life has been honorable and upright, and his many friends hold him in high regard.

MARSHALL FIELD

MARSHALL FIELD.

MARSHALL FIELD, the merchant prince of Chicago, who believes in sharing his prosperity with his fellow-citizens, comes of the hardy New England blood which has done so much toward developing the whole northern half of the United States. He was born in Conway, Franklin County, Mass., in 1835, and is a son of a farmer of that town. His early life differed none from that of lads of that time and region. His education was supplied by the local public school and academy, and his attention was early turned toward a mercantile career, which accorded best with his tastes and ambition.

The student of human progress, and the youth who seeks an example worthy of his emulation, in the struggle for success will find in the career of Marshall Field one more proof that the road to prosperity is a plain and narrow path, which lies open to almost every American youth. With no capital other than an active brain and the energy of youth, he laid the foundation of a magnificent estate, and a firm adherence to a simple rule of business has enabled him to complete the superstructure. He has never borrowed money, and has always insisted on the same rigid completion of contracts on the part of others which has characterized his own actions.

At the age of seventeen, young Field went to Pittsfield, in his native State, where he spent four years as clerk in a general store. Having thoroughly mastered the details of the business, he began to look about for a field that promised a wider opportunity for a young man. At that time (1856), Chicago was a city of about sixty thousand people, and he resolved to cast his lot in the growing town, which showed an energy that promised a rapid development. On his arrival in Chicago, he at once secured employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., which soon after became known as Cooley, Farwell & Co. Though he occupied a subordinate position, his ability and familiarity with business soon became apparent to his employers, and at the end of four years he was taken into partnership, and the largest house of its kind in the West became Farwell, Field & Co. In 1865 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Field entered into a partnership with Potter Palmer and L. Z. Leiter, under the title of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which connection continued two years, at the end of which time Mr. Palmer withdrew, and the house was henceforth known as Field, Leiter & Co. until 1881, when, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Leiter, the style became Marshall Field & Co., and has so continued. For almost thirty years Mr. Field has been the head of the firm, and under the operation of his simple business rules it has steadily prospered. In 1868 the business was located at State and Washington Streets, where the buildings and stock were totally consumed in the great fire of 1871, entailing a loss of three and one-half millions of dollars. After serious delays, and with much difficulty, two and one-half millions of this were collected from the insurance companies, and with a dead loss of one million dollars, the business was continued, being temporarily located at State and Twentieth Streets, while the rebuilding of the house at State and Washington went on. This has been gradually increased in size by purchase and construction until it covers more than one-half of the block bounded by State, Washington and Randolph Streets and Wabash Avenue. In the year

1893, the portion covering the southeast corner was constructed, embodying every essential of comfort and convenience known to the modern builder's art. The wholesale department was separated from the retail in 1872, and removed to the corner of Madison and Market Streets. This location was soon found inadequate for the needs of the business, which was continually increasing, and in 1885 the construction of a building for the wholesale business was begun on the block surrounded by Fifth Avenue and Franklin, Adams and Quincy Streets. This was completed in 1887, and at once occupied, and continues to be the model of its kind for the whole world.

Such, in brief, is the record of achievements. Let none ask for further details. To the subject of this biography all publicity is extremely distasteful. The public demands all the knowledge obtainable, some from motives of mere curiosity, others from honest desire to benefit from the experience of a successful man. If one would emulate his example, let him adopt the same rules of life: Always pay cash, never give a note or mortgage, labor steadily, and never speculate or spend anything idly. In the conduct of the great wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co., goods are purchased for cash and sold on short time. Customers are strictly required to meet their payments, and are thus led to be cautious in contracting obligations, and prompt in their cancellation. By this method, the house retains the trade of the best and most successful merchants, and the interests of all are conserved. Under this safe and wholesome system, the trade has grown to the annual dimensions of $35,000,000. The pay-roll of the two stores includes from 3,500 to 4,000 persons, and to all of these, as well as any who may have business with him, Mr. Field is always accessible. With a wonderful power of organization, and the ability to gauge the qualifications of his subordinates, he encourages each by uniform kindness and consideration, and all are most loyal and faithful aids in the prosecution of business.

Mr. Field's home is the seat of quiet luxury, with no ostentation. He goes little into society, but takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city of his home, and responds liberally to all just calls upon his purse, though much of his benevolence is secretly bestowed. When the establishment of the new University of Chicago was made possible by the liberality of Mr. Rockefeller and others, Mr. Field donated a valuable tract of city ground as a part of the site. This gift seems all the more liberal in view of the fact that the institution is controlled by the Baptist Church, while Mr. Field is a Presbyterian. After the World's Columbian Exposition was closed, the people of Chicago began to agitate the idea of preserving as much as possible of the exhibits in a permanent home, which was made possible by Mr. Field's gift of one million dollars. On the second day of June, 1894, this institution was formally opened, under the title of "The Field Columbian Museum," with a few simple ceremonies, and its benefits are likely to extend to many generations and many millions of the American people.

JOHN ANTON DOLLINGER.

JOHN ANTON DOLLINGER, a traveling salesman residing at Wheaton, is numbered among the early residents of DuPage County, and has made his own way in the world since he was ten years of age. He was born in Baden, Germany, on the 24th of December, 1845, and is the eldest child of Christopher Dollinger, a native of the same place. His mother died when he was an infant, and when he had arrived at the age of twelve years his father brought the four children

to America. The second child, Adelaide, Mrs. George Rieser, resides in Naperville Township, DuPage County. Christopher, Jr., is a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Margaret, Mrs. Luther, dwells in Fredericksburg, Neb. Christopher Dollinger engaged in farming in Naperville Township, where he died in 1873, aged about sixty years.

From the time of his arrival in America, our subject has been independent of parental aid in supporting or educating himself. He took employment in a hotel and meat-market kept by his maternal uncle, Nicholas Graff, at Danby, now Glen Ellyn, attending school a portion of the time, and continued in this way until the death of his uncle. He was afterward employed in a general store until 1862, when he entered the military service, as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, in defense of the American Union. This service continued about three years, and involved a participation in many of the most decisive battles of the war. Mr. Dollinger was mustered out at Washington in June, 1865. While in front of Chattanooga, he was excused from duty on account of illness, but refused to leave his comrades, and remained at the front to the finish.

Since 1867 Mr. Dollinger has been in mercantile business, and for some years kept a grocery in Chicago. For the last seventeen years he has traveled in the capacity of salesman, and twelve of those years have been passed in the service of his present employers, Franklin MacVeagh & Co. In 1872 he became a resident of Wheaton, and he is the owner of a handsome brick residence on Wesley Street, near Scott. He takes an active interest in the social affairs of the town, being a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias, as well as a genial, magnetic gentleman, whose friends are numbered by his list of acquaintances. He entertains liberal religious views, and is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

In 1868 Mr. Dollinger married Miss Emagene C. Wicks, who was born in Carthage, N. Y., and bears in her veins the blood of the principal European settlers of New England and New York —French, English and Dutch. Her parents were Stutley and Ann E. (Strong) Wicks, the former being a son of Stutley Wicks, whose wife's maiden name was Treadway. Three children complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dollinger, namely: Anna W., Charles A. and William.

DEACON NEWTON CHAPIN.

DEACON NEWTON CHAPIN, deceased, a prominent resident of northeastern Illinois, was a man widely and favorably known. He was born in Chicopee, Mass., April 17, 1821, and was a son of William and Lucy (Day) Chapin. The family is descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, who emigrated from England about 1640. He was one of the seven men who founded Springfield, Mass., and was prominent in the government of that town for many years. Twenty thousand of his descendants contributed to the erection of a monument to his memory in Springfield a few years since. His direct descendants now number fifty thousand people, about three-fourths of whom are professed Christians, many of them being widely known in church work and other fields of labor. The family is indeed an honored one.

Newton Chapin spent his boyhood upon a farm, aiding in the labors of the fields from an early

age. His school privileges in youth were limited, but, wishing to acquire a good education, he attended Andover Academy after reaching the age of twenty-one, meeting his tuition with money saved from his wages as a mechanic. Leaving school, he engaged in carpenter work in Springfield, and followed that occupation and bridge-building until 1856, when he decided to seek a home in the West, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition. Coming to Illinois, he located in Chicago. The previous season he spent a few months in St. Louis, Mo. In 1867, he removed to Lombard, where he made his home until 1874, when he returned to Chicago. In this city Mr. Chapin was engaged in bridge and depot building, his first contract being the building of the first Van Buren Street bridge. He was associated first with William B. Howard, and later with D. L. Wells, and built many bridges for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and other corporations. He was the inventor of the "Newton Chapin Clamp and Key" for truss bridges.

In the great fire of 1871, he lost all his property, but managed to pay off his creditors in full, although he never afterward became a wealthy man. He was a man whose word was as good as his bond, and no one ever suffered loss at his hands. After the fire he became interested in the manufacture and sale of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, and was also associated with his son in the stationery business. He was the publisher of "Chapin's Lumber Reckoner," which is now in general use throughout the United States and Europe. A short time before the great fire Mr. Chapin had returned home after a fifteen-months trip abroad. He was accompanied by his family, and visited many places of interest in Europe, Asia and Africa. The journey was made chiefly on account of the health of Mr. Chapin, and in 1876 he went to Denver, Colo., hoping thereby to benefit his health. He returned to Chicago in 1878, where he continued to reside until his death, December 17, 1887. He was married forty years previous, in 1847, to Carra B. Sawin, a native of Ashland, Mass. They became parents of six children, four of whom died in childhood. William Newton Chapin, the eldest, now has charge of the production of the Ticonderoga Paper Campany, of Ticonderoga, N. Y. He married Ella T. Hull, daughter of R. E. Hull, of Detroit, Mich., and they have had five children, of whom one died in infancy, while Edna, Mary, Helen and Newton are still living. Charles O., the other son of the family, is engaged in the manufacture of stationery specialties in Chicago. He resides in Lombard and is a member of the Congregational Church of that place. He takes a very active part in the work of the church, and the Christian Endeavor Society, and is always ready to aid in promoting the best interests of the community in which he lives. In Denver, Colo., he wedded Fannie E., daughter of J. G. A. and S. E. Finn. They have adopted three children, two of whom died in infancy, and Ruth Sawin Chapin, the third, died June 20, 1893, at the age of four years and three months. Mrs. Carra Chapin, wife of our subject, was called to her final rest November 24, 1885, at the age of fifty-nine.

Mr. Chapin became one of the Deacons of Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago as early as 1857, and was ever prominent in its work and upbuilding. He contributed liberally to the erection of the house of worship, and on removing to Lombard became the prime mover in the building of the Congregational Church at that place. He was always active in church work, and at his death was a teacher in the Sunday-school of the Union Tabernacle Congregational Church. He was a man of fixed principles and strict integrity, whose whole life was governed by conscientious motives. Always interested in the spiritual welfare of the community, he left to his family an untarnished name, well worthy of perpetuation in the history of his adopted county.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON, deceased, late Mayor of Chicago, was one of the most prominent citizens of the western metropolis for the long period of thirty-six years, and was its most popular citizen. The record of his life is interwoven with the history of the community, with its social, business and political career. A native of Fayette County, Ky., he came of an old Virginian family, which was connected with the struggle for independence, and which had among its members one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a gentleman planter, and from his birth, February 15, 1825, until his sixteenth year, he remained in the old southern home. After completing his common-school and academic education, he studied under Dr. Marshall, of Lexington, brother of Chief Justice Marshall, thus preparing himself for his university course. He entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1842, and was graduated in law and letters in 1845. At college he was a member of the Scroll and Key Society, whose roster embraces the names of the most prominent men who claim Yale as their *Alma Mater*. After his return to Kentucky, Mr. Harrison attended a post-graduate course of law lectures for a year. He then went back to his boyhood home, and was the manager of the large plantation from 1847 to 1851

In the latter year, Mr. Harrison went abroad, spending some months in visiting Paris, London, Edinburgh and the cities of Germany and Austria. The ostensible purpose of this trip was the purchase of some blooded cattle, and this business brought him in contact with the Earl of Ducie, at whose country seat he made a long visit. It was during this trip that he studied the French and German languages, his knowledge of which proved of immense benefit to him in later years, and made him one of the best representatives of the nation in receiving the foreign visitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, so lately closed. Leaving Europe, Mr. Harrison then spent many months in travel through Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor, in company with Bayard Taylor, who was then gathering material for his book, "The Land of the Saracen," in the preface of which the author refers to "my traveling companion, Mr. Carter Henry Harrison, of Clifton, Ky."

Returning to his native land and State in 1852, Mr. Harrison completed his law studies and was soon afterwards admitted to the Bar. In 1855, he married Miss Sophie Preston, of Henderson, Ky., and unto them were born four children who are yet living: Lina, wife of Heaton Owsley, of Chicago; Carter H., Jr.; William Preston and Sophie G. There were six other children, all of whom died in early youth.

Chicago was first visited by Mr. Harrison the year of his marriage, and so well pleased was he with the young city that he sold his Kentucky home, and in 1857 made a permanent location here. The $30,000 which he secured from his Kentucky property he at once invested in real estate. One of his earliest purchases was the block at the corner of Clark and Harrison Streets, which he still owned at the time of his death, and which in the years that have passed has become very valuable. He also bought unimproved land on the West Side, which was later made the Carter Harrison Subdivision. His first home was at the southwest corner of Hermitage Avenue and Congress Street, where he erected a residence in 1860. Six years later he purchased the Honore home at No. 231 Ashland Avenue, where he continued to reside until his death.

On coming to Chicago, he engaged to a limited extent in law practice, but he who was to become so well known as an orator and extempor-

aneous speaker was then so timid about public speaking that he abandoned the law. In 1871, he entered upon his official career, being elected County Commissioner. In 1872, he was prevailed upon to make the race for Congress against Jasper D. Ward, but was defeated by seven hundred votes. In 1874, he again accepted the nomination. He and his opponent, Mr. Ward, who had defeated him two years previously, both claimed the election, and on a recount of votes Mr. Harrison was declared the winner by a majority of eight. It was while he was in Congress that, in September, 1876, his wife died. She passed away in Gera, Germany, where the elder children were attending school, and was there interred. While Mr. Harrison was crossing the ocean to bring his motherless children home, his Democratic constituents nominated him for Congress, and a few days after his return he was re-elected, defeating Col. George R. Davis by six hundred votes. Later the remains of his wife were brought back to Chicago and interred at Graceland. He refused the re-nomination for Congress in 1878.

In 1879, by the vote of the people, Mr. Harrison was placed in the Mayor's chair, which he filled for eight years, being three times re-elected. During his second term, he was again married, the lady being Miss Margaret Stearns, daughter of Marcus C. Stearns, one of the oldest settlers of Chicago. The ceremony was performed in July, 1882. In 1887, Mr. Harrison was offered a fifth nomination, but declined. Even after this his name was put before the convention as a delegate, and he was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Harrison, who had hitherto been absent, then appeared before the convention, and his coming was the signal for an ovation. Cheer after cheer rent the air. When quiet had been restored, he said that he would only accept on one condition, namely, that every man in the convention should by raising his right hand pledge himself to loyally support his candidacy. Every hand went up, and again a mighty cheer shook the building. The local press antagonized his nomination bitterly, and friends of President Cleveland gave it out that the administration at Washington desired Mr. Harrison's defeat. Worried by this opposition in his party and the illness of his wife, who died a few weeks later, he sent a letter of resignation to the Democratic Committee.

Two months after the death of his wife, Mr. Harrison started on his journey around the world, and during his travels the public was made familiar with his wanderings through his letters to the Chicago *Mail*. On his return he was urged to put these into book form, which he later did, under the happily selected title, "A Race with the Sun." His was certainly one of the most comprehensive journeys ever made in one circuit of the globe. He visited the northwestern part of our own country, the Pacific Coast, and sailed from Vancover to Yokohama. He spent many pleasant hours in Japan; studied the habits and quaint customs of the Chinese; became intimate with the King of Siam; visited the various points of interest in India and Ceylon; sailed the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal; took a trip up the Nile, and afterwards studied Greece in the light of its past and of its present, and drew his conclusions as to its future. In conclusion he wrote: "Again I look out of our window; clouds are gathering over the sky; the curtain of the far West is dyed in purple and salmon. Through a cloud-rift the round, low-down sun is bloody red. Nearly five hundred times has he run his course since we started in our race with him around the world. He has reached our home and passed it, and we are not yet quite there. He dips his rim and is gone. He has won the race. To him and to you goodbye."

Mr. Harrison reached home on the 8th of November, 1889, and the following year was again urged to become the candidate for Mayor, but he refused the honor, and during the two succeeding years lived a quiet, retired life. At the expiration of that period, however, he was again a nominee for Mayor on an independent ticket. Nothing else could have so indicated his personal popularity. There were four candidates in the field, and Mr. Harrison polled a very large vote, the three leaders being separated by but three thousand ballots. Members of the Democracy

greatly opposed his course, but the majority of the party believed in him, and he became their candidate for the campaign of 1893. He was elected by an overwhelming majority to a position all the more important from the fact that his city, where the World's Fair was to be held, would receive distinguished visitors from all lands, and he would virtually be the country's representative in welcoming them to the United States. All summer long as a courteous host he presided, and each day added to the number of his friends. Again and again he had presided on different public occasions, and on the 28th of October, two days before the official closing of the Fair, Mayors' Day was celebrated, a day set apart for the Mayors of all the cities of the Union. Mr. Harrison, in his capacity of host, presided, and at the close of the ceremonies returned to his home. A few hours later a shot was fired which terminated his life, and the city, which was making such extensive preparations to close the Fair with brilliant ceremonies, went instead into mourning for its Chief Executive.

GEORGE FRASER.

GEORGE FRASER is an influential Scotch-American citizen, who has made his home in Chicago for nearly thirty years. Allen Grange, near the village of Munlochy, in Ross-shire, Scotland, where he was born, has been the home of his ancestors for more than a century, and three generations of the name are now living there.

His father, Donald Fraser, was a blacksmith by trade, succeeding his father, John Fraser, in that occupation. Donald Fraser died at Allen Grange in 1875, at the age of seventy years. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Young, still lives there, having attained the venerable age of more than ninety-one years. She is a native of the same place, her father having been a farmer in that locality.

George Fraser was born on the 2d of June, 1840. He attended the parish school at Munlochy, and when he was old enough went to learn the trade of a baker at Dingwall. He served a four-years apprenticeship without wages, and subsequently spent two years in working at his trade in Edinburgh, and one year in London, England. In 1866 he resolved to come to America. Upon reaching Brooklyn, New York, he tarried a few months in that city, but in the following spring continued his journey to Chicago. Here he immediately found work at his trade, and in 1868 he opened an establishment of his own on Division Street, near his present location. In common with most of his neighbors in that vicinity, three years later he lost everything he possessed by the Great Fire, and for a few months thereafter moved to the West Side. For twenty-three years past he has been in his present location, and the constant arrival and departure of customers attests the popularity which his business has attained.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Fraser united with St. Andrew's Society, an organization in which nearly all of the best of his countrymen in Chicago are interested. His active interest in this association has caused him to become one of its most popular members, and for six years past he has officiated as one of its Board of Managers. He has been a member of the Caledonian Club for ten years, and, with few exceptions, has voted the Republican ticket since becoming a citizen of the United States.

In 1867 Mr. Fraser was married to Catharine Ross, a native of Invergordon, Ross-shire, Scotland. She is the daughter of David Ross, a representative of one of the oldest Scottish families, in honor of which their native shire was named. Mrs. Fraser is a valuable helpmate to and adviser of her husband, and the mother of five children, named, respectively, Anna, Isabel, Donald George, Kate and Margaret.

Born and reared amid the historic and picturesque scenes of the Highlands, Mr. Fraser is a typical representative of the Gaelic race, a people noted for their sturdy character and industrious and frugal habits. Their adherence to principle has led them to endure much in past centuries, and they have exerted no small influence upon the progress and civilization of America.

JOHN J. RUSSELL.

JOHN J. RUSSELL, an esteemed pioneer of Cook County, now deceased, was born in Sharon Springs, New York, on the 14th of August, 1810, and made farming his life work. Emigrating westward, he reached Chicago on the 14th of February, 1836, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber-land, including the site on which Rush Medical College now stands. About a year and a-half later he sold and removed to Niles Township, where he lived six months. He then became a resident of Northfield Township, purchasing land on section 14, to which he afterwards added until he had on sections 14, 15 and 22 three hundred and forty acres of rich land, all in one body, which yielded to him a good income. Here he devoted the greater part of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, winning success in his undertakings. He married Ann Eliza Legg, daughter of Isaac Legg, a native of Tennessee. The lady was born in Kentucky on the 9th of October, 1813, and with her parents came to Chicago in 1833. Her death occurred at Wilmette, August 20, 1886. She was a lady of many admirable qualities, and she and her husband had been for many years identified with the Methodist Church. They contributed liberally to its support, and were always considered among the leading members.

To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born six children, three sons and three daughters: Isaac H., who is now proprietor of a paper and paint store in Chicago; John J., deceased; Edward, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work; Lizzie, wife of B. F. Kay, who for twenty-four years has been connected with the postoffice of Chicago; Ella, wife of Heny McDaniel, a policeman of Wilmette; and Lena, who completes the family. After many years spent in farming, John J. Russell removed to Wilmette, where his death occurred April 30, 1889. He always advocated the principles of the Republican party, and kept well informed on the issues of the day. He took quite an interest in military affairs and belonged to the State militia, in which he held a Lieutenant's commission from Gov. Ford. He was for ten years a member of the Board of Supervisors and for several years County Commissioner, a faithful officer in both positions. He was ever a public-spirited citizen, and the best interests of the community found in him a friend.

JOHN J. RUSSELL (deceased)

Wm H Jones

WILLIAM HUGH JONES.

WILLIAM HUGH JONES, the President of the Plano Manufacturing Company, one of the substantial industries of Chicago, is a native of Wales. He was born in 1845, and is one of eight children whose parents were Hugh and Jennett Jones. The father was a farmer by occupation and was comfortably situated. In 1812, when eighteen years of age, he crossed the Atlantic to America, locating near Utica, N. Y., where the death of his first wife occurred. He afterward returned to Wales, where he was again married, the second wife being the mother of our subject. They were both members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, in which the father served as Deacon. In 1857 he again came with his family to this country, and located in Wisconsin, from where he removed to Iowa in 1873. His death occurred in Howard County, Iowa, in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife survived him for about four years. Her father, Richard Jones, was an extensive farmer in Wales, and reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. The family to which our subject belongs numbered six sons and two daughters, but only four are now living: William H., Hugh H., John H. and Owen W. The last-named is Secretary of the Plano Manufacturing Company.

We now take up the personal history of W. H. Jones, who is truly a self-made man, in the best sense of the term, for he started out in life empty-handed and has worked his way upward by untiring labor, making the most of his opportunities and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles in his path by a determined effort to succeed. He continued in his native land until twelve years of age, and then accompanied his parents to this country, and with them went to Wisconsin. He was early inured to hard labor, but thereby he developed a self-reliance and force of character which have proven of incalculable benefit to him in his later years. His youth was spent in work upon the home farm, and to his father he gave the benefit of his services until the spring of 1866, when he had attained his majority. He now turned his attention to other pursuits, and became agent for the Dodge Reapers and Champion Mowers in Berlin, Wis., selling those machines until 1868, when he became traveling salesman for the firm of L. J. Bush & Co., of Milwaukee. Two years covered his continuance with that company, and in 1870 he formed a connection with E. H. Gammon for the sale of the Marsh Harvester, which at that time was the only machine of the class on the market. Subsequently, the firm became Gammon & Deering, and Mr. Jones continued in their employ as general traveling salesman and supervisor of agencies until the partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1879, on the retirement of Mr. Gammon. Mr. Jones, however, continued to serve in the interests of Mr. Deering until 1881, when he, in connection with Mr. Gammon, Lewis Steward, and others who had been previously interested in the Harvester Works in Plano, Ill., organized the Plano Manufacturing Company. He became its President and has since continued at its head, and owing to the good management, keen foresight and excellent business and executive ability of the President, the Plano Manufacturing Company now is one of the prominent industries of this city. During his business career, Mr. Jones has kept informed concerning all inventions along this line, and no agricultural implement is put on the market without his knowledge. His early life as a farmer made known to him what was needed in farm work. His later experience made him familiar with all kinds of farm machinery; hence in placing upon the market such machinery he would

combine in its construction his knowledge of the mechanical necessities with that which was required for the actual work. Many inventors who know nothing about farm work in itself fail to do this. The wisdom of his method is shown in the result, for the Plano machines have met with unqualified success and fill a long-felt want in farm implements. Through the dark hours of the greatest panic known to commerce (in 1893), the company built and now occupies a new factory, which for completeness and detailed perfection is without an equal, covering twenty-five acres. It is located on 120th Street, West Pullman. In the old factory, although it afforded extensive facilities, it was unable for several years to satisfy the popular demand. With improved machinery and perfect arrangement for manufacturing, it is now prepared to meet the full demand not only of its American but rapidly increasing foreign trade.

In 1867, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Owens, and unto them have been born three sons, Hugh W., William O. and Garfield R. The parents are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contribute liberally to its support, and take an active interest in its work. Mr. Jones is now serving as one of its Trustees. In politics, he advocates Republican principles, but in voting does not feel himself bound by party ties. He has never sought official honors, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of the home and the companionship of his family. In April, 1872, he came to Evanston, where he has resided almost continuously since, and among the people of this beautiful suburb he is held in the highest regard, for he is a man of upright character and his example is worthy of emulation. In the fall of 1878 he opened a wholesale implement house in Minneapolis, which has since done a large business, and with which he was connected until 1889. The farm has furnished to this country many of its most prominent and successful business men, and among these is W. H. Jones.

SHEPHERD JOHNSTON.

SHEPHERD JOHNSTON, late Secretary and Clerk of the Board of Education of Chicago, was descended from Scotch ancestry, his paternal grandfather, who was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution, being an emigrant from Scotland to New York City some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mary, the wife of this ancestor, was born in 1761, and died June 12, 1838, at the age of seventy-seven. The paternal grandmother was "Knickerbocker" Dutch.

Shepherd Johnston, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York City September 28, 1797, and was for many years a well-known educator in his native place. His wife was Jane Sherwood, also a native of New York, born September 28, 1807. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and were the descendants of generations of New England ancestors, one of whom was a minute-man in the Revolution. Her death occurred on the 27th of December, 1846, at Big Rock, Illinois. Shepherd and Jane Johnston had a family of nine children, and eight of these grew to mature age. The subject of this biography, who was born on the 18th of September, 1823, laid the foundation of his education in the private school taught by his father. His precocity and the thoroughness of his education are vividly shown by the fact of his entering college at the almost unparalleled age of thirteen years. After spending two years at Columbia College,

New York, circumstances necessitated the abandonment of the further prosecution of his studies —except as a private and independent student— but in this latter capacity it can be no more truly said of any other man in the city of Chicago, that he was throughout his life a devoted, earnest and successful student, consecrating himself to the acquisition of knowledge for the purpose of making it most useful to those for whose interests he spent a lifetime of toil.

In 1839 the elder Johnston, tiring of the constraint of New York, came West by way of the Lakes to Detroit, and thence, in company with his eldest son, Shepherd, crossed Michigan on ponies to Chicago, which they found to be a muddy city of about four thousand inhabitants. Not liking Chicago, they pursued their way westward to Kane County, and there the father bought a thousand or more acres of land near Big Rock, to which he removed his family soon after. There he spent seven years, but, not being adapted either by education or taste to farm life, at the end of that period he returned to New York, where he died in 1853.

After a residence of five or six years on the farm, young Johnston tired of the monotony of rural life and settled in New York City, when twenty-one years of age, and obtained a position as teacher in the Institute for the Blind. He filled this position with that fidelity and ability which characterized his life work in any capacity in which he was called upon to act. On the 27th of July, 1849, at Whitlockville, Westchester County, New York, he married Mary Ann Wild, a native of Sheffield, England, a daughter of James and Mary Ann Outram (Hobson) Wild. Immediately after his marriage he came to Illinois, and tried farm life for a few months, but again returned to New York City in 1850. There for a year he was employed in the ticket office of the Hudson River Railroad. In 1851 he engaged in the retail grocery business in New York, in which he continued for seven years. In the fall of 1859 he again removed to Illinois, locating at Aurora, and in the following year settled in Chicago, where he resided until the time of his death. In February of the same year he began work as clerk in the office of the Board of Education, and remained there continuously until his life work was finished. He saw the public-school system grow from comparatively insignificant proportions to the wonderful educational power which it is at the present time. When he began work in the office of the Board the population of the city was one hundred and ten thousand, and the number of teachers was one hundred and twenty-three. Now the total enrollment of pupils is one hundred and fifty thousand, and the number of teachers in the public schools is three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, and the amount required to pay this vast army is two and one-half millions of dollars.

Mr. Johnston died at his home on the 3rd of October, 1894, leaving a widow and one daughter, the latter, Laura Ann, being now the wife of John M. Stanley, of Chicago. His only son, Charles Sherwood Johnston, died in 1889, at the age of thirty-nine.

Not only as a worker in the field of education, but also as a zealous laborer in the cause of religion, was Mr. Johnston known. For nearly a score of years he was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he held the office of vestryman. He also took a deep interest in the affairs of the Sunday-school, of which he was Superintendent. He was a devoted student of the Bible, to the study of which he gave many hours of his crowded life. As might be expected of a man of his intelligence, taking the interest he did in public affairs, a knowledge of and an interest in politics were not overlooked. He was a member of the Republican party, whose great underlying principles he fully understood, endorsed and supported. But he was far above the petty broils of partisan strife, and contented himself with working for those higher principles and ends which interest the thinker and philosopher.

A fitting summary of the life and works of Mr. Johnston can be no more aptly expressed than is done in the following eloquent tribute paid to his memory by the members of the Board of Education, taken from the records of said body:

"At a special meeting of the Board of Education of Chicago, held October 5, 1894, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

" 'The Board of Education of the City of Chicago learns with the most profound sorrow of the death of their scholarly, faithful and most tireless Secretary, Shepherd Johnston, after a continuous service of thirty-four years of unparalleled devotion to the educational interests of this great metropolis.

" 'He had reached the limit of years allotted to man. He closed his books at the office, went to his quiet home, retired to sleep, and awoke no more to consciousness here. The book of his life was gently closed, and he was transferred to the unknown realm which is beyond our mortal sight.

" 'Mr. Johnston possessed those habits of mind and character which made him eminently fitted for the responsible duties of the office which he held so long and filled so efficiently. His early training and experience as a teacher made him acquainted with the details of educational work, and gave him a familiarity with the school system of the country, as shown in the financial and statistical reports which were published annually. As his labors multiplied, his ability to cope with them multiplied in like ratio. There was no detail of his office with which he was not familiar. He was a well of information, imparting courteously to all who desired to know aught of the historical progress of the city for nearly two score of years. In the varied and perplexing duties of his office, he won the confidence and esteem of the members of the Board of Education, the Superintendents, his associates in the office, the teachers and citizens of Chicago. The members of the Board of Education take this method of expressing their appreciation of his valuable services and their high regard for his life and character.

" 'THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that this memorial be entered upon the records of this Board, and that a copy be suitably engrossed and presented to the family.' "

JULIAN S. RUMSEY.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, a very early resident of Chicago and one of the founders of its Board of Trade, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, on the 3d day of April, 1823. His parents were Levi Rumsey, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and Julia F. Dole, of Troy, New York. The line of descent is traced from Robert Rumsie, who is supposed to have been of Welsh ancestry, and who settled at Fairfield, Connecticut, before 1660. His name appears in the town records under date of January 23, 1664, the earliest entry in said records bearing date of January 12, 1649, which must have been about the time of the first settlement there. The will of Robert Rumsey appears in the same record, under date of November 28, 1710, in which he bequeaths to his widow and children a large amount of land and personal property, his interest in commonage and his negro man, Jack. The early residents of New England had to contend with conditions differing widely from those surrounding pioneers of the present day, and few can realize the energy and perseverance required to make a home in the wilderness. Only those of strong body and mind could survive the rigorous climate and overcome the obstacles to human progress. Among the present generation, only those who have made a study of the subject can realize, in a faint degree even, what were their surroundings, ideas and character.

Levi Rumsey was one of the first graduates of Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts (in 1800), and settled at Batavia in 1822, becoming one of the foremost attorneys of western New York and serving as District Attorney of Genesee County. He died there in 1834. At the solicitation of her brother, George W. Dole, already a resident of Chicago, the widow decided to move to the new and growing city with her younger son (the subject of this biography) and two daughters, in the spring of 1835, but death interposed and removed the mother before this purpose could be consummated. With an aunt, Mrs. Coffin, and her husband and Miss Townsend (who afterward became Mrs. Dole), Julian Sidney Rumsey and his two younger sisters came to Chicago, arriving on the steamer "Michigan" July 28, 1835. This vessel was owned by Mr. Dole's partner, Oliver Newberry, of Detroit, and was by far the finest vessel then on the Lakes. The trip was made from Buffalo to Chicago, with a stop at Green Bay, in a little over eight days. Among the passengers were George Smith, who afterward became a wealthy banker of the city; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kinzie and a young infant, and Miss Williams, who became the wife of Mark Skinner, one of the judges of Chicago in later life.

Young Rumsey had attended a private school in Batavia taught by Rev. John F. Earnst, a widely-known educator of that place and Buffalo, and after his arrival here he had the benefit of such schools as the new town afforded for a few months. He soon took employment in the shipping house of Newberry & Dole, where his elder brother, George F. Rumsey, was already established. This association made him acquainted with all the boats coming to Chicago and their officers. These included the bark "Detroit" and brig "Queen Charlotte," former British vessels, which had been sunk in the bay at Erie, Pennsylvania, by Commodore Perry in 1813, and subsequently raised and fitted for commerce.

In September, 1839, the Rumsey brothers, while still in the employ of Newberry & Dole, shipped the first cargo of grain ever sent out of Chicago, consisting of about 2,900 bushels of wheat, put on board the brig "Osceola" for Buffalo. This had been taken from farmers' wagons and stored, awaiting an eastbound boat. In 1841 Capt. E. B. Ward brought eighty tons of bituminous coal to Chicago, which was probably the first here, and this was sold out by the Rumsey brothers in two years' time, thus indicating that the consumption was small in those days. The firm of Rumsey, Brother & Company ultimately succeeded Newberry & Dole, and became one of the heaviest grain shippers and dealers in the city.

Mr. Rumsey was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade early in 1848, and continued his membership with his life. During the early years of its existence, it was his custom, with others of the younger members, to visit business men in their offices and urge them to go "on 'Change," in order that it might be truthfully recorded that such a meeting had been held. He was elected President of the Board in 1858 and again in 1859, and in the latter year he drew and secured the passage of its charter and code of rules. He also secured, in the face of much opposition, the present system of grain inspection—Chicago being the first city to adopt the plan. During his administration, the current plan of obtaining and publishing statistics of trade was inaugurated, and the first annual report of the Board issued, and in the same period the membership doubled and the permanency of its existence was established.

Mr. Rumsey was one of the organizers of the Volunteer Fire Department in 1844, and at one time was Foreman of Engine Company Number Three, and did much to improve the old and organize new companies. In those days, many of what are now the most prominent and wealthy citizens regularly "ran with the boys." The venerable Stephen F. Gale was Chief Engineer and Mr. Rumsey Foreman in 1847, when the parade was made in honor of the famous River and Harbor Congress of that year. In his report to the New York *Tribune*, Horace Greeley said: "I never witnessed anything so superb as the appearance of some of the fire companies, with their engines drawn by led-horses, tastefully caparisoned. Our New York firemen must try again. They certainly have been outdone." Thurlow Weed wrote to his paper: "Let me here say that the

firemen's display in this infant city to-day excited universal admiration. I never saw anything got up in better taste. The companies were in neat uniforms. The machines were very tastefully decorated. There was also a miniature ship, manned and full-rigged, drawn by twelve horses, in the procession. While moving, the crew on board 'The Convention' made, shortened and took in sail repeatedly."

In early life Mr. Rumsey associated himself, as a political factor, with the Whig party, and joined its successor—the Republican—at its inception. He was often a delegate in the county and State conventions, and was a member of the State Central Committee of his party when Abraham Lincoln was first elected to the Presidency. He had the honor of entertaining Mr. Lincoln at his home in Chicago, was present at his inauguration, and was a member of the committee on which devolved the sad duty of receiving his remains when brought back to Chicago, preparatory to final interment at Springfield. In 1871 Mr. Rumsey was elected County Treasurer and Collector on the "Fire-proof" ticket, the result of a political compromise, and served two years in that responsible capacity.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities, in the War of the Rebellion, early in 1861, a Committee of Safety was organized in Chicago, and Mr. Rumsey was made a member of the sub-committee to carry out its objects. This involved the judicious expenditure of nearly fifty thousand dollars, and required the labor of its members for nearly two years, much of it of a secret character, and all of vast importance to the State and Nation. One of the first undertakings was the fitting out of an expedition to take possession of Cairo, and thus save Illinois to the Union. After four days and nights of arduous effort, a force of five hundred men was dispatched by the Illinois Central Railroad, and the plan successfully carried out. Mr. Rumsey never asked for office, but was elected Mayor of the city in the troublous days of 1861, and maintained the high financial standing of the municipality. During his term of service, the Government sent twelve thousand rebel prisoners here from Fort Donelson, without any warning or previous provision for their care. They were quartered in the sheds of an old race track, afterwards known as Camp Douglas, until suitable barracks could be erected for their care and retention. Among them were about two hundred officers, most of whom possessed knives or pistols, and with the small police force and absence of firearms (caused by the drain in supplying Union troops), the city seemed entirely at the mercy of its unwilling guests. Through the vigilance of Mayor Rumsey, and his appeals to the Government, the danger was averted—the officers being removed elsewhere, and the privates speedily provided with suitable lodgings, and safeguards created for the city.

July 31, 1848, at Chicago, occurred the wedding of J. S. Rumsey and Miss Martha A. Turner. Mrs. Rumsey, who still survives her husband, is a daughter of John B. Turner, one of the most honored and worthy of Chicago's early citizens, whose biography will be found on another page of this work. This union resulted in eleven children, eight of whom were daughters. One of the latter died in infancy, and one after a short married life. Two daughters are married and reside in Massachusetts and New York, respectively, and the eldest son and two daughters, also married, reside in Chicago.

Mr. Rumsey passed away in Chicago April 20, 1886, aged sixty-three years. He was ever interested in the city and its welfare, and did much to place it in its present proud commercial position. He did not shirk any duty as a citizen, and left to his children an honored name. His recollections of early Chicago are very interesting, and extracts from his pen picture are here given:

"When the 'Michigan' arrived off Chicago in July of 1835, a dense fog covered the surface of the lake, and the town could not be easily located. After reaching the mouth of the Calumet River, the captain was set right by the direction of an Indian, and returned to the city. In the mean time the fog had lifted and when the boat came to anchor the fort and Government pier and light-house seemed the most prominent features. No entrance to the river existed for lake craft, and even the yawlboat which brought the passengers ashore grounded on the bar at the mouth of the

river, and a passage had to be carefully sounded before it could be brought in. The river was then but little more than half as wide as at present, and portions of its shores were occupied by wild rice, and near the mouth the abode of the musk-rat was prominent. Fish and wild fowl were abundant. There was one 'gallows-frame' hoist bridge at Dearborn Street, crossing the river, one pontoon over the South Branch, between Lake and Randolph Streets, and another across the North Branch, just south of Kinzie Street. The Tremont House was then a yellow wooden building at the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, kept by Star Foot.

"The population was about twenty-three hundred, divided in something like this proportion: Eight hundred on the North Side, twelve hundred on the South Side, and three hundred on the West Side. The Postoffice was located in the angle at the intersection of Lake and South Water Streets. There were no sidewalks or improved streets, and cattle, pigs and wolfish dogs occupied the thoroughfares at will, and sometimes at night wolves came into the settlement Street lights were unknown, as were sewers, cellars or water service, and there were very few brick buildings. The people came from all parts of the world and included many half-breeds, and all were exceedingly democratic in habit. It was no uncommon thing for ladies to employ a dump-cart, upholstered with hay or buffalo robes, as a means of transportation when making social excursions. There was still a garrison at the fort, and on two subsequent occasions Indians to the number of thirty-five hundred and five thousand, from the Pottawatamie, Winnebago and Sacs and Foxes tribes came here to receive pay for their lands from the Government. During the summer of 1835, the 'Michigan' made four trips between Chicago and Buffalo, and one or two other vessels visited the port. While anchored in the bay off Milwaukee, on her first trip, only one house was discerned at that point, though the weather was clear."

ANDREW ORTMAYER.

ANDREW ORTMAYER, who was for nearly half-a century a resident of Chicago, was numbered among the most substantial and well-known citizens of German birth. He was born in Bartenstein, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the first day of May, 1826. His father, Joseph Ortmayer, was a native of Neuoetting, Bavaria, and his mother, Margaret Uhlman, was born in the same village as her son, where her ancestors had for several generations carried on the saddlery business. Joseph Ortmayer was also a saddler, and when the son had completed the prescribed German term of school, ending at the age of fourteen years, he entered the shop and was able —through being the son of a master—to become a journeyman at the age of sixteen. He first sought employment in his father's native city, where he remained one year, and was afterwards employed in Saalzburg and other Austrian cities.

By the time he had attained his majority, he determined to follow the sun towards that land of promise, the United States, as he saw little opportunity for a mechanic to better his condition in Europe. His was the same spirit which not only led to the discovery of the Western continent, but to the development of its resources, east and west. Being in London, England, in the spring of 1849, he took passage in March of that year on board the sailing-vessel "Apeona" for New York, where he arrived on the fourth day of

July, the voyage consuming nearly four months. He proceeded directly to Buffalo, New York, where he was able to maintain himself at his trade until the following spring.

Again moved by the spirit of enterprise, he took the first steamer which left the port of Buffalo for the upper lakes in the spring of 1850, and landed in Detroit on the 30th of March, after a two days' voyage. Thence, he proceeded directly by rail to Chicago, arriving on the last day of the month.

His first employment in this city was with J. O. Humphrey, the first carriage manufacturer in Chicago, by whom he was engaged as a carriage trimmer. This continued until Mr. Humphrey went out of business two and one-half years later, when Mr. Ortmayer rented a room in the now idle factory and engaged in trimming carriages on his own account. He had by this time formed business acquaintances and established a reputation for honest and faithful work, and did a fairly prosperous business. At the end of six months, he established a shop on Franklin Street, and in the fall of 1854 he opened a harness shop on Randolph Street, between Canal and Clinton Streets. Though his work as a carriage trimmer had proved satisfactory to his patrons, it did not satisfy himself, on account of the unsteadiness of the demand, and he found business much more remunerative in the harness and saddlery line.

In 1863, he began the wholesale trade at No. 42 Lake Street, in partnership with William V. Kay and William H. Turner, under the style of A. Ortmayer & Company. For a quarter of a century, beginning with 1866, the business was located at Nos. 16 to 22 State Street. Messrs. Turner and Kay successively retired from the firm, and after the great fire of 1871, it was known as Ortmayer, Lewis & Company, until it became A. Otrmayer & Son in 1882. In 1891, the firm purchased of the Farwell estate the building now occupied, on Illinois Street, between La Salle Avenue and Wells Street, to which two stories were added, and the building was fitted for the extensive manufacture of harness and saddlery ware now carried on there.

Mr. Ortmayer was married at Buffalo, New York, in the spring of 1850, to Miss Marie Cherbon, who was born in the same place as himself, and is descended from French ancestors, her grandfather having moved from France to Germany. In 1876, he built a pleasant mansion at No. 496 Dearborn Avenue, where dwells a united and happy family. Mr. Ortmayer was also possessed of other improved real estate, which was secured through his own industry and prudent management. Having made his way from humble beginnings, he was in sympathy with all honest efforts for success, and held out encouragement not only by word but by his own example, which any American youth may well emulate. The same steadfast and persistent effort which characterized his career in life is sure to bring prosperity to any one. He never spent time or money in the follies which are all too prevalent among young men of the present day, but resolved on a course of industry and thrift, and adhered to his plans through "good" and "bad times."

Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ortmayer, three died in early childhood. The eldest of the others, Annie, died while the wife of Albert Kuhlmay. Carl G. is manager of the business of A. Ortmayer & Son. Carrie is now the wife of Albert Kuhlmay, and Emma is Mrs. Theophile Pfister, all of Chicago.

Though always a busy man, until failing health compelled him to abandon his activities three years ago, Mr. Ortmayer found time to cultivate pleasant social relations, and was always deservedly popular among his fellow-citizens. He was for many years an active member of the Germania Club, and held membership in Accordia Lodge, No. 277, of the Masonic order. He cherished liberal religious views, and always adhered to Republican principles in politics. He was never ambitious to hold public office, but always strove to fulfill the duties of a good American citizen, and with eminent success. He died on Sunday, February 3, 1895, having succumbed to an acute attack of bronchitis, which, combined with other difficulties, burst the bonds of life.

PHILIP PETRIE

PHILIP PETRIE.

PHILIP PETRIE. One of the most interesting German historical mementos now in our city is hanging upon the wall of a modest cottage on North State Street. It represents, in the oil colors of a foreign artist, a superb specimen of manhood, with gorgeous helmet and breastplate, mounted upon a fiery charger, bedecked with all the brilliant trappings becoming those who were to escort royalty itself, whenever it rode abroad in imperial Berlin. Beneath is the inscription, "Philip Petrie, Garde Cuirassier bei der 2er Escadron des Konig's Preusch Regiment."

Philip Petrie, the hero of this sketch, was born on the seventh day of October, 1814, at Neunkirchen, near Trier, Prussia. His father was Joseph, a veterinary surgeon, who was the son of Louis Petrie, a farmer.

Philip was given a fair education, and then set to learn the trade of a blacksmith. At twenty years of age he was called, according to the custom ot his native country, to do his turn at military duty. Being of remarkable physique, standing fully six feet two inches in height, and being well proportioned, he was selected for the Cuirassier Guards, the King's favorite regiment, which was a picked body, carefully selected from the most desirable men in the whole army. And, indeed, strength was necessary for the bearing of their armament, which included a breastplate weighing thirty-four pounds and a helmet of fourteen pounds' weight, enough in itself to unfit an ordinary man for action. After a year and a-half of service, he was made one of the mounted attendants of the then crown prince, the lately deceased Kaiser Wilhem; and in the years 1834 and 1835 was frequently detailed in charge of a detachment of guards, as an escort to the imperial chariot when it was driven abroad through the gay capital. It is easy to see in one's mind what a dashing picture he must have made; and, no doubt, many a Gretchen went to her dreams thinking that the cuirassier was her ideal of a husband; and such, indeed, he turned out to be to the fortunate one whom Heaven had decreed should be his life-long devoted companion.

After three years of military life, he returned to his native town to resume his calling of a blacksmith. Soon after he met and won his wife, whom he wedded February 7, 1838. Her maiden name was Katherine Laux, and she was born in Grosslosheim, Germany, November 18, 1818, her father being Peter Laux, a blacksmith, who married a Miss Barbara Rohrmann. Peter Laux was a son of Peter Laux, Senior, a lumberman. Miss Rohrmann's parents were Matthias and Bretter Rohrmann. Deciding in 1840 to come to America, Mr. Petrie took passage, with his wife and her parents, at Havre, on a sailing-vessel called the "Kontoullanter." After a stormy passage of forty-three days, they arrived at Castle Garden, New York City, whence they proceeded by canal-boat to Buffalo, thence *via* steamer "Wisconsin" to Chicago, which they reached on the eventful day for the little party and their numerous descendants, August 24, 1840.

Mr. Petrie's first work was upon the Government Pier, then being built; and afterward he was in the service of the late Ashel Pierce, the first agricultural implement manufacturer in our city. Then he began a long and honorable career in connection with the municipal government of the day. A member of the police force under "Long John" Wentworth, he was raised to Sergeant under John C. Haines, and Lieutenant under Levi P. Boone and Thomas Dyer. In 1850 he was appointed Jailer in the "Old Log

Jail," then situated at the corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets, in which he continued for a period of fourteen years, during the administrations of Sheriffs William C. Church, C. P. Bradley, Charles M. Geary and Tim B. Bradley. For a number of years preceding his death, Mr. Petrie, having become well off, lived a life of quiet retirement, honored and esteemed by an unusually large circle of acquaintances.

His speculative mind naturally turned to real estate. One bargain, which he regretted later that he did not cling to with greater pertinacity, was the purchase for $150 of the entire block bounded by the present streets of La Salle, Randolph, Lake and Fifth Avenue, paying $10 to bind the bargain. The land being then only a "swamp hole," his mother made such an outcry at what she thought would turn out to be a bad investment, that he forfeited his first payment and never went on with the deal. It is historically interesting to compare that amount of money with what the present owners of the block (one of the choicest in our city) would be likely to ask for it, if approached at this date.

He built the first (a log) house on North State (then called North Wolcott) Street, using it for a residence as early as 1842. Soon after coming to Chicago, Mr. Petrie invested in a piece of land on Dearborn Street, which resulted in making him quite wealthy, his rent-roll at one time being, for the day, quite considerable. But his property in houses was swept away by the great fire of 1871, leaving but little insurance; and had it been insured in the local companies, it would not have been of much benefit, as most of them were compelled by the wholesale losses to go into bankruptcy. But he set about with such determination that he soon made it all, or more, up again.

Some time after the Big Fire, he acquired a valuable piece of property on North State Street, where, at No. 273, he built a modest home, which he called his homestead, and where he lived for the last twenty years of his life. Here he celebrated his golden wedding, February 7, 1888; and here, after a lingering illness, he passed away to his final rest, November 30, 1890, at the good old age of seventy-seven, fifty-one years of which had been honorably spent in the city of Chicago.

The deceased was one of the founders and stanchest members of the St. Joseph Catholic Church, under whose auspices the obsequies were held, which were attended by a number of the leading members of that sect in the city, and then interment was made in St. Boniface Cemetery. He had worked well, he had established a good family to bear on his name in this new country, and the recent death of a dear son had even further resigned him to the mortal passing of the spirit.

For many years he was a prized member of the German Old Settlers' Society, at one of whose annual picnics Mr. Petrie and his wife, as the oldest couple present, in length of life in America, were awarded a gold medal. Mrs. Petrie, at the Turngeminde picnic of 1883, was also given a gold medal for being the oldest lady settler present. This is now much treasured by a granddaughter.

Mrs. Petrie survives her husband, filled with charitable thoughts, whose expressions have been so many and valuable that she is known for them all through the city. Although rather infirm in health, it is hoped by her many friends that she may long be spared for their delight and counsel. Eleven children have blessed their union, of whom three were taken in childhood. The following is a brief account of them:

Charles S. was born September 25, 1840, and is Assistant Marshal and Secretary of the Chicago Fire Department, having charge of all machinery, engines and repair shops belonging thereto. He has been with the department ever since 1861, before that time having been employed as an engineer upon Mississippi River steamboats. He married Miss Martha Morton, of Nashville, Tennessee, by whom he has nine living children: Philip, Nicholas, James, George, Charles, Jr., Louis, Mary, Mattie, Florence and Rosa.

Matthias P. was born September 15, 1842. His first business experience was with Berger, Ruhling & Company, wholesale toys, later traveling for a time for White & Company, wooden and wil-

low ware. He then started a grocery at the corner of North Clark and Division Streets. After the fire of 1871, he became a member of the Board of Trade, from which he turned his attention to the malting business with great success. He now has a large malt house at Burlington, Racine County, Wisconsin, where he resides. He married, November 15, 1864, Miss Katherine Weidinger, of this city, by whom he is at present the father of three children: Edward, unmarried, and an engineer in the Chicago Fire Department; Otto and Emma. Barbara, the next of the parental family, was born September 18, 1844, and died January 15, 1868.

Nicholas, who was born on the 7th of November, 1846, was married, on the 24th of September, 1878, Miss Julia Schoen, of Chicago, by whom he has two promising children, Cora and Katherine. He was with the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Regiment in the Army of the Tennessee in 1864 and 1865, and acted some time as Orderly for Generals Paine and Pickett. He was in the Chicago Postoffice for a term of twenty-one years, having been the Superintendent of Foreign Mails when he resigned. He is now a wholesale and retail liquor dealer.

Michael, born October 14, 1848, is unmarried, and in the real-estate business, in which calling he is one of the oldest in the city, having formerly been in partnership with Mattocks & Mason. Joseph B., born October 24, 1855, was in the Chicago Postoffice as Superintendent of the North Division Postal Station, but of recent date with Kirk Brothers, as collector. He married Miss Laura Schlegel, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, by whom he is the father of two children, Walter and Gertrude. Katherine, born February 26, 1857, married George Hack, a large wagon manufacturer of Crown Point, Ind.; she died November 18, 1890, without issue. George Philip, born November 2, 1859, was a bookkeeper for his brother Michael; he died, single, September 17, 1891.

The full account of the life of the first American progenitor and his descendants to this date will surely be welcomed by members of the family, both born and unborn; and his face is herein preserved for the pride of friends and relatives for all time to come.

BENJAMIN F. HEAD.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HEAD, an early resident of Illinois, was born in Hillsborough, Ohio, September 30, 1842. His parents, William W. and Sarah (Bidamon) Head, were natives of the same town. The Head family is of English ancestry. Their first American progenitors settled on the east shore of Maryland previous to the Revolutionary War. William Head, grandfather of the subject of this notice, who was probably born in Maryland, became one of the pioneers of Highland County, Ohio, where his wife's father was killed by Indians during the border struggles in which the early history of Ohio abounds.

In 1856 William W. Head moved, with his family, to Macomb, Illinois, where the balance of his life was spent upon a farm. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died at Macomb, December 14, 1892, at the age of eighty-four years and five months. She was born in Winchester, Virginia, and went to Ohio with her parents during her childhood.

Benjamin F. Head attended the public schools of Hillsborough and Macomb. At the age of eighteen years, he left home and came to Chicago, securing employment as brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad. Being a youth of regular habits and punctual character, he gained promotion

successively to freight and passenger conductor. He served in the last-mentioned capacity for seven years, being employed in the suburban service. He had charge of the first Hyde Park suburban train, and made occasional trips on through trains. His efficiency and faithfulness won the confidence and esteem of the officials of the corporation, and he was in a fair way to further promotion when he resigned his position in 1880. He then began dealing in real estate in Chicago, and has been successful in that line. His operations include all kinds of city and suburban property, and he is well known among holders and investors.

He was one of the original members of the Old Reliable Railroad Conductors' Association, of Columbus, Ohio, but abandoned that organization in 1879, when he became identified with the Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, of which organization he is now one of the Directors. He was one of the early members of Chicago Council No. 58, National Union, and has served as Treasurer and Vice-President thereof, and is one of the Trustees of the Oakland Methodist Church. In the building of the property of the latter organization, he was an active worker and contributor of his means.

He was married in 1868 to Mary E. Work, daughter of John C. Work, of Hillsborough, Ohio. Two sons complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Head, named Harry and Paul F., the former being employed in the office of the Rookery Building.

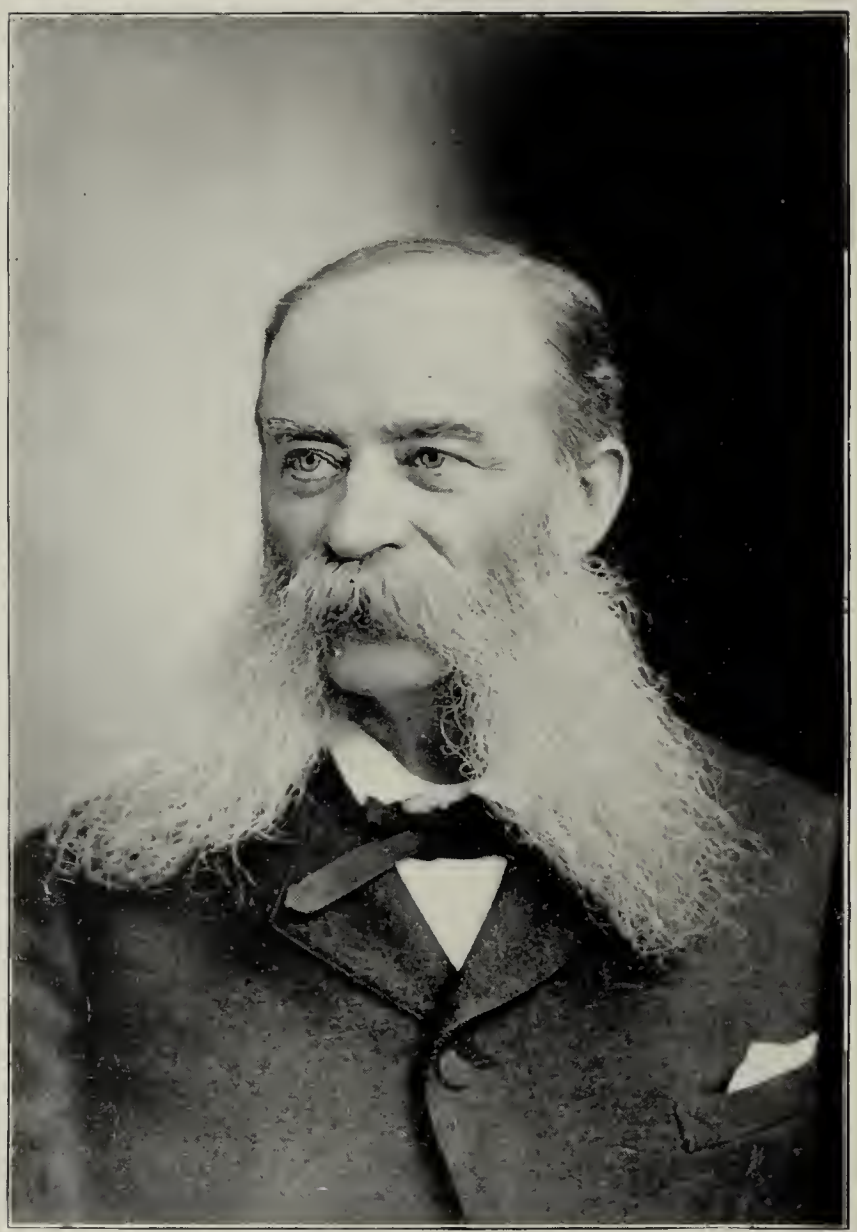
Since 1873 the family residence has been on Drexel and Oakwood Boulevards. Mr. Head has been a life-long advocate of Republican principles, and has frequently served as clerk and judge of elections. In 1889, during President Harrison's administration, he was appointed the first Superintendent of the Hyde Park Postal Station, but resigned that position at the end of fourteen months, owing to private business cares requiring his attention. He is an energetic and public-spirited citizen, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

EDWARD D. REDINGTON.

EDWARD DANA REDINGTON, a well-known resident of Evanston and business man of Chicago, son of Edward C. and Caroline D. (Stearns) Redington, was born November 12, 1839, at Chelsea, Vermont. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea and at the St. Johnsbury Academy, whence he went to Dartmouth College, graduating from that famous institution with the Class of 1861. After graduating, he was a teacher in St. Johnsbury Academy for one year, and in the winter of 1863-64, he served as Assistant Cashier of the Passumpsic Bank.

From 1862 to the close of 1865 Mr. Redington was actively engaged in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers August 23, 1862, and was Sergeant-Major to February 23, 1863, and afterward Second Lieutenant of Company I until mustered out July 14, 1863. On the 24th of February, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and he remained on duty with the Army of the Potomac until June 24, 1865, when he was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, to pay mustered-out troops. He served there until November 30, 1865, at which date he was discharged from service.

From 1866 to 1871 he was employed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company as cashier and paymaster, residing successively at Wyandotte,



JAMES B. KELLOGG

Photo'd by W. J. Root

Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kansas. In 1871 he engaged in the lumber trade at Lawrence, continuing that busines there until 1875, when he removed to Chicago. For the next twelve years he followed the same business in this city. Since 1888 he has been connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in its Chicago agency. These several positions, and his continuance therein, indicate his superior executive faculty, as well as persistence and integrity.

Mr. Redington has been twice married, the first union being with Mary Ann, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Ann Chamberlin, of St. Johnsbury, their wedding taking place there November 15, 1864. Mrs. Redington died in April, 1880, leaving three children, who still survive, namely: Lizzie Stearns; John Chase and Paul Goodwin, twins. The second marriage occurred on the 18th of May, 1882, the bride being Mary Julia, daughter of Ezra and Julia R. Towne, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, by whom he has one child, Theodore Towne Redington. The family affiliates with the First Congregational Church of Evanston, where they have resided since 1884.

Mr. Redington has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as Aide on Commander Veazey's staff in 1891. He is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been President of the Chicago Alumni Association of Dartmouth College, was President of the Chicago Association Sons of Vermont for 1894, and on the 22d of January, of that year, he was elected President of the Chicago Congregational Club for the ensuing year. During the last-named year, he was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters. He is a Republican in politics, though while living at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1873, he was the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of that city, and was a member of the School Board from 1872 to 1875. The foregoing is sufficient comment upon the superior social as well as business qualifications of Mr. Redington, and illustrates the confidence and esteem which he enjoys among his fellows. He is cordial in manner, and his easy bearing betokens good breeding and a sound heart and brain.

JAMES B. KELLOGG.

JAMES BRADFORD KELLOGG, a marine underwriter and adjuster of long experience and acknowledged capability, was born in Whitesboro, New York, September 9, 1825. He is the eldest son of Eli C. Kellogg and Lucretia Barnard. The former was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, his family being of Scotch lineage. While a young man, he went to New York, where he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1835 he removed to Monroe, Michigan, and continued in the same occupation for ten years. At the end of that period he became a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after conducting a mercantile business for a time, he engaged in milling. His death occurred in that city in 1855, at the age of fifty-four years. Mrs. Lucretia Kellogg, who was a native of the Empire State, died at Whitesboro, while on a visit to that place, in 1838. Of their six children, James is the only resident of Illinois. Edgar, the youngest son, now a resident of Denver, Colorado, is the only other survivor.

James attended a private school at Monroe, Michigan, with the expectation of adopting a professional career, in accordance with the wish of his parents, and in 1841 he entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, becoming a member of the first freshman class of that famous institution. Owing to his father's financial embarrassment, following a crisis which had overspread the country a few years previous, he was obliged to abandon his college course at the end of one year. He then became clerk and bookkeeper in his father's establishment, and for the next few years devoted his energy and talents to the recuperation of the family fortunes. He accompanied his father to Milwaukee in the same capacity, and in 1852 he entered into partnership with his father in the milling business. This enterprise, however, was not successful, but his operations in that city had been marked by such clerical ability and integrity as to secure the confidence of many of the business men of the city, and in 1853 he was tendered the position of Secretary of the Commercial Insurance Company of Milwaukee. This corporation was then in its infancy, and he established its affairs upon a substantial basis, and continued to have charge of its office affairs, with the exception of one and one-half years, until 1864, when the company suspended business, though in a sound financial condition. During the interval above alluded to, he officiated as Cashier of the Exchange Bank of William J. Bell & Company, of Milwaukee, organized under the State Law of Wisconsin.

For several years prior to 1865 Mr. Kellogg was Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and was presented by his associates on his retirement with a very handsome silver tobacco box, filled with a new brand of the weed known as "Lincoln Greenbacks," as stated by Judge Levi Hubbell, who made the presentation speech, as a token of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them. At the date last mentioned he went to New York City, and entered into a contract with the Underwriters' Agency of that city to manage its lake marine department for three years. His previous experience in underwriting had been largely in the line of marine risks, and his readiness and business tact proved of great advantage to his employers. At the expiration of this contract he came to Chicago and took charge of the marine department of the Home Insurance Company of this city. A few months later this company discontinued its marine business, a departure which greatly disappointed Mr. Kellogg, who anticipated a large and lucrative line of risks at this port.

Returning to Milwaukee, he re-engaged in marine insurance, and in the summer of 1869 organized the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, intended especially for marine and fire underwriting. Among the principal stockholders and directors of this company were many of the chief capitalists of that city, some of whom have since gained a national reputation as financiers. It is still doing a flourishing business, and numbers Mr. P. D. Armour among its directors. Mr. Kellogg was the Secretary and Manager, and under his skillful conduct it rapidly grew to prominence among underwriters.

In February, 1872, he severed his connection with this company, and the following year became once more a resident of Chicago, where he has ever since been engaged in marine underwriting and in adjusting marine losses. Since 1892 the firm of Kellogg & Robinson, of which he is the head, has been the only one in Chicago giving exclusive attention to marine adjusting. He is thoroughly familiar with marine law, and is considered an authority upon all questions pertaining to marine insurance. His advice is often sought by underwriters, and he is frequently called upon to arbitrate between the companies and their policy-holders. His sound judgment and spirit of fairness, combined with his thorough knowledge of values, conspire to make his decisions just and acceptable. For twenty-two years past he has been a member of the Board of Trade, which connection has proved advantageous to his other interests.

While avoiding club life, Mr. Kellogg has never shirked any proper social duties, and is a patron of those refining institutions which tend to develop the best elements of the people in a large

city. He is a member of the Art Institute and the Field Columbian Museum, and adheres to the faith of the Episcopal Church, in which he was reared. For some years he was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1852 was Grand Representative from Wisconsin to the Grand Lodge of the United States, after serving several years as Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years was active in its councils and labors. While a resident of Wisconsin, he was for some years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that State. In early life he was identified with the Whig party, and cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor; but since the disintegration of that party he has been an advocate of Democratic principles, though never an aspirant for public position. One of the earliest political events in his recollection is a gathering at Fort Meigs during the famous "Tippecanoe" campaign of 1840, at which William Henry Harrison was the chief orator. Following the custom of those days, people from several neighboring counties assembled, and the proceedings, which lasted for several days, created a deep impression on the youthful mind of Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg has been twice married, first at Fort Plain, New York, October 14, 1852, to H. Jane Diefendorf, daughter of Dr. James and Nancy Diefendorf, of that place. The only surviving child of this union is Helen, wife of Charles P. Woodruff, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Kellogg was again married, March 10, 1884, at Manchester, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Durey. This lady is the youngest daughter of William and Rebecca Durey and a native of Bethesden, Kent, England.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT, for forty years a practitioner of medicine in the City of Chicago, was born in New York City June 14, 1811. In the following year, owing to threatened financial troubles occasioned by the declaration of war against England by this country, he was taken by his parents home to France, where two years later his father died.

The estate left was amply sufficient to allow of a most excellent education being given the son, his medical schooling being obtained at the Royal College of Besancon. Years later, he was also granted a diploma by the Bennett Medical College of Chicago

At the age of twenty-one, he returned to America, settling in New York City, the scene of his nativity, where he was a successful practitioner of medicine for over a score of years. But in 1853, filled with dreams of renewed health and accumulated fortunes in the new Eldorado, he removed to Chicago, locating on State Street, between Madison and Monroe, where for another score of years he kept a home and office, and built up one of the finest practices in medicine enjoyed by any physician of those days.

In 1873, for private reasons, he sold his downtown property to remove to Englewood in the suburbs, at that time but a small village, but now grown to one of the finest residence neighborhoods *en ville*. He here built a fine residence

on Yale Avenue, and quickly came to be recognized, as what he was esteemed to the very lastby his friends and associates, a most charming companion, trustworthy friend and superior doctor.

During the latter part of his life, being in affluent circumstances, and having built up a demand for his remedies on the part of patients living long distances from his home, he wished, and was fortunately able, to cease active practice for the most; save in complying with very numerous demands from abroad for his diagnosis and treatment, which were mainly carried on by mail. In this inexacting manner, he was enabled to increase his fortunes in a comfortably easy way; for his final years were weighed down by a complication of maladies attendant upon old age and the wear and tear of a very busily occupied life.

He died at his home on the 10th day of November, 1894, at the hale old age of eighty-three, universally loved and respected. His remains were taken to Mount Olivet.

Doctor Chavett was twice married—first in New York City, at the age of twenty-one, to Miss Catherine Purcell, who, after bearing him six children, died in 1848. Of these children, all but one, Miss Gabrielle Chavett, died before their father. Miss Chavett, whose health is far from strong, passed the final months of her father's life in administering to his wants, as only a dear devoted daughter can. Some years after his arrival in Chicago, the doctor again married, this time Miss Elizabeth Bannon, who died in July, 1894, leaving no children. Aside from the daughter afore-mentioned, there are but two grandchildren, living in the East, who remain of the doctor's line.

Doctor Chavett was in good standing in his profession and thoroughly ethical in all his transactions. He was an honored member of the National, State and local Medical Societies, and an honorary member of the Union Medical Society of Englewood, of which he was for many years Treasurer. Some of the foregoing societies have passed touching resolutions on their loss, since his death.

Doctor Chavett comes of a distinguished French family. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the French army; and on the occasion of the visit of Benjamin Franklin to solicit aid from that country for the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War, was acting as sentry at the door of the Chamber of Deputies. This fact gave him an opportunity of hearing Franklin's stirring appeal to his countrymen; being thoroughly stirred thereby, and his term of service under the tricolor having soon expired, he enlisted his fortunes with the great and magnanimous LaFayette, with whom he came to America, and under whose banner he fought in many notable battles, being present at the final surrender at Yorktown. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, he returned to his native country, where he continued to reside until his death. But so deep was his regard for this New World, that he persuaded his daughter (who had married the father of the subject of this sketch) to come to New York City, where Doctor Chavett was born, as hereinbefore narrated. There is a strain of noble blood in the family, readily discernable in the observation by the doctor of the *Noblesse oblige*.

There is melancholy thought inspired by the dying out of a once proud and honorable line. For here ends the male line of which the doctor was descended, and of which he was so worthy a flower. It is therefore with unusual, though sad, pleasure (inasmuch as the last of the lifework of this family is done) that this opportunity is accepted to present with fairly impartial words the name and fame of the deceased. The likeness seen upon an adjoining page is a lifelike picture of the most kindly, intellectual face of him who has spoken words of encouragement to thousands of sufferers, and whose deeds have verily raised from the grasp of death many a poor fellow-creature seemingly doomed to an untimely grave.

His friends, who knew the goodness of his heart, will never forget him in their lives; but since all are destined soon to pass away, it will be with growing satisfaction that future generations will look upon the lineaments of our friend, and pause from active life to contemplate the long and useful career of one of God's noblemen, who first came to the new West to bestow happiness and health upon the wretched.

LESTER D. CASTLE.

LESTER D. CASTLE, who is now living a retired life in Barrington, is numbered among the honored early settlers of Cook County of 1843. His residence, therefore, within its borders covers a period of half a century. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in the town of Florence, Oneida County, N. Y., March 4, 1827, and is a son of Edward Castle, who was born in Waterbury, Conn., December 19, 1800. He was reared, however, in the Empire State, whither he was taken when two years old by his father, Phineas Castle, who was one of the first settlers of Florence. His great-grandfather, Phineas Castle, Sr., was a Captain in the French and Indian War. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jerusha W. Bellows. She was born in New York, and was a daughter of Abner Bellows, an early settler of Florence, Oneida County.

In 1843 Edward Castle emigrated to the West with his family and located in Palatine Township, Cook County, where he made a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, purchasing the land from the Government. It was a wild tract, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but he transformed it into a good farm and continued its cultivation for a number of years. His last years were spent in Barrington, and he was buried in the Barrington Cemetery in 1871. His wife still survives him and lives with her son Lester, a well-preserved old lady of eighty-six years. Our subject is the eldest of four children, the others being Emily, deceased, wife of William Lytle; Rhoda J., wife of ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase, of Irvington, Ind.; and Charlotte, deceased, wife of Alfred S. Henderson.

Mr. Castle whose name heads this sketch spent the first sixteen years of his life in his native State, and in its common schools began his education, which was completed by study in Waukegan Academy. He then successfully followed teaching during ten winter terms. Having purchased a half of the old homestead, he carried on farming during the summer months. On his father's death he became sole owner of the old home farm, to which he added a forty-acre tract adjoining, making in all a fine farm of two hundred acres of valuable land. Upon it are good buildings, and the place is well improved. Its owner is always regarded as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and by his well-directed efforts he has acquired a handsome competency. In 1877 he rented his farm to his son, and removed to Barrington, but after two years returned to the old home, and again carried on agricultural pursuits until 1887, when he purchased a residence, and has since lived retired in this place. He owns one of the nicest homes in Barrington.

Mr. Castle was married in Lake County, June 9, 1852, to Miss Lucy A. Taylor, daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Warren Township, that county. She was born in Massachusetts, but was reared and educated in Ohio and Illinois. They have seven children: Arthur L., who is married and resides in Elgin, where he is employed in the postoffice; P. V., a prominent attorney of Chicago, a member of the firm of Cutting & Castle; Charles, who is Postmaster of Austin; Pearley D., who is cashier of the Austin State Bank; Ben B., a salesman in the employ of Farwell & Co., of Chicago; Eva, a successful teacher, now employed in Irving Park; and Lottie, wife of C. W. Coltrin, a dentist of Austin.

Mr. Castle was first a Democrat. In 1848 he cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and in 1852 supported John P. Hale. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, and has since been a stalwart advocate of the men and measures of the Republican party. He has himself been elected to a number of local offices, having served as

Township Clerk, Town Supervisor, and as County Supervisor for two terms. He was also Township Treasurer for about fifteen years, and is now serving his second term as Police Magistrate. He has been a delegate to numerous county conventions. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and he has done effective service in its interest during the many years he has been a member of the School Board. His mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Castle is a valued and progressive citizen, who is ever found on the side of right and order, and who has always taken a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he has so long made his home.

DR. O. T. MAXSON.

DR. O. T. MAXSON, who is engaged in the practice of the medical profession in South Evanston, has built up a good business, for he is well versed in everything connected with the science and has spared neither labor nor expense in perfecting himself for his chosen calling. His skill and ability are now recognized, and he has not only won a liberal patronage, but has also gained a high reputation among his professional brethren.

The Doctor was born in Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y., March 29, 1824, and is one of seven children, four sons and three daughters, who were born unto Joseph and Amelia (Ward) Maxson. Only two of the family are now living, the Doctor, and Caroline, who is the widow of Dr. J. W. Beardsley, of Minneapolis, Minn. The parents were both natives of Rhode Island. The father was a trader, farmer and merchant. In 1846, he removed to Bradford, Wis., where he lived for twenty-four years, his death occurring in 1864, at the age of eighty-two. His wife passed away in 1846, at the age of forty-six years. Both were members of the Universalist Church. They built the house of worship in Centreville, N. Y., and for two years paid the salary of the minister. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Maxson, was a very wealthy man. His father also bore the name of Joseph. The grandfather Ward was a farmer and had a family of fifteen children, all of whom lived to be married, and nine of whom died in 1846.

Orrin T. Maxson was reared in Centreville, N. Y., and there acquired his early education. He afterwards attended Rush Medical College, in Chicago, for he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and was graduated from that institution in the Class of '49. He then established a hospital in Nevada, Colo., in connection with Dr. Clark, and was at that place one year, after which he went to the mouth of the St. Croix River, and bought out the old fur company of that place. He there platted what afterwards became the city of Prescott, Wis. He there remained for fifteen years, and during most of the time engaged in the prosecution of his profession.

In 1861, the Doctor entered the service of his country, joining the boys in blue of Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry. He served until after the siege of Atlanta, when he was honorably discharged, his three-year term having expired. He held the rank of captain, yet most of the time was detailed as a surgeon. After the war he engaged in practice in Waukegan and Chicago for a long period, seventeen years of that time being spent in the former city. Leaving Waukegan in 1883, he removed to Evanston, where he has since made his home. He has built up a large practice, and his success is well merited.

JOHN ROBERTSON

In December, 1846, Dr. Maxson was united in marriage with Miss Eunice McCray, daughter of William and Candace (McKinney) McCray, natives of Tolland, Conn. Five children have been born unto them, three sons and two daughters, but Herrick, Orrin and Almira are now deceased. Orrin Prescott, who was the third in order of birth, is now a practicing physician of Waukegan. He married Miss Kittie Sherman, and they have four children, a son and three daughters: Eunora, Evelyn, Leta and Harold. Amelia, who was the youngest of the Doctor's family, is the widow of L. L. Knox, and now lives with her father in Evanston. She has two children, Orrin and Helen.

While residing in Wisconsin, Dr. Maxson served as a member of the Legislature for several years, and was chairman of the railroad committee which disposed of the land grant. He was for six years State Regent of the Normal Schools of Wisconsin, which included all the colleges and schools that had Normal classes in the State. Gov. Randall was a particular friend of the Doctor's, and, unsolicited, appointed him County Judge of Pierce County, Wis. In politics, he was in early life a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the war he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has since been one of its stanch advocates. In his official duties he has ever been found faithful and true, endeavoring to serve the best interests of the people. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church, their connection covering a period of forty years The Doctor is a Knight Templar Mason and also belongs to the Odd Fellows' Society. While in Waukegan, he was a member of the Lake County Medical Society. The Doctor owns landed interests in various parts of this county, and a home property and other real estate in Evanston.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

JOHN ROBERTSON, a highly respected citizen of Barrington, now practically living retired, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Lake County, December 29, 1844. His father, John Robertson, was born in New Hampshire, October 20, 1810, and in 1837 emigrated westward to this State, settling near Deer Grove, Lake County. He was one of the honored pioneers of that locality. He married Charlotte Sutherland, who was born in Vermont, but in her girlhood came to this State with her father, an honored pioneer of Cook County. Mr. Robertson started out in life for himself with no capital save a young man's bright hope of the future and a determination to succeed, but by industry and good management he worked his way upward and became a substantial citizen. He was recognized as one of the leading men of Lake County. He took an active part in local politics and held numerous official positions of honor and trust, discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He passed away September 8, 1877, at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife died two years previous, in 1875. They lie buried in Fairfield Cemetery, where a monument has been erected to their memory.

John Robertson is the second in order of birth in their family of four sons and five daughters. Lydia, the eldest, is the wife of William Hicks, of Palatine; Silas is living retired in Barrington; Cordelia is the wife of Edward Clark, of Barrington; Persis is the wife of James Diamond, of Normal Park; Joseph died at the age of nineteen years; Mary is the wife of Charles Patten, of Palatine; Elmer resides in Palatine; and Lida died at the age of twenty-one.

In his parents' home, John Robertson spent the

days of his boyhood and youth, and the schools of Lake County afforded him his educational privileges. After arriving at mature years he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in Lake County for twenty years. He owned and operated four hundred acres of valuable land and was a successful agriculturist. In 1887 he rented his farm, purchased a residence in Barrington, and has since made his home in this place. He owns a large and valuable farm at Lake Zurich, where he has a nice summer residence, and each year he and his family there spend about four months. He is also one of the stockholders and directors in the Barrington Bank, and is President of that institution, which is one of the solid financial concerns of the county. He is a man of good business and executive ability, who by careful attention to the details of his business and well-directed efforts has won a success which is the just reward of his labors.

On the 3d of October, 1866, in Lake County, Mr. Robertson married Julia E., daughter of David Parker, who removed from Vermont to Lake County in an early day, and there spent the remainder of his life. His daughter was born in Erie County, N. Y., but was reared in this State. Our subject and his wife have five children: Cora, wife of A. J. Leonard, of Rockefeller, Ill.; Albert L., who is Cashier of the Barrington Bank; Emma, at home; Frank, a successful teacher of Cook County; and Lydia, who is attending school in Mayfair.

Since casting his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1868, Mr. Robertson has been a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and its principles, and has frequently served as a delegate to its conventions. He is a member of the Barrington Lodge of Modern Woodmen, and is a charitable and benevolent man, who contributes liberally to churches and worthy enterprises, and does all in his power to advance the best interests of the community. His sterling worth and many excellencies of character have made him a highly respected citizen.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, a retired farmer residing in Barrington, is one of the worthy citizens that Massachusetts has furnished to Cook County. He was born in the town of North Adams, Berkshire County, on November 17, 1826, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Thomas Waterman, having been a soldier in the War for Independence. His father, Capt. George T. Waterman, was a native of Berkshire County, and in North Adams married Eunice Hoskins, who was born in the Bay State. He followed farming, and also engaged in teaming. He served in the War of 1812, with the rank of Captain, and afterwards received a pension in recognition of his services. He held a number of local offices of honor and trust, and was ever a valued citizen. In 1842, he emigrated westward, and cast in his lot among the early settlers of Barrington Township, Cook County, where he purchased eighty acres of raw land, but in a short time the unbroken prairie was fenced and transformed into rich and fertile fields. He there carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. His death occurred in 1875, and he was laid by the side of his wife in Barrington Cemetery, where a substantial monument has been erected to their memory. Mrs. Waterman had passed away a few years previous.

In the family were three sons and four daughters: Waitay, wife of S. W. Kingsley, of Barrington; Nancy, deceased; Ann, wife of Charles Hawley, of Barrington; Susan, deceased, wife of Henry Hawley, of Barrington; G. W., of this sketch; J. M., a carpenter of Elgin, Ill.; and Charles H., who resides in Petersburg, Ill.

Mr. Waterman of this sketch acquired a good

common-school education in his native State, and at the age of seventeen years came to Illinois. He aided in clearing and developing a farm in Barrington Township, and afterwards assumed its management. He also bought more land, and thus extended its boundaries. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey, he chose Miss Alvira, daughter of Gilbert Applebee, who resides in Barrington, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Their union was celebrated in Barrington June 2, 1853, and six months later they removed to a farm of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the old homestead. Subsequently Mr. Waterman made other purchases, until his farm comprised two hundred acres of good land. He built upon it a substantial residence and large barns, together with good outbuildings, and made it one of the model farms of the community. He also owns another good farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He commenced life empty-handed, with no capital, but has steadily worked his way upward, and by his enterprise and industry has become the owner of two valuable farms and a fine residence property in Barrington.

In 1885, Mr. Waterman was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. They had three children: Susan, wife of A. D. Church, of Barrington; J. W., a substantial farmer of Barrington Township; and F. L., who resides in the village. All are married and have families. Mr. Waterman was married in Barrington, in the spring of 1888, to Mrs. Rhoda Ann Richardson, a widow and a sister of his former wife. She had two children by her first husband: Laura, wife of C. P. Hawley, of Barrington; and Dr. H. D. H. Richardson, of this place.

Mr. Waterman has been identified with the Republican party since becoming a voter, and is a warm advocate of its principles. His fellow-townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called upon him to serve in positions of public trust. He has been Supervisor, and is now President, of the Barrington Mutual Fire and Tornado Insurance Company. He has also been School Trustee for a number of years, and he gives his hearty support and co-operation to all enterprises which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. He and his wife are faithful members and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Waterman is a man of upright character and sterling worth, and his honorable career has won for him a large circle of warm friends.

HARVEY B. HURD.

HARVEY B. HURD has been prominently identified with the advancement of Chicago and its interests for many years. For nearly half a century he has resided in the city, or in its beautiful suburb of Evanston, and during this long period he has been a powerful factor in molding not only the destiny of this metropolis, but of the entire West as well. He was born in Huntington, Fairfield County, Conn., February 14, 1828, and is a son of Alanson Hurd, who was of English descent. His mother was of both Dutch and Irish lineage. If ever it could be said of any one that he made his own way in life from poverty to a high and honorable station, it is true of Harvey B. Hurd. It is said that when he left home to seek a fortune for himself, he carried all his possessions in a handkerchief, and when he arrived in Chicago, some years later, his capital was only half a dollar; yet this poor youth was in subsequent years to play a part which has influenced the career of the State, and aided in molding the preliminary studies of a generation of young American lawyers. Until he was fifteen years of age he spent the summer months in work upon his

father's farm, while in the winter season he attended school.

On the 1st of May, 1842, Mr. Hurd bade adieu to his parents and journeyed on foot to Bridgeport, where he became an apprentice in the office of the Bridgeport *Standard*, a Whig newspaper. With a company of ten young men, in the autumn of 1844, he emigrated to Illinois, and became a student in Jubilee College, of Peoria County, then presided over by Rev. Samuel Chase. A disagreement arose between him and the Principal after he had been in college for about a year, and Mr. Hurd then went to Peoria, where he sought employment, but unsuccessfully. He therefore took passage on a baggage stage for Chicago, where, in the office of the *Evening Journal*, he soon secured work. This paper was then published by Wilson & Geer. He afterwards worked on the *Prairie Farmer*, and in the fall of 1847 began studying law in the office of Calvin DeWolf. In 1848 he was admitted to the Bar, and formed a partnership with Carlos Haven, who was afterwards State's Attorney. His next partner was Henry Snapp, who later represented the Joliet District in Congress, and from 1850 until 1854 he was a partner of Andrew J. Brown. This latter firm had large transactions in real estate, and owned two hundred and forty acres of land, which was platted as a part of the village of Evanston. Mr. Hurd was one of the first to build in this place. He began the erection of the home which is still his place of residence in the summer of 1854, and moved into it in the following summer. It is one of the finest homes in this beautiful suburb, and at the time of its erection it stood alone on a block of ground. Its owner enjoys the distinction of having been the first President of the Village Board.

In May, 1853, Mr. Hurd married Miss Cornelia A., daughter of the late Capt. James Hilliard, of Middletown, Conn. Three daughters were born unto them: Eda, wife of George S. Lord; Hettie, who died in 1884; and Nellie, wife of John A. Comstock. On the 1st of November, 1860, Mr. Hurd wedded Mrs. Sarah Collins, widow of the late George Collins. She died in 1890, and in July, 1892, he married Miss Susanna Van Wyck, a lady highly esteemed in social circles in Chicago and Evanston.

Mr. Hurd was an ardent Abolitionist, and took an active part in the stirring events which occurred in Chicago before and after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The result of this measure of Congress was to make Kansas a prize for which both the free and slave States contended. The slave-holders of western Missouri crossed the border, driving out many of the free State settlers and killing others, pre-empted lands, and opposed the passage of emigrants from the Northern States through Missouri, compelling the latter to take a more circuitous route through Iowa and Nebraska. Kansas was the scene of continued conflict between these parties during the spring and summer of 1855, the border ruffians of Missouri seeking to drive out the free State settlers by murder and arson, and the free State settlers retaliating. The cry of "bleeding Kansas" echoed through the North, and emigration societies were formed in the free States to aid, arm and protect the Northern settlers in Kansas. A convention was held in Buffalo, N. Y., at which a national Kansas committee was formed and Mr. Hurd, who was a member of the convention, became secretary of its executive committee, with headquarters in Chicago. His assistant secretary was Horace White, afterwards editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and now of New York City. In 1856, Kansas crops proved a failure, owing to the depredations of the contending factions. In anticipation of a lack of seeds for the planting in the coming spring, the committee in New York in February, 1857, passed a resolution instructing the executive committee in Chicago to purchase and forward the necessary seeds, and at the same time appropriated $5,000 to aid John Brown in the organization and equipment of the free-soil settlers into companies for self-protection. Mr. Hurd found, on returning to Chicago, that the funds in the hands of the treasurer were not sufficient to meet both requirements. He therefore decided to buy and send on the seeds. One hundred tons, including spring wheat, barley, corn, potatoes and other seeds, were purchased and forwarded. When Brown applied for the money

appropriated to him, he found the treasury of the committee empty. At first Gerritt Smith and other friends of Brown were inclined to find fault with the action of Mr. Hurd, but in the mean time the free settlers had been waiting anxiously at Lawrence, Kan., for the seeds. They had been forwarded by a small steamer, which was to ascend the Kansas River to Lawrence, where the settlers assembled to receive them. The steamer was delayed two weeks by low water, and when at last it did arrive, the settlers were overjoyed, and the wisdom of Mr. Hurd's course was amply vindicated. The settlers would have been obliged to leave Kansas had not this timely provision for a crop been made. As it was, the tide of emigration from the free States kept on increasing, and the pro-slavery men, finding that they could not win in the contest, soon abandoned it.

In 1862, Mr. Hurd formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Booth, and at the same time accepted the position of lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago, which Mr. Booth had aided in organizing three years previous, and of which he was Principal. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hurd retiring from active practice. In April, 1869, he was appointed by Gov. Palmer one of three commissioners to revise and re-write the General Statutes of the State of Illinois. His colleagues were William E. Nelson, of Decatur, and Michael Shaeffer, of Salem, both of whom withdrew in a short time, leaving the burden of the work upon Mr. Hurd. He completed his task with the adjournment of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly in April, 1874, and was appointed by that body to edit and supervise the publication, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the general public. The labor which he performed in this revision is such as only lawyers can fully appreciate. He had not only to compile into one homogeneous whole the various laws which from time to time had been enacted at the biennial meetings of the Legislature, but to adapt them to the new State Constitution of 1870, discarding old provisions which were in conflict with it, and constructing new ones in conformity with it. The success of his work was immediate, and "Hurd's Revised Statutes" is an indispensable work in every law office throughout the State, and in many public offices. The State edition of 1874 of fifteen thousand copies was soon exhausted, and Mr. Hurd has been called upon to edit eight editions since, all of which have received the unqualified commendation of the Bar.

In the summer of 1876, Mr. Hurd was again elected to a chair in the law school, which had become the Union College of Law of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University, and he is now Professor of Pleading, Practice and Statutory Law in that institution, it now being the law department of the Northwestern University. He has here an occupation which is thoroughly congenial to him. He has always been a careful student, and his arguments of cases before the higher courts were always models of clear and accurate statement of legal propositions and logical reasoning. In his academic work he displays the same invaluable qualities, imparting to his class a thorough understanding of principles, and training them to systematic and methodical habits. At the special election for a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, December 11, 1875, Mr. Hurd was nominated by the Republicans, but was opposed by T. L. Dickey, who was then Corporation Counsel of the city of Chicago. Mr. Dickey was a Democrat, and had the entire support of that party; he had, moreover, the whole influence of the city administration, and, to crown all, he had the backing of the railroad corporations, who were disposed to revenge themselves upon him for the stringent measures of railroad legislation which the General Assembly had enacted, which were contained in "Hurd's Revised Statutes," and with the framing of which he had much to do. By the aid of this powerful combination he was defeated. Just before the election a defamatory pamphlet was published against him by a member of the same church to which he belongs, and, though it was of too slight importance to influence the result, it was not a matter to be overlooked by Mr. Hurd, who had always borne an irreproachable character. The author was tried and convicted of slander and unchristian conduct by a church court, and

received its formal censure, while Mr. Hurd made many friends by his forbearing and Christian conduct toward his defamer. Since that time he has not appeared before the public as a candidate for any office, but seems to prefer the honorable retirement which he has so well earned, finding sufficient occupation in his academic duties, and employing his leisure in the pursuits of a scholar.

Mr. Hurd was one of six gentlemen selected to fill the vacancy on the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County created by the conviction of members of that board for defrauding the county. He has the credit of being the father of the new drainage system of Chicago, by which the sewerage of the city, instead of being, as now, discharged into Lake Michigan, the source of the water supply, is to be carried into the Illinois River, by means of a channel across what is known as the Chicago Divide. While he does not claim the credit of having first suggested such a channel (indeed it has been long talked of), he is, without doubt, the author of the plan of creating a municipal district of the city of Chicago —the Chicago Sanitary District—and getting it adopted. Until he suggested this plan it was generally conceded that there was no way of raising the necessary money to construct the channel without an amendment to the constitution, the city of Chicago having reached the limit of its borrowing and taxing power. It was through Mr. Hurd's suggesting of this plan to Mayor Harrison that the drainage and water supply commission known as the Herring Commission was raised. He was the friend and adviser of that commission, and was the author of the first bill on the subject introduced into the Legislature in 1886, known as the Hurd Bill, which resulted in a legislative commission to further investigate the subject and present a bill. The bill reported by that commission, passed in 1887, although it differed in some respects from the original Hurd Bill, was in the main the same, and was supported before the Legislature by him and his friends. He conducted the proceedings for its adoption by the people of the district, and it was adopted at the November election in 1887 by an almost unanimous vote. His residence outside of the district, in Evanston, although not a legal disqualification, has in the minds of politicians ruled him out as a candidate for Trustee; still he has not ceased to devote his energies to its success. The plan as outlined is now in a fair way of being accomplished, as the channel is actually being constructed upon that plan, and when it is done it will no doubt be regarded as one of the grandest accomplishments of the age. It will at once give to Chicago an excellent system of drainage, pure water and a magnificent waterway, connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi and tributaries and the Gulf of Mexico.

For several years Mr. Hurd has been at the head of the Committee of Law Reform of the Illinois State Bar Association, and is the author of the able reports of that committee in favor of extending the American policy of breaking up large estates through the operation of the laws of descent and wills, by so amending the laws as to limit the amount one may take by descent or will from the same person; and in favor of a system of registration of titles which will make transfers of real estate as simple, inexpensive and secure as the transfers of personal property. The latter of these reports has already borne substantial fruit in the shape of a commission to consider the matter of transfers of title, which was created by the action of the last General Assembly. Of that commission Mr. Hurd was chairman, and in the report of December 10, 1892, it recommended a system of registering titles substantially embodying the essential principles of the Australian or Torrens system. The bill recommended to the convention passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, lacking only seven votes, however, of a majority and becoming a law. Since the report of the commission, commissions of a like character have been raised in a number of States, and the bill which was written by Mr. Hurd bids fair to become the basis of bills for the adoption of the system in the United States.

Among the charities which receive Mr. Hurd's attention and aid are the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, whose work it is to find homeless children and place them in families.

Thos. F. Cuthbert

THOMAS F. WITHROW.

THOMAS FOSTER WITHROW was born in Kanawha County, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 6, 1832. His father, who was a physician, was bound his son should be a medical practitioner, but the son had an early bent for the law, which brooked no opposition; on this account, as his father would not furnish necessary funds, his early years were mainly self-educated. When sufficiently advanced, he taught district schools, thereby earning the means wherewith to attend the Western Reserve College, situated at Delaware, Ohio. By reason of his father's death during his youth, he was obliged to drop his books, leave college, and forthwith proceed to business life in order to support his widowed mother and his sister.

Adopting for a season the journalistic field, that he might lay up money to prosecute ultimate legal aims, at the age of twenty-one he was appointed local editor upon the *Republican*, published at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, removing in 1855 to Zanesville, in the same State, to assume editorship in chief of the *Free Press*. Although exceptionally brilliant in this sphere of occupation (a fact amply vouched for by his rapid rise therein), he felt that his powers were not called upon to their fullest extent, and that he would be altogether unable in any field, save the law, to find a theme whose ringing echoes should sound the melody of his life.

Upon the death of his dearly beloved mother in the fall of 1856, he commenced the study of law in the offices of Miller & Beck, of Fort Madison, Iowa. The following year witnessed his admission to the practice of the local bar of his newly acquired home in Des Moines, Iowa, where he first opened his office. Directly his unusual abilities became voiced, he was sought for private secretary by Governor Ralph P. Lowe (the first Republican to assume the gubernatorial functions in that State), as also by his successor in office, Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood. Fancy can readily picture what flames were added to his aspirations by such distinguished environment at the inception of his young career. Prosperity, however, far from spoiling him, amplified both his talents and his tact; wherefore, recognizing his fitness for so exacting a function, the proper authorities selected our modestly-laureled subject to act as Official Reporter of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa; the well-digested results of his long incumbency of such office being embodied in some fourteen volumes of Iowa State Reports, containing decisions upon all branches of law as issues were made on appeals, and which, as the decrees of the court of *dernier resort*, are precedents in that State for future adjudication.

In 1863 the deserts of his exceedingly enthusiastic political services were formally acknowledged in his elevation to the highly responsible position of Chairman of the Iowa State Republican Committee. During this period his alert faculties were so impressed by the necessities calling for better means for effectual campaign work, that he originated a new code of methods, thereupon proven to be so superior in conception that they have been very largely followed and patterned after ever since. The unusual needs of these "war times" so enthused his impressionable mind that he foresaw and spoke as a party prophet or lawgiver. None has left a brighter, more wholesome memory in the political annals of that State, so long his honored and honoring home.

In 1866 he was made local Division Attorney for the Rock Island & Pacific Railway, his services manifesting such activity and success that in 1873 he was rewarded by an advancement to the chief post of his department, under the title

of General Solicitor, whereupon removal of residence was made to the *situs* of the general offices of that road at Chicago. Litigation increased in bulk to such a degree, that in after years they found it would be expedient to select two such solicitors, at which juncture Mr. Withrow was installed in the newly created office of General Counsel for the entire system, having a general supervision over a corps of able legal subordinates, in person only going into the highest courts upon questions of weightier import. These duties he continued with conscientious energy to administer until the time of his decease, February 3, 1893, since which time the Rock Island Railway has withheld from elevating any successor to his so peculiarly honored seat.

On the occasion set apart by the Supreme Court of Iowa for the delivering of eulogies upon the life-work and character of Mr. Withrow, among numerous eloquent tributes paid to his superlative worth on the part of professional old friends and associates, we find in the address *par excellence*, spoken by Judge Wright, the following passage: "As a lawyer, he was industrious, conscientious, aggressive, and of the quickest perceptions. He had a genius for hard and effective work, all of which was done thoroughly, slighting nothing. * * He was the very soul of fidelity to his client. * * *His greatest power was fertility of resource.* * * Generous and considerate, alas, that he must pass away in the prime of life!"

It was this "genius for hard and effective work" which led to his untimely, sudden death, through heart failure. The fall previous, in the retirement of his summer home at Lake Geneva, he had spent several very laborious weeks in preparing for hearing an extremely important case for his corporation, from which particular overwork, though he respited, he never fully recovered. Sturdy as an oak, which under careful cherishing outstands the violence of myriad seasons, his ardent temperament recked not of the prudences of life; with him it was always—"This is the battle! This must end in victory!" And so into the seething flames of a too consumingly brilliant professional life, he had cheerfully thrown that score of years of reserved force which, along more conservative lines, would undoubtedly have sufficed him to meet with heroic fortitude the slowly gathering shadows of a quite advanced age. But who will take upon him to assert that he was not well contented on the whole that it befell as indeed it did? For had not the solicitations of friends often cautioned him against his so lavish expenditure of exceptional energies? Let us take example of this "faithfulness unto death," his most fitting eulogy, and rarest, pure balm of solace to the bereaved.

By religious faith he was a Unitarian; always in attendance upon the inspiring services of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer while he so long and efficiently filled the pulpit of Unity Church of this city. Of later years a warm friendship had grown up between him and the late Rev. Dr. David Swing, who officiated so feelingly at the obsequies, unspeakably regretful over the loss of his lawyer-naturalist comrade; for they were boon mates together in the woods and fields, mutually worshiping the omnipresent God as they walked.

Like his father, Mr. Withrow was an exceedingly devoted abolitionist, at a period when Virginia was not at all prolific of such citizenship. Many a colored man was able through their agency to breathe the free air of the North. Indeed, so bitter grew the local sentiment engendered by the temerity of so exceptional an attitude, altogether hostile to southern tenets, that it became expedient, and was the chief cause of, the family removal to Ohio. No less zealous in this new field, and grown to great prominence in the dominant party, what pleasure our friend must have experienced over that immortal proclamation of President Lincoln, with its ensuing complete practical ratification! We sincerely believe that no happier moments than these crowned his life, unless, possibly, the contemplation of these signal, national transactions in later years, while seated upon his own magnificent premises overlooking Chicago Lincoln Park, of which he was a Commissioner, being thus in full view of the superb bronze statue of the President himself, of the fund for erecting which he had been a trustee.

Vivacious and sociable, a semi-public life had found him a member of many choice clubs and societies; but with growing domesticity necessitated by maturer years, added to the drains made by constant prefessional duties upon his vitality, he withdrew more and more into the quiet enjoyments afforded by home life, especially delighting in *belles lettres*, in whose rich domain he was during the thirty-five most busily occupied years of professional activity, never less than an ambitious student and philosophic meditator. Here the richest verbal expressions of genius became again his living legacy, always ready at a necessitous crisis to do his eloquent bidding. At the time of his demise he was still enrolled with the Chicago Literary Club, as for the many years past, as well as with the famous Grolier Club of New York City.

Mr. Withrow was married October 27, 1859, at Hamilton, Madison County, New York, to Miss Jane Frances Goodwin, who survives him, together with three children born unto them, as follows: Henry Goodwin Withrow, born April 29, 1861, whose advanced education was completed in the University of Michigan, now being engaged in railroading; Charles LeBaron Withrow, born in June 1866, matriculated at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Law School, but now in journalistic labors with the Associated Press in New York City; Bonnie Withrow, born in August, 1867, educated at Ogontz, near Philadelphia, now largely devoted to philanthropic work, especially the welfare of young women whom fate has thrown upon their own resources.

Mrs. Withrow is a daughter of the sea captain, LeBaron Goodwin, of Old Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Mary, his wife (*nee* Leggett), of Saratoga Springs, New York. Her father removed in mature years to De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, where he led a retired and studious life. The said Mary Leggett was a daughter of Samuel and Susannah Leggett (*nee* Smith); Samuel being a son of Isaac and Rebecca Leggett (*nee* Starbuck), a daughter of Benjamin and Hepsibah Starbuck (*nee* Bunker). The said LeBaron Goodwin was a son of William and Lydia C. Goodwin, (*nee* Sampson), the former a son of Nathaniel and Lydia Goodwin (*nee* LeBaron), a son of John and Mary Goodwin (*nee* Roby), a son of Nathaniel (who died in 1754) and Elizabeth Goodwin.

Mrs. Withrow is related to eminent families, as will be seen from the fact that through her paternal grandmother, Lydia C. Sampson, she traces back to Nathaniel Cushing, born in 1588 (a son of Peter Cushing, of Norfolk, England), an early American colonist; also to Henry Pitcher, born in 1586, who came early to Hingham, Massachusetts, in the ship "Delight;" also to Capt. Miles Standish, famous of the "Mayflower" crew; also to Henry Sampson, compeer of Standish, whose grandson Isaac married Lydia, a granddaughter of Captain Standish, and who became in due time grandparents of the said Lydia C. Sampson, the grandmother of Mrs. Withrow.

JULIUS M. WARREN.

JULIUS M. WARREN, only son of Daniel Warren, a pioneer settler of Du Page County (see biography elsewhere in this volume), was born in Fredonia, New York, June 13, 1811, being the first white child born in Chautauqua County. He became a member of the New York militia, in which he attained the rank of colonel. With the family, he came to Du Page County in the autumn of 1833, and spent the balance of his life there. He was a very genial and happy-dis-

positioned gentleman, and early became a favorite in society. A recent writer in the Chicago *Herald* speaks thus of the society of that day: "The society of all this region, including town and country, forty-five years ago, had its attractive seat and held its principal revelries in the valley of Fox river. 'The best people' that came out from the eastern states to settle in this region did not stop in Chicago, but made for the magnificent farming lands in this vicinity. Some came from central and western New York, where they had seen families of the aristocracy plant themselves and flourish on the fat lands of the Mohawk and Genesee valleys. To clear off timber and reduce those great farms to productivity, had taken half a century of time and had exhausted the lives of three generations. This was known to the new emigrants, and as they heard of or saw these Illinois lands, bare of obstinate trees, but clothed with succulent grasses, of nature's sowing; in a climate that possessed no torridity, nor yet any destructive rigors; all this being known beforehand, many refined and cultivated families came out with all their effects, and bought or entered land and proceeded to make themselves homes, which, they had no doubt, would be homes to them for their natural lives."

Mr. Warren had a keen sense of humor and was always amiable and cheerful, which made him a favorite in all circles. Instead of disaproving the amusements of the young people, he always had a strong sympathy and interest in their pleasures. He was the constant attendant of his sisters, and often laughingly mentioned them as seven reasons why he should not marry. He was also devotedly attached to his mother who was justly proud of her only son. Together they kept house until her death, when he induced his nephew to bring his family to live on the old homestead at Warrenville, where he continued to reside. He passed away on the first of May, 1893, his last words being, "Take me home to my mother."

In speaking of Colonel Warren and the village of Warrenville, we again quote from the *Herald*: "He called in a storekeeper, a blacksmith, a cooper and a carpenter, and a tavernkeeper came in good time. Naperville was a smaller village, having but two log houses. Aurora scarcely had a being, and St. Charles was not. But all along on the banks of the Fox river were settlers of a high class, who had knowledge of and correspondence with the eastern portions of the United States. Foremost among these was Judge Whipple, who, acting with the Warrens, father and son, organized and gave direction to local affairs. They were without postal facilities of any kind, and every family had to send a member into Chicago for letters and papers. A letter from Buffalo to any place on the Fox river was from four to six weeks in coming, and to Chicago cost fifty cents postage. Colonel Warren making use of eastern friends, got a postoffice (the first in the valley) established at Warrenville in 1833, and himself appointed postmaster. He was his own mail-carrier, making weekly trips, on foot some times, to Chicago and out again, with letters and papers for distribution through his office to people in all that section. Colonel Warren held this office for fifty years, and only lost it when President Cleveland came in the first time."

Although chiefly self-educated, Colonel Warren was a thoroughly well-read man, and was admirably fitted for a leader in politics, as well as in society. He represented his district for three successive terms in the State Legislature, from 1840 to 1843, but refused to longer remain in public life, preferring the quiet joys of his home and neighborhood to anything the capital or metropolis might offer. He continued to manage the large homestead farm until his death. He was a loyal adherent of the Republican party, having espoused its leading principles before its organization.

The following incident will indicate the kindly nature of Colonel Warren and his noble mother, as well: A young lawyer of Chicago, now known throughout Illinois as the venerable ex-Chief Justice of the State, John Dean Caton, fell sick of fever while staying at the log tavern in Naperville, one of the two buildings of that village. Hearing of the case, Colonel Warren went at once to see what he could do to render the sufferer comfortable, and soon decided to remove him to his own home, where he could receive better

nursing than at the little frontier tavern. This probably saved the life of the patient, who attributes his recovery to the careful nursing of Mrs. Warren and her daughters, with such aid as Colonel Warren could apply. The last-named saw the completion of his eighty-second year, full of humor and harmless badinage to the last, and died as the result of an attack of pneumonia, after an illness of only two days, leaving as an inspiration to those who come after the record of a well-spent life.

FERDINAND W. PECK.

FERDINAND W. PECK. Among Chicago's native sons, of whom she is justly proud, is the subject of this sketch. He is the youngest son of P. F. W. Peck, the pioneer settler and merchant of the city (for biography see another page), and was born in the family residence, which stood on ground now covered by the Grand Pacific hotel, July 15th, 1848.

It is not often that one not stimulated by necessity or forced to cultivate self-reliance achieves anything worthy of note among the active men of to-day. Without this stimulus, Mr. Peck applied himself first to the acquirement of an education, passing through the grades of the city schools, graduating at the High School, the Chicago University and the Union College of Law. Next he took up the practice of his chosen profession, and met with the full measure of success vouchsafed to the young lawyer in a field already occupied by a multitude of able and experienced jurists and attorneys. After several years of practice, with growing business that is bound to come to one of his energy and ability, he was forced to abandon the law to engage in caring for the estate which his father had left to the charge of his sons, at his demise. This property consisted principally of real estate, much of which had been stripped of its improvements by the great fire of 1871, and which now required constant and careful attention. Under the conservative management of the senior Peck's sons, the estate has prospered, at the same time it has conferred upon the city some of its most valuable and permanent features.

Mr. F. W. Peck is a devotee of music and a lover of art, and has been the means of bringing to Chicago much of its culture in these elevating and ennobling studies. For some years he cherished the idea of providing the city with facilities sufficiently ample and substantial to bring hither all that was best in the line of intellectual and refining entertainments. The Opera Festival of 1885, of which Mr. Peck was President, brought to the city the finest musical and dramatic entertainments ever offered to an American audience, and made apparent to the citizens the need of better facilities for such entertainments. Mr. Peck seized upon this sentiment and organized the Auditorium Association, of which he was unanimously chosen President. The stock was distributed among three hundred subscribers, including the most prominent and wealthy citizens, and the result is known to every denizen of the city, in one of its most conspicuous landmarks—the Auditorium.

A recent writer says: "The genius of the world has exhausted itself in devising and erecting architectural edifices. The Parthenon in the age of Pericles, glorious in all the adornments of art wrought by the chisel of Phidias and brush of Praxiteles, was a temple of heathen worship; the mighty walls of the Coliseum were

raised to furnish an arena for gladiatorial brutality. Mediæval architects reared the clustered columns and vaulted arches of Gothic cathedrals to woo men to pious aspirations; the chaste lines and sculptured walls of the "Nouvelle Opera" were raised as a temple of music and dramatic art; each had or has its beauties and special use; but it remained for the genius of Chicago to conceive and its enterprise to provide, by private munificence, a structure as perfect as any in substantial utility, both as a gathering place of the multitude and a temple of all the arts; the perfection of architectural genius. It is more capacious than the Albert Hall of South Kensington, more substantial than the new opera of Paris; chaste, solid and sublime."

Mr. Peck has shown the same zeal, energy and ability in the conduct of public business which has been placed in his charge that mark all his own undertakings. As chairman of the finance committee of the World's Columbian Exposition he assumed a heavy responsibility, and aided in bringing that stupendous enterprise through successfully and paying every pecuniary obligation. This involved the expenditure of over $30,000,000, and was calculated to test the capacity of the greatest financiers. Mr. Peck is also associated in official capacity with many of the permanent institutions of the city, including most of those calculated to promote an æsthetic sentiment among the people. Some of these official positions are the presidency of the Chicago Athenæum, the Auditorium Association and the Union League Club; he has been Vice-president of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago, and was Vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition, with a seat in its board of reference and control, on its executive committee, committee on legislation and special committee on ceremonies, in addition to the finance committee, as above noted.

Mr. Peck's habits and manners are wholly unostentatious, and he is ever affable and kind to all who may come in contact with him. In the midst of a busy life, full of cares and responsibilities, he gives much attention to the amenities of life and has been an extensive traveler. In summer he spends much time out of doors, and maintains a summer home at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and enjoys the honor of being Commodore of the Wisconsin Yacht Club. His favorite yacht is named the "Tarpon," in honor of his good fortune in capturing an enormous tarpon while fishing off the coast of Florida at one time. In his handsome home on Michigan Avenue, in the city, are found a happy and congenial wife, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Peck is the daughter of the late William A. Spalding, a sketch of whom appears on another page.

In speaking of Mr. Peck, the History of Chicago says: "One only slightly familiar with the telltale disclosures of physiognomy, looking upon his mild, refined and thoughtful features, cannot fail to be impressed that behind them is character of more than ordinary delicacy of sentiment and maturity of mind, that belongs rather to the æsthetic than to the gross and material lines of thought and action. While not an artist, he is a lover of art; his mind has a constructive quality, which, with sympathy with human needs and enthusiasm for the uplifting of the standard of life among the masses of the people, calls him to undertake enterprises of pith and magnitude, for the education of the people, for inspiring them with higher ideals of life, and leading them from the indulgence of degrading passions, through the ministries of the 'diviner arts,' to higher planes of living and enjoyment. This type of mind is not often found amid the rush and competition of life in our great cities. To its possession and well-developed proportions by so many of the well-to-do young men of Chicago, whose names will readily occur to the observant student of her inner life, is due in great part the æsthetic character which Chicago has taken on, despite her unwonted devotion to the more sordid pursuits of her gigantic enterprises. With her university and schools of every sort, with her art studios and collections, with her social clubs, musical festivals and dramatic entertainments, and especially since her magnificent triumph in constructing and maintaining the grandest exhibition of art and industry which the world has ever seen, Chicago easily leads all other Ameri-

can cities in æsthetic development, and stands not far behind such old-world centers of art and artists as Paris, Brussels and Florence."

The stockholders of the Auditorium Association have caused to be placed in the foyer of the Auditorium a bronze bust of Mr. Peck, upon the granite pedestal of which has been inscribed: "A tribute to the founder of this structure, from the stockholders of the Auditorium Association, in recognition of his services as their President, in behalf of the citizens of Chicago. 1889."

CAPT. JOHN F. STAFFORD.

CAPT. JOHN FRANCIS STAFFORD, who was for many years connected with the mercantile and maritime interests of Chicago, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 12, 1820. His father, John Stafford, was a provision merchant, and an intimate friend of Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish patriot. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Mallon.

In the year 1828 the family removed to Port Hope, Canada West (now Ontario), where John Stafford bought and operated a grist, saw and fulling mill. In the following winter he was frozen to death while on the road between Port Hope and Toronto. The next spring his widow moved to Rochester, New York, where, a few years later, her son John began the study of medicine in the office of Elwood & Toby, the former then one of the eminent surgeons of the State, and the latter a prominent physician. Two years later, in 1832, Mrs. Stafford died of cholera, and the son abandoned his medical studies; but he never forgot his mother's counsel and made it the rule of his life, which has always been upright and stainless.

At the age of fourteen he began life on the great lakes in the capacity of cabin boy on the ship "Julia Palmer," of Buffalo, New York. In those days the old custom of serving grog (in this case it was Santa Cruz rum) prevailed, and at eleven o'clock each day the crew had its daily rations. Being anxious to succeed, young Stafford spent several years as a sailor, and gradually worked up to a position as master, which he acquired in 1849, at which date he became part owner and captain of the brig "Boston," of Buffalo. In this capacity he spent three years on the lakes.

In 1851 he settled in Chicago, and engaged in the business of ship chandler and grocer on South Water Street, in which occupation he remained nine years. During that time he bought vessels, and in 1860 he owned a fleet of ten. One of these, the brig "Banner," made the voyage from Chicago to Buffalo in four days and two hours. In the year 1859 he purchased a half interest in Sans' Ale Brewing Company. This firm manufactured a very fine quality of ale and supplied the United States Government, under contract, with one hundred barrels of ale daily, for use in the hospitals of the sick and wounded, during the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Stafford was a member and principal capitalist in the firm of Bennett, Peters & Co., then the largest wholesale liquor house west of New York. He sold his interest in the two last-mentioned firms in 1869, and disposed of his fleet of ships the following year, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business. During all these years he had been active in politics, and through this activity became well acquainted with

all the public men of his political (Republican) faith in the State of Illinois since Richard Yates was elected Governor of this commonwealth. Although often solicited to become a candidate for office, he would never consent, and has held but one political position. During Mr. Yates' term as Governor of Illinois Mr. Stafford was prevailed upon to accept the appointment of Coal Oil Inspector, in order to give the city the benefit of his experience and ability in straightening out the irregularities previously prevailing in the administration of that office. This he did in eight months, and promptly resigned. After the great fire of 1871 he was a prominent member of the Aid and Relief Committee, and contributed liberally to assist the sufferers by that disaster.

It was in a work of vast importance to the citizens of Chicago that Captain Stafford most distinguished himself, not only by his steadfastness of purpose, but also by the results of his efforts in a matter which involved the title to millions of dollars' worth of property. In the year 1869 the Legislature of the State of Illinois granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company the use of the lake shore a long distance south of the Chicago River. The company afterward, in the exercise of its riparian rights, usurped the rights of ownership over the adjacent portions of the lake and filled up a portion of the harbor, subjecting so much of the lake as it chose to its own purposes. At the time of the passing of the statute providing for the conveyance of an easement to the company, it was held to be illegal by some of the best lawyers, and a meeting of merchants, capitalists and others was called to take measures to resist the encroachments of the railroad company. As a result of this meeting, J. Young Scammon, Thomas Hoyne and John F. Stafford were appointed a committee to take proper steps to restrain the company from exercising riparian rights on the lake front. In pursuance thereof, an injunction was obtained from the lower court, which was sustained, but the railroad company carried the case up until it finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and there, twenty-four years after its institution, the case was decided adversely to the company. One hundred million dollars' worth of property, it was estimated, was thus saved to the citizens of Chicago. While the suit was in the courts, Captain Stafford's colleagues had died, and he alone had been left to see the end of this famous suit. During all the years of this litigation Captain Stafford had given the case unremitting attention, and expended his money liberally in forwarding the interests of the people, and did it all gratuitously.

In March, 1854, at Buffalo, New York, Captain Stafford was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Cadwallader, daughter of Michael Cadwallader, City Comptroller of that city, and for many years editor of the Buffalo *Journal*. It is a noteworthy fact that Gen. Thomas Proctor, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Cadwallader, inducted General Washington into the mysteries of Free Masonry. Mrs. Stafford died in 1861, leaving two daughters, Juniata and Minnie, who reside with their father.

Although Mr. Stafford finds no more pleasant place than his comfortable home on the North Side, he has spent much time during recent years in travel, always accompanied by one of his daughters. The summer season of the year was spent in northern resorts and the winter in the South, sometimes as far away as Cuba or Mexico. During the year 1888 Captain Stafford and Miss Minnie spent six months in Europe, visiting the home of his childhood (after an absence of sixty-two years), the four quarters of Britain and the principal countries of Southern Europe.

In politics Captain Stafford has been an earnest and unflinching Republican since the organization of the party. He has never been a candidate for office, but has chosen, rather, to help deserving friends to good positions. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and for seventeen years has been vestryman of Trinity Church. There is no man in Chicago deserving a larger circle of warm friends, or more highly esteemed for public services than genial, warm-hearted Captain Stafford, whose fidelity to the interests of the people of Chicago will be long remembered.

C M Hawley

HON. CYRUS M. HAWLEY.

CYRUS MADISON HAWLEY was born in Cortland County, New York, in January, 1815. His liberal education, for the times, was received at the Albany (New York) Normal School, under the tutelage of the eminent scholar, Professor Woolworth. His law studies were begun under the guidance of the distinguished advocate, Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, New York. On coming to Chicago, in 1847, he continued his application until admission to the local bar in 1849, and in 1862, on motion, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Says a noted contemporary, "By force of native genius and industry, he directly took a front position in the ranks of his profession." Remarkable indeed was the degree of success which attended his twenty-five continuous years of legal practice here, being annually retained by such opulent clients as John V. Farwell & Company and Field, Leiter & Company; and his professional affiliations being for many years with such legal giants as Senator Lyman Trumbull and his brother, George Trumbull.

In 1869 he was nominated by President U. S. Grant to act as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Utah, which appointment was, on the 15th of April of that year, unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate. To this new sphere of usefulness he was warmly welcomed, delivering the Fourth of July oration at Salt Lake City the year of his arrival, which was very highly complimented and at once established his ability as a public speaker, in addition to his known superior legal acquirements and the laurel crown of jurist about to be won.

Of the succeeding four years, through which he sat upon the Supreme bench of that polygamy-practicing territory, it would be quite difficult to speak in full justice, but, in the language of two of his conservative biographers, we may chronicle, "Among the distinguished persons who have figured in the affairs of Utah, there is none deserving a more respectful notice than Judge Hawley." "Every subject demanding his official attention has been grasped firmly and fearlessly, and his written decisions and opinions upon the various legal issues which have been submitted to his consideration are noted for their soundness, ability and perspicuity."

Taking a firm stand against the Mormon system, as might have been expected, he encountered the solid antagonism of its united press and public efforts, in which he was made the subject of undeserved censure and even vituperative abuse. But the golden purity of his judgment and decisions continued unsullied by malign traducers, living now in the immortal canons of law of that region, wherein his own bravely sown seeds were among the first and noblest to bear governmental fruit. On all questions involving polygamy or other associated evils, which were a growing menace to these United States, he took the most determined and unwavering stand against further usurpation by, or continuance in the practice of such customs. No more doughty champion of the right has ever thrown down the glove of challenge against Mormon-entrenched hierarchy; for to the subject of this sketch, as much as to any single person, is due credit for the improved present tone and condition of that territory, now admitted to our sisterhood of States.

From among many of his prominent decisions, afterward published in pamphlet form, we make mention of the following: "Opinion of the Supreme Court as to the Jurisdiction of Probate Courts in the Territory of Utah," 1870; "An Important United States Supreme Court Decision for Utah," 1871; "Arrest of Militia Officers in

Utah Territory," after 1870; "Militia Officers in Utah Territory, Habeas Corpus Decision," after 1870; "Habeas Corpus Decision of January 28, 1873;" "The Mormons and the Treaty with Mexico;" "A Review of a Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," after 1870; "Opinion on the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court," Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1873, on appeal.

One of the most memorable acts of Judge Hawley in connection with this epoch of his career was his causing the arrest of Bishop Lee, leader of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, who was subsequently indicted, tried and convicted, the death penalty being executed upon the very spot of the bloody massacre. Because of such heroic and judicial acts as the foregoing, upon the eve of his departure from Utah—for he had been too studious in performance of duties to seek subtle means of continuance or preferment in office—his recent friends and associates, made in these few but eventful years, tendered him a dignified but cordial banquet in this formal manner:

"SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 8, 1873.

"*Hon. C. M. Hawley*,

"Dear Sir:—Understanding that it is your intention to return to your former home in Chicago, we desire to evince before your departure in some suitable manner our appreciation of your character as a citizen, gentleman, and an able, fearless and incorruptible judge.

"We, therefore, respectfully tender to you the compliment of a dinner on the evening of the 11th instant, when we may have another opportunity of expressing the esteem, confidence and friendship we now entertain and have ever entertained for you in your personal and official capacity."

The foregoing was signed by leaders at the bar, and, upon acceptance, was the occasion of a remarkable gathering, including many distinguished legal lights, federal functionaries and army officers, which called forth many a brilliant and touching expression of sentiment.

From that post of honor, after some journeyings, he settled for a time at Washington, D. C., as a copartner of the Hon. A. G. Riddle, where his, by this time, widely voiced reputation brought distinguished and lucrative retention. But the old home by the lakes always held a warm spot in his heart, and returning to Chicago, he here passed the final years of a worthy life. The vital spark too soon burned out at his substantial residence, No. 5326 Washington Avenue, at ten o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

Aside from pursuits of law, he was profuse in discursive literary outpourings on social as well as legal problems. Among numerous lectures delivered we find gratifying reviews of those upon these subjects: "What is Life," "Corinne," "The Mutations of Time." He was, at the time of his decease, President of the Hyde Park Philosophical Society. He was very proud of having been one of the founders, as likewise a most active and able supporter, of the Chicago "Old Tippecanoe Club," before whom he repeatedly appeared in edifying contributions, notable among which was a paper in 1891 (afterward published as a pamphlet) upon the Italian *Mafia* trouble at New Orleans. Therein was furnished a learned review of the international laws covering the dispute, together with the treaty in force between the two countries, which was made the occasion for suitable resolutions. Most feelingly of their recent loss the Tippecanoe Club adopted the following resolutions at a regular monthly meeting, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, September 29, 1894:

"RESOLVED, That the President appoint a committee of three to present a paper expressive of the profound sorrow of the Club for the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley."

The President therefore appointed the following committee: Dr. J. W. Harmon, Henry Sayrs and Rev. W. S. Post.

That committee presented the following report:

"Since our last meeting this Club has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley.

"He was one of our most talented and influential members. No member of this Club could speak upon questions which were discussed at our meetings with more force and eloquence. He attended our meetings quite regularly, and always contributed to their interest.

"He was a patriot. Descended from a long line of revolutionary and patriotic ancestors, he was a worthy son of such noble sires.

"He was an able expounder and defender of

the foundation principles of this Club and of the Republican party. In him were embodied the essential and enduring principles which are the foundation of the prosperity of our government.

"Judge Hawley was a man of great ability. He was a logical and consecutive reasoner. His keen intellect enabled him to see the pith and very essence of questions which he discussed, and he always supported his propositions with consummate skill, force and ability.

"He was the author of many papers which have been published.

"He also left a large number of manuscripts, which the writer of this has read, and they all give evidence of profound study and research and great ability.

"The death of Judge Hawley is a great loss to this Club. We all mourn the sad event. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That by the death of Judge Hawley, the old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago loses one of its most esteemed and valuable members, and that we all deeply deplore the sad event.

"*Resolved*, That this report be entered upon the records of this Club, and that a copy of it be sent to the family of the deceased."

It is thus apparent that the subject of this sketch was in political views a Republican, in whose ranks few were more modestly conspicuous. An Abolitionist, he lived to see the greatest stain upon national and domestic annals wiped away; an early advocate (in 1861) of the right and duty of government to issue treasury notes as a circulating medium, as a means with which to meet immediate fiscal governmental demands, he saw that opinion become an established administrational dogma.

What affords a more impressive spectacle than to see one pass away in the fullness of years and fame? Prominent, as lawyer; consummately able, as a jurist; stanch, as a friend; devoted, as husband and father; independent in means acquired through channels of laborious honor; surely we may safely leave his memory and his fame to the goddess of impartial hand, who considers the consciences, and records for all eternity the deeds of each.

Judge Hawley's charities were dispensed with quiet unostentation, but were none the less very substantial both in amount and judicious selection of the donees. Witness, during his lifetime he was a periodical giver to the Chicago Presbyterian Hospital, the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum, his contributions to each of these often amounting to as much as $500 yearly. In his will he provided for the annual payment to all of said institutions of $500 during the lifetime of two of his immediate relatives, and upon their deaths the whole of his ample estate is devised in fee to be divided among the said institutions. Who can foresee the amount of good thus accomplished, the suffering relieved and the buds of many noble manhoods forever quickened? Thus he reared a monument in the hearts of unborn thousands who are yet to arise and bless his life and memory.

Judge Hawley was a lifelong Presbyterian in religious faith, having been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, for upward of thirty years. Its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Barrows, preached his funeral sermon in sincerely glowing terms. He was buried at Penfield, New York, beside his deceased wife.

In 1862 he married Sophia Fellows, of Penfield, New York; her father being a lawyer of good abilities, and her grandfather the General Fellows who performed heroic service for the colonies in the Revolutionary War.

Upon her decease, Mr. Hawley, January 19, 1893, married Mrs. Annie Fulton Loomis (a widow), of Chicago, who survives him. Her maiden name was Fulton, the family being of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, one branch of which produced the immortal Robert Fulton, inventor of the first steamboat, successfully launched on the Hudson River in 1814. Her mother was Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Major Thomas Moore, famed in connection with the War of 1812.

He had two children: C. Myron Hawley, who was admitted to the bar and served his father as Clerk of the Court in Utah, where he untimely died of pneumonia; and a daughter, now Mrs. Charles Bumford, of New York City.

Cyrus Madison Hawley was a son of Lewis and Sarah Hawley, *nee* Tanner, a daughter of James and Hannah Tanner, *nee* Hazard, of Newport, Rhode Island, they having been formerly of Huntington, Connecticut, but removing to Solon,

New York, where they were prominent residents for upward of half a century.

Ascending the lineage in America, we record the following: His grandparents were Joseph and Anna Hawley, *nee* Lewis, a daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Lewis, *nee* Beardsley, of Huntington, Connecticut. Joseph was a son of Captain Francis and Rachel Hawley, *nee* Davis, a daughter of John and Sarah Davis, *nee* Chatfield, of "Great Hill" Derby, Connecticut, residents of Huntington. Francis was a son of Samuel, Jr., and Bethia Hawley, *nee* Booth, a daughter of Ephraim and Mary Booth, *nee* Clark, of Stratford, Connecticut, who lived at Stratford, and later at Derby, Connecticut. Samuel, Jr., was a son of Samuel, Sr., and Mary Hawley, *nee* Thompson, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Thompson (*nee* Welles, of Farmington, Connecticut), of Stratford, Connecticut. Samuel was a son of Joseph Hawley, "Yeoman and Town Recorder," and Katherine Birdsey, of Stratford, Connecticut.

The last said Joseph Hawley came to America about 1629 or 1630, from "Parwidge" (now Parwick), Derbyshire, England, which is a place located about nine miles northwest of Old Derby; he settled upon "Home Lot No. 37," as set off by the "first inhabitants of Stratford, Connecticut." Here he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, his burial spot being still identified by a well-worn slate tablet (an exceptional mark among early New England settlers), on which is yet legible its inscription, "J. H. May 20, 1690."

From a work embodying the results of great labor and research, into which we have been privileged to examine in connection herewith (the volume being entitled the "Hawley Record, 1066 to 1890," a heavy quarto tome), we ascertain that this family is both very ancient and honorable. The line is of Norman origin; the first Hawley, as appears from the "Roll of Battel Abbey" (that consummate aggregate genealogical tree builded by "The Conqueror," back to whom is traced so much of the good and bad of the past nine hundred years of English history), came into England in 1066 from France with the conquering King William I. The arms of the Derby (England) Hawleys are, "*vert a saltier engrailed argent.* Crest, a dexter arm in armor ppr., garnished or holding in the hand a spear in bend sinister, point downward ppr. Motto, "*suivez moi.*" The etymology of this patronymic suggests itself as a compound of the root words, "haw" and "ley," which might be intelligently interpreted as "A meadow field enclosed by hawthorns.

Stratford, Connecticut, the ancestral American seat, is situated very advantageously upon Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, which is not only the southwesternmost in that State, but all New England; here the Hawley family has been prominent for many generations. As one authority states, "The name of Hawley has stood pre-eminent in the ranks of jurists and statesmen of New England."

ISAAC NEWTON CAMP.

ISAAC N. CAMP, one of the prominent business men of Chicago, who has been successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city for more than a quarter of a century, is a native of Elmore, Lamoille County, Vermont, having been born there on the 19th of December, 1831. His ancestors were colonial settlers in the Green Mountain State. His parents, Abel and

Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, were both natives of Vermont. The father was a farmer, whose sound sense and good judgment gave him the position of leading citizen among the people of the town in which he lived. For several years he held the office of Postmaster and Town Clerk. He died on the 22d of December, 1890, aged ninety years. In respect to his longevity, he was like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, each of whom lived to a very advanced age. Among other things that came to Mr. Camp, on account of his integrity and financial ability, was the charge of a large tract of land which was left to the University of Vermont by Guy Catlin. In connection with the management of this land was a scholarship in the university held by Mr. Catlin, and placed at Mr. Camp's disposal.

Isaac Newton Camp, after the usual course in the common schools, attended the academy at Bakersfield, Vermont, where he paid his board by teaching music. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, where he made use of the scholarship above mentioned, and in his spare time earned enough money to pay his current expenses. After four years of hard study, interspersed with a liberal amount of hard work, he was graduated and received his diploma from his Alma Mater in 1856. Soon afterward he became assistant principal in Barre Academy, which had been transferred from Bakersfield during the time he was in college. There he taught mathematics and music for four years, after which he became principal of the High school, at Burlington, Vermont, filling that position until he came to Chicago, April 20, 1868.

In this city Mr. Camp became associated with H. L. Story, and entered the business in which he spent a large portion of his life. The firm took the name of Story & Camp, and continued in business until the spring of 1884, when the Estey Organ Company bought Mr. Story's interest, and the firm assumed the style of Estey & Camp, which has been continued to the present date, 1895.

Mr. Camp's life is an exemplification of what a man may do if he has ability and business methods. He began life on a small capital which he had saved out of his salary as a teacher. With that as a base, and an abundance of energy, perseverance, enterprise and integrity of the highest character, he was prepared to enter the contest for success in commercial circles with a good prospect of winning, and he succeeded. The house of which he is a member is one of the most reputable and substantial in Chicago, and its status is the outgrowth of the efforts of the gentlemen who have managed its affairs. It grew up on fair dealing and honest and successful competition with its rivals. At the time of Mr. Story's withdrawal from the firm, the capital exceeded $500,000, and he received $250,000 for his interest in the business. The capital to-day exceeds $1,000,000.

Mr. Camp has been prominently connected with public enterprises. He is a director in the Chicago Theological Seminary and the Royal Trust Company. In April, 1891, he was appointed a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and served as a member of the committees on Agriculture and Liberal Arts. In politics Mr. Camp is a Republican, but he does not serve his party with a blind devotion, rather taking a liberal view of political matters, and in local affairs votes for the man whom he thinks best qualified to discharge the duties of the office. For many years he has been a member of Union Park Congregational Church, and is president of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Illinois and Union League Clubs.

On the 1st of January, 1862, Mr. Camp married Miss Flora Carpenter, daughter of Hon. Carlos Carpenter, of Barre, Vermont. Of the four children born of this marriage, three are now living. The daughter, Charlotte, is the wife of M. A. Farr, of Chicago; Edward N., the elder son, is in business with his father; and William Carpenter, the younger son, is also in the business.

Mr. Camp has found time in his busy commercial life to see his native land quite thoroughly, and has also traveled extensively abroad with his family. As a result of his journeyings, he is a better citizen and more loyal American than he would otherwise have been. He is a generous giver to the church and for charitable purposes.

In consequence of his industrious, well-spent life, and his energy, integrity and force of character, Mr. Camp has raised himself from the bottom round of the financial ladder to a position of independence, and at this advanced period of his life enjoys the luxuries of wealth, the society of numerous friends, and the pleasures of an environment of refinements.

EDWARD A. JEWETT.

EDWARD ADAMS JEWETT, one of the successful sons of Vermont, now identified with the greatest enterprise of Chicago, was born at St. Johnsbury, July 18, 1838. His grandfather, Dr. Luther Jewett, was one of the pioneers of that town, where he officiated first as a clergyman and later as a physician. He was also a member of Congress from Vermont, elected in 1815 and re-elected in 1817. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, and reached the age of eighty-seven years. Ephraim Jewett, the father of the subject of this notice, was in turn a prominent citizen of St. Johnsbury, where he carried on a mercantile business. He married Miss Jane Fairbanks, a daughter of ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks and sister of ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks—a name which is a household word in the Green Mountain State, and familiar in this and other countries in connection with Fairbanks' scales and philanthropic deeds. Mrs. Jane Jewett's grandfather was remotely of English descent, his ancestors being among the first settlers of Massachusetts. Both he and his wife lived to extreme old age, departing this life during the boyhood of Edward A. Jewett—Mrs. Fairbanks at the age of ninety-nine years. Erastus Fairbanks was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1792, and was known as Vermont's "War Governor," his second election to that office having occurred in the fall of 1860. The first election was in 1852.

The ancestry of Edward A. Jewett on both sides was of prime New England stock—a lineage distinguished for sturdy character, industrious habits and intellectual force—and this scion perpetuates those characteristics to a marked degree. He attended the schools in St. Johnsbury, and later became a student at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, graduating from that famous educational institution in 1857. He then entered Harvard University, but his health having become impaired, he was obliged to relinquish his studies there at the end of the second year.

He soon after entered upon the business career in which he has since been almost continuously occupied. His first employment was with a large wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, where he remained until 1861. He was then sent to Burlington, Vermont, to settle up the affairs of a boot and shoe store which had become largely indebted to his employers. Having adjusted this business in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the creditors, he purchased the business of the bankrupt concern and carried on the same for four years. At the end of that period he became interested in the construction of a railway from Swanton, Vermont, to St. John's, Quebec, which subsequently became a part of the Vermont Central system. From 1866 to 1870 he was in the service of the United States Government as deputy collector of internal revenue at Burlington, Vermont, after which he engaged in the book and stationery business at that place for three years.

In 1873 Mr. Jewett became a resident of Chi-

cago, and in July of that year he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago division of the Pullman Palace Car Company. On the 1st of June, 1874, he was promoted to the office of Division Superintendent, and held that position until April 1, 1888, when he was appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the company, a position which he still capably fills. This high and responsible position was given to him in recognition of his merits and qualifications. This important trust involves in its operations millions of dollars, under a method so thoroughly systematized that the checks and balances must tally to a cent. The vast system managed by the Pullman Palace Car Company extends throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, its domain being so broad as to be almost incomprehensible—all under the sagacious superintendency of this quiet and unpretentious gentleman, whose hand is felt and recognized as being constantly at the helm. He has been the recipient of many evidences of the high regard in which he is held by the heads of this great corporation.

In 1870 he married Miss Jennie M. Hubbell, of Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vermont, a member of an old and highly-respected family, the daughter of S. W. and Polly Hubbell. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett in Chicago is the seat of pleasant hospitality, where their friends are always sure of cordial welcome.

In his social and fraternal relations Mr. Jewett occupies an enviable position. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Washington Lodge, Burlington Chapter and Council, of Burlington, Vermont; of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Chicago; and Boston (Massachusetts) Consistory. He served one year as Deputy Grand Master of the State of Vermont, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter for two years, and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery for one year. He was an early member of the Sons of Vermont in Chicago, and one of the vice-presidents of that society in 1894. He is a stanch supporter of Republican principles of government, and in 1872 and 1873 he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Julius Converse, of Vermont. His bearing is uniformly courteous and dignified, and inspires the confidence and regard of all who come in contact with him. He can have the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has been to his own capacity, diligence and careful observance of the highest rules of business that his uniform success is due.

GOTTLIEB MERZ.

GOTTLIEB MERZ. Among the self-made and patriotic citizens of Chicago of foreign birth, is the subject of this biography. His ancestors were among the prominent people of Menziken, in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, and he does honor to his lineage. His grandfather moved from that city to Erlach, Canton Berne, where his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Merz, were born. Jacob Merz was a carpenter, and passed his whole life in the pursuit of his occupation at Erlach.

Gottlieb Merz was born at the last-mentioned place on the 14th of October, 1838, and attended the public schools of his native place until he was fourteen years old. He was then apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and became a journeyman two years later, at the age of sixteen. After this he worked at his trade in several of the Swiss cities

bordering on the Lake of Geneva, such as Neufchatel, Locel, Lucerne, Vevey and Morges. He was also employed for some time in the principal city of Geneva.

At the age of twenty-four, possessed by that spirit of enterprise which has made the American Nation pre-eminent in the world's progress, he determined to settle in the western world, and came direct to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After working six months in a cabinet shop there, he went into a factory employed in the manufacture of picture frames, mirrors and show cases, and after being there two months, was made foreman and had charge of a large business.

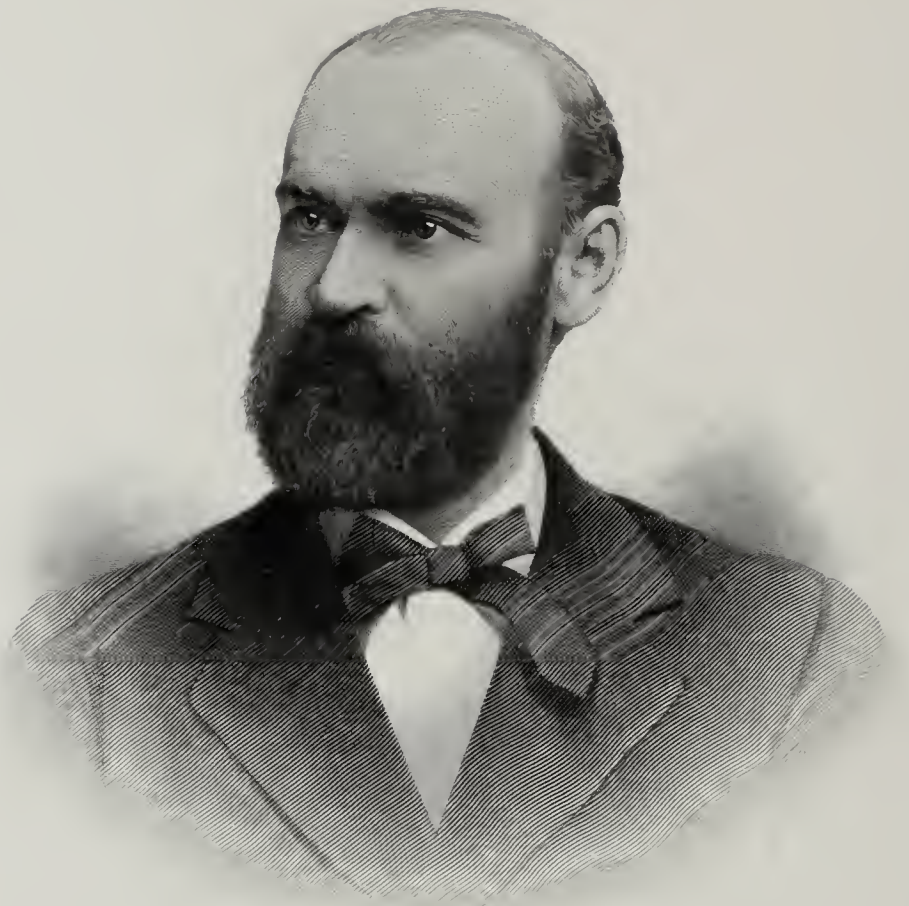
Mr. Merz became a resident of Chicago in 1865, and was employed for two years by Stotz & Wolz, makers of cabinet ware. In 1867 he established his present business—the manufacture of cigar boxes—which has grown under his energetic and judicious care to enormous magnitude. His first shop was in the old Turner Hall on Kinzie Street, where, in 1871, he lost everything in the great fire. The North Side residents did not suppose the devouring element would cross the river from the South Side, until it seemed to leap over all along the river front, and Mr. Merz was surrounded, like many others, before he could make arrangements to save anything, and was glad to escape with his family to a place of safety. After this disaster he set cheerfully to work to repair his losses, as far as possible, without wasting any time in repining. He began on Twenty-second Street, whence he removed in June, 1872, to North Franklin Street. His business continuing to grow until he was again compelled to move, he built the brick buildings now occupied by him at 209 to 215 Superior Street, in 1879. Here he turns out daily five thousand cigar boxes, beside from one to two thousand other light packing boxes. The establishment is equipped with the latest improved machinery, much of which is the result of Mr. Merz' inventive genius.

Mr. Merz is the founder and builder of his own fortune, and his example is commended to the youth of the land. His success is the result of no sudden turn of fortune, but to the persistent pushing of his enterprise, which is the only real "luck" in the world. Sometimes a fortune is rapidly accumulated, but an examination of the case will show that, with rare exceptions, the foundation of such success was laid by long years of patient preparation which fitted the individual for seizing the opportunity when it came. Mr. Merz labored patiently many years at his trade to secure a start in the way of a small capital and a business experience and knowledge of the English language, which fitted him for the prominent position he now holds in the business world of Chicago, that typical city of American enterprise.

While he has been energetic in business, Mr. Merz has also fulfilled his duty to society. He has long been an active member of the Grutli Society, an organization of Swiss-born citizens, of which he was treasurer for ten years. He is a member of the Schweitzer Mænnerchor, the North Side Turners' Society, and was for many years identified with the Sons of Herman. He holds membership in Miethra Lodge, No. 410, in the Masonic Order, beside that of the Consistory and Shrine of the same order. In religious faith he adheres to the German Lutheran Church, and has usually affiliated with the Republican party in matters of public policy.

Mr. Merz was married, in 1864, to Miss Josephine Boppart, who is a native of St. Gallen, Switzerland. Two sons and a daughter of this family died in childhood. The living are, Emilie, widow of Henry Kallemberg; Louise, Mrs. Charles Stierlin; Edward G., who is associated with his father in business (the firm now being G. Merz & Son); and Lily, still in the home of her parents. All reside in Chicago.

By his uniform courtesy and fair dealing, Mr. Merz has won the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact, and he is unanimously voted one of the most popular of the North Side citizens. He has never aspired to public station, but has been content to fill his place as a gentleman among his fellows and at his own fireside, where he is the center of conjugal and filial regard.



H. M. Wilmarth

HENRY M. WILMARTH.

HENRY MARTIN WILMARTH was born January 25, 1836, at Newport, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, a son of Jonathan Monroe and Lucy Wilmarth (*nee* Cheney). He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, situated at Meriden, New Hampshire, which was a preparatory school for Dartmouth College. Coming to Chicago in the early days of 1856, he began active business life in the employ of Gerould Brothers, dealers in gas fixtures, an old house on Clark Street, opposite the present site of the Court House; and upon the death of the senior member, acquired and succeeded to the business, under the style of H. M. Wilmarth, which he increased to very considerable proportions. After his demise, his younger brother, Thomas Wilmarth, who for a period of years had been associated with him, became and is at present the owner of said business, located at No. 225 State Street, in a valuable structure owned by the subject of this sketch at the time of his death.

Mr. Wilmarth was one of the projectors and corporators of the Chicago First National Bank, that pillar of financial strength through all panics and monetary trials, of which he remained a Director from its inception to the date of his demise. Speaking of his long connection with that corporation, one of its present leaders was pleased to use the following language: "When the final record of the old First National comes to be made up, it will plainly be seen, that no one stood higher in financial acumen or wiser in management-counsels during its first quarter of a century than Henry M. Wilmarth."

The brevity of this narrative, to the many who knew the subject of this article, will appear strangely incongruous, in the light of remembrance of his exceeedingly long and prominent service in our midst as a man of noteworthy affairs. But perhaps this apparent discrepancy will partially disappear, in the future light of that general knowledge that Mr. Wilmarth was a very modest and unassuming man; alas, further, that such was the pertinacity and concentration of the business genius which he undoubtedly possessed that he allowed himself to engage seriously in but a few matters; but whatever he embarked in was worthy and invariably successful.

His lifelong Republicanism was rewarded, unsought, by election to the responsible chair of Alderman during the Civil War. He was a member of several clubs, among them, the Chicago and Calumet; but he never in his life joined any secret society. In spiritual views, he was both liberal and honest, being one of the first to assist in the organization of Central Church, where, together with his family, he was, from the time of the coming of the late lamented David Swing to the South Side, an habitual attendant upon services.

Mr. Wilmarth, like so many of our active business men, was fond of his outings and rustic summer life with rod and gun. He was a prized member of that club which owns a preserve at Marquette, Wisconsin, where many an enjoyable month was spent, recruiting from the arduous labors of exacting city life. Indeed, it was owing to exposure, following a railway accident, returning from one of these trips, that we are obliged to chronicle the beginning of his decline in health. His end, which was sudden, for one who had always enjoyed good health, came February 27, 1885. The obsequies were conducted by the late Rev. David Swing, and interment

was made at Graceland Cemetery. And so passed away in the very height of his powers and reputation one of the worthiest of the fathers of Chicago.

The possessor of many noble traits, perhaps that which more than any other was instrumental in conspiring toward his advancement was his natural tact for managing and planning ahead for men. He carried command in his bearing. As instancing how rapidly this faculty accomplished its end, old friends still recall his action upon that eventful morning of the Chicago Fire, when by his house on the South Side, at whose very step further destruction in that direction was stayed, he called to his assistance a handful of neighbors, and set to work with saving energy an engine, which had been abandoned by its crew, after long and even perilous service. Many believed that by this move the fire was stayed at this point; but Mr. Wilmarth never in his life alluded to it in any boastful terms, or in any way to make a listener believe he had done anything more than an ordinary deed. And small indeed it was to his dauntless mind.

The subject of this sketch was married May 21, 1861, to Miss Mary Jane Hawes, a daughter of Capt. Shubael and Nancy Blackmer (Smith) Hawes, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mrs. Wilmarth, prominent in social and charitable functions, survives her lamented husband, living with the still surviving daughter of the children she bore him, as follows: Fanny Hawes Wilmarth, born October 21, 1863, died December 12, 1863; Stella Wilmarth, born August 28, 1865, died September 28, 1885; Anna Hawes Wilmarth, born January 27, 1873, unmarried, and a student, at present writing, in the University of Chicago.

The American Wilmarths are of Norman-French blood, descended from one who in early times settled near Wantage, Berkshire, England; a later branch went into Wales, where in ancient times, they maintained a feudal castle. The patronymic, which was "Wilmot" under the "Conqueror," is still kept by the English stock; but was changed by the Welsh branch to the present "Wilmarth." Their coat of arms is:— Argent, on a fess gules, between three eagles' heads erased sable reaked of the second, an unicorn couchant, between two *fleur de lis*. From the latter branch came the progeny emigrating to this country, in the forepart of the eighteenth century, which settled at the old homestead town of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

While not as distinguished as some families, the numerous persons descended are of uniformly sterling integrity, and the men very successful in business life. In Revolutionary times, they filled the posts and played the part of heroes; many of them, remnants of the survivors, being upon the pension rolls. In fact, the very last person to be killed in that War of Independence was a Captain Wilmarth, who was killed in the final skirmish a few miles out from Charleston, South Carolina, and singularly enough, his being the only fatality.

Henry M. Wilmarth was a son of Jonathan M. Wilmarth, who married Lucy Cheney, and lived at Newport, New Hampshire, where he was, during a long and useful career, a bank director, county treasurer, selectman and recruiting officer. Daniel Wilmarth was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, living at Newport aforesaid, where he was a farmer and mechanic; his wife being a Nancy Monroe, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. John Wilmarth was great-grandfather; he married Phebe Briggs, of Massachusetts, and removing from the ancestral seat of Attleboro, went to the said Newport by the aid of "blazed trees" for a trail, representing the ninth family to settle in that town.

Mrs. Wilmarth's father, Capt. Shubael Hawes, was a son of Shubael Hawes, Sr., who died in 1802 at Charleston, South Carolina, he being (probably) a son of Benjamin Hawes, who married a Miss Dorcas Smith. The last-named was a daughter of Benjamin Smith, who married Miss Jedidah Mayhew a daughter of Rev. Thomas Mayhew, a son of Gov. Thomas Mayhew.

Mrs. Wilmarth's mother, Nancy Blackmer Smith, came from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, being a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Hulsart, of New York) Smith; the Smith line, which is of Edgartown and neighboring towns on Martha's Vineyard, runs as follows: Ebenezer Smith, a son of Ebenezer Smith, son of the Ben-

jamin Smith who married Miss Jedidah Mayhew, and had the Dorcas Smith above spoken of as the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Wilmarth. The second Ebenezer Smith married Mrs. Jane Claghorn Mears, daughter of John Claghorn, a son of James Claghorn, a son of James Claghorn, who married Mary (or Mercy) Mayhew, daughter of Gov. Thomas Mayhew. [The conspicuous intermarriages are probably largely due to the insular nature of Martha's Vineyard, with the emphasized isolation imposed upon the early colonial settlers.]

The said Thomas Mayhew, in 1671, was made "Governor of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all others embraced within the limits of Duke's County as originally constituted."

Rev. Thomas Mayhew, only son of the Governor, when about twenty-one years of age, entered upon the work of preaching to the aborigines in 1643, about three years before his more widely distinguished co-laborer, John Eliot, known as the Apostle to the Indians. He took passage in November, 1657, in a large ship, of four hundred tons burden, James Garrett, Master, bound from Boston to England; but the ship was never heard from after leaving port.

The above mentioned Benjamin Smith, Esq., was chosen Representative to the General Court in 1693, 1703 and 1713; was constable in 1701; and selectman in 1693, 1696-97, 1702 and 1703.

The oldest Ebenezer Smith was born in 1700, and was a selectman in 1738 and 1739.

His son, Ebenezer, Esq., was born tn 1734, and was a housewright and a man of considerable local influence; was selectman in 1773-74-75, 80-81-82-83, 1790 and 1794.

The said Benjamin Hawes was one of a committee of five in 1719 to consider the matter ot building the meeting house for the town. He was a selectman for 1711 and 1712.

EZRA T. SHEDD.

EZRA TWITCHELL SHEDD, a commercial traveler, who has been identified with the business of Chicago for nearly thirty years, was born at Norway, Maine, May 11, 1837. He is the third child born to John S. and Sally (Coffin) Shedd, and represents the sixth generation of one of the oldest and most respectable American families, as shown by the following record:

Daniel Shedd, a native of England, settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1642. About fifteen years later he removed to Billerica, Massachusetts, where the balance of his life was doubtless spent. He was a man of sterling character and determination, qualities which have been impressed upon his posterity, as illustrated by the fact that of four thousand whose history has been traced, none were ever convicted of misdemeanor. Over forty of his descendants are known to have participated in the Revolutionary War. He was the father of five sons and six daughters, of whom the third son, Zachariah, born 1656, was three times married and had seventeen children. Several members of this family were massacred by the Indians, at Billerica in 1692. Five sons of Zachariah Shedd grew to maturity, of whom the youngest, Benjamin, born 1724, had four sons and one daughter. His third son, Lemuel, born 1762, served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He was one of General Washington's life guards, endured all the hardships of the encampment at Valley Forge and was employed much of

the time on scouting duty. During the Burgoyne campaign he was sent from Washington's headquarters with an express order to General Gates. Passing through a country infested with tories, he was in constant danger of his life, and one time was obliged to abandon his horse and run through the woods to escape capture. He took shelter behind a sheet of water which fell over a precipice, leaving a space in which his body could be concealed. After his pursuers had passed he resumed the journey on foot and succeeded in delivering his message.

In 1788 Lemuel Shedd became one of the first settlers of Norway, Maine, where Joseph Stevens built the first house in 1786. He married Ruth Simonds, a descendant of Samuel Simonds, a prominent Puritan of Boston. They had four children, three of whom grew up, namely: Nathaniel P., Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Holt), and John S. The last named lived and died upon a farm in Norway. He passed a peaceful, uneventful life, and was never involved in litigation of any kind. He first married Miss Alice Noyes, by whom he had two children—Clarissa wife of Francis Blake, of Laramie, Wyoming; and Ward Noyes, who lost his life during the Kansas Border War in 1857. After the death of his first wife Mr. Shedd married Miss Sally Coffin, a native of Conway, New Hampshire. The names of their children are, Augustus F. of Chicago; Alice Augusta, widow of Moses Rolfe, now living on the old homestead at Norway, Maine; Ezra T.; and John Wesley, who died in infancy. Sally Coffin was a daughter of James Coffin, and her mother was a daughter of Phœbe (Richardson) Stevens.

James Coffin was a descendant of Tristam Coffin, who settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1642. As early as the fourth century the Coffin family had extensive estates in Normandy. Sir Richard Coffin, knight, accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and the manor of Alwington, in Devonshire, was assigned to him in recognition of his services. His descendants were prominent knights through several succeeding reigns. Tristram Coffin was born at Brixlin, near Plymouth, England, in 1605, and married Dionis Stevens. A few years after coming to Massachusetts, he became one of a party of ten who purchased Nantucket Island from the Indians. The original deed is still preserved in the family. He and his sons at one time owned one-fourth of the whole island. He transacted much important public business for the settlers, and was a man of affairs. Of his numerous descendants many were Quakers, among them Levi Coffin, of Newport, Indiana, the so-called "president of the underground railroad," and the original "Uncle Phineas" of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The number also includes two admirals of the British navy and a number of eminent Americans, among them John G. Whittier, Lucretia Mott and Carleton Coffin, the journalist and historian of Boston.

Ezra T. Shedd was named in honor of Ezra Twitchell, of Bethel, Oxford County, Maine, the husband of Betsey Coffin, who was a sister of James Coffin. In 1856 he left home and came to Illinois, locating at Aurora, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, which has since been his residence and business headquarters. During this time he has represented several of the leading wholesale houses of the city, and was for ten years employed by one concern. Since 1888 he has served the interests of Sweet, Dempster and Co., in Illinois. He has also been successfully engaged in building houses for sale for some years past. He was married, in 1863, to Helen Scarritt, daughter of the Rev. Josiah A Scarritt, of Sandwich, New Hampshire. The lady was born at Warren, New York, and died in Chicago, June 16, 1894, at the age of fifty-three years. She possessed marked literary ability and was recognized as one of the greatest female parliamentarians of the West. Her life was largely devoted to philanthropical labors. She was a charter member and first vice-president of the Philosophical Society, the nucleus of all the literary societies of the city. She was a charter member and at one time president of the Woman's Club, and for many years served as chairman of the reform committee of that organization, which was largely instrumental in securing the apprehension and conviction of the notorious Chicago "boodlers." Through an address

delivered before the County Board, she secured the appointment of the first lady physician on the staff of the Cook County Insane Asylum. She was also identified with the Fortnightly Club, serving repeatedly as its secretary, and for ten years was president of the Physiological Society. At the United States Woman's Congress, held at Denver in 1889, Mrs. Shedd read a paper entitled "Woman in Affairs," which attracted much attention throughout the country. She was a charter member of the Saracen Club, and was an indefatigable worker in every field devoted to the advancement of modern progress and reform.

Mr. Shedd is liberal in religious views. He is the first vice-president of the Sons of Maine, and has been for years actively identified with the Saracen Club, the Sunset Club and the Philosophical Society. He has always voted with the Republican party on State and National issues, but is independent in municipal and judicial elections. He is a moderate protectionist, believes in the maintenance of a stable and honest currency and an economical administration of the government. He is a careful student of American history, and his far-sightedness has enabled him to foretell many important political events. Soon after the beginning of the Lincoln–Douglas senatorial campaign, he predicted that Mr. Lincoln would be the next President of the United States, a forecast which was received with much skepticism by his associates. He also predicted the nomination to the presidency of R. B. Hayes immediately after his triumph over "Bill" Allen in the contest for the Ohio Governorship. Mr. Shedd is a gentleman of genial, open character, and enjoys the friendship of a large number of leading citizens throughout the Northwest.

ROBERT A. KINZIE.

ROBERT ALLEN KINZIE. The history of Rome will never be considered complete without the story of Romulus and Remus; the history of New England will always find its most interesting chapter that which tells of the Pilgrim fathers; and the history of Chicago will always begin with the account of the Kinzies and Whistlers. These were the earliest of the pioneers of the settlement which has developed into the present city of Chicago. The father of John Kinzie, our early pioneer, was a Scotchman; his name was John McKenzie, and he lived at Quebec, and, lastly, at Detroit, where he died. The wife of this gentleman, we are told in "Wau-bun," was Mrs. Haliburton, whose daughter by her previous marriage was mother of the late General Fleming and Nicholas Low, of New York. Mr. Kinzie (the name was contracted to Kinzie because of its constant mispronunciation in this country) at his death left a widow and a son, John Kinzie. The widow married William Forsythe. John Kinzie, son of the above John McKenzie, is said to have been born in Quebec in the year 1763, but lost his father in infancy. The step-father and mother removed to New York, and, finally, to Detroit. John Kinzie acquired some knowledge of the business of a silversmith, which occupation he followed in connection with his trade with the Indians. He early entered the Indian trade and had establishments at Sandusky, Maumee, and afterward pushed west, about 1800, to St. Josephs.

He had been doing business in Detroit from 1795 to 1798. He was a grantee of lands from the Ottawa Indians. In the year 1804 he took up his residence, as sutler, at the post of Chicago —the first entry in his books bearing date May 12 of that year. He remained here until after

the Chicago massacre, August 15, 1812, his family escaping unharmed by the Indians on account of the universally kind and courteous treatment accorded to them by the Kinzies, whose friendship for the Indians had always been true and unswerving. No more emphatic statement of the regard of the Indians for the Kinzie family could be made than that "the Indians had not attacked Fort Dearborn the autumn preceding the massacre out of regard for one family—that of Mr. Kinzie." The years between 1812 and 1816—the latter being the date of the return of the family to Fort Dearborn—were spent in Detroit.

John Kinzie married Margaret Mackenzie, a native of the vicinity of Pearisburgh, Virginia, who, together with her sister, was captured by the Indians about the time of the American Revolution, when she was eight or ten years old. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: William, James and Elizabeth Kinzie. John Kinzie and his wife afterward separated, and each married again. Mr. Kinzie's second wife was Mrs. Eleanor (Lytle) McKillip, and from this marriage are descended the subject of this sketch and others. The oldest of these, John Harris Kinzie, afterward Colonel Kinzie, was the husband of Juliette A. Magill, a very elegant and accomplished woman, who gained the reputation of a graceful and intensely interesting writer, which the volume, entitled "Wau-bun, the Early Day in the Northwest," clearly proves. This couple came to live in Chicago in 1833, and the advertisement of John H. Kinzie, forwarding and commission merchant, appears in the Chicago *Democrat* of that year. Colonel Kinzie filled successively the offices of Registrar of Public Lands, Collector of Tolls of the Illinois Canal at Chicago, and Paymaster in the United States Army, which latter position he held at the time of his death in 1865. He was one of the founders of St. James Episcopal Church, and a valuable member of the Chicago Historical Society, which he helped to organize.

The other members of the family were: Eleanor, who became the wife of Dr. Wolcott, of Chicago, and after his death married George C. Bates, of Detroit; Maria, who was the wife of that gallant soldier, Gen. David Hunter, of the United States Army; and Robert, of this sketch, the youngest.

On his arrival in Chicago in 1804, with his family, John Kinzie took possession of the cabin lately occupied by Le Mai, a French trader, who succeeded the builder of the cabin—Baptiste Point de Sable, the first settler on the site of Chicago. This historic structure stood on the north side of the river, and has been stated to have been one hundred feet east of the present Pine Street, near Michigan Street, and occupied a portion of the quarter section taken up by Mr. Kinzie, which to-day is worth millions of dollars. Kinzie's occupation of silversmith, or his paying the natives in silver, caused them to name him Shaw-nee-aw-kee, meaning silver man, and after his death this title descended to his son John. The house of John Kinzie was the first hotel in Chicago, for travelers were entertained there. It was the scene of the first marriage, for here his daughter, Eleanor, was wedded to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Sunday July 20, 1823. It was, probably, the first court house in Chicago, for Mr. Kinzie was commissioned a Justice of the Peace December 2, 1823, and he doubtless held court at his residence. Mrs. Eleanor Kinzie died in 1834.

Robert A. Kinzie, son of John and Eleanor, was born in Chicago, February 8, 1810. He was a child two and a-half years old, but he could remember, as he told in 1872, sixty years after the battle of Chicago, of the family returning to their old home again, and also the circumstance of his father's cutting a ball from the arm of Mrs. Heald, immediately after the massacre. After a four years' absence the family were again at their old home in Chicago.

The only public school education which he seems to have received was at Detroit. He thus describes his return, overland, from that point on horseback: "Ten days was the distance, and, in company with a couple of half breeds I started, supplied with rations for the whole journey. We were five days out, and our provisions were out also. We ate faster than we traveled. When we came to a stream of any ambition we had to con-

struct a raft to cross it. Hungry and tired, we reached Coldwater, Michigan, then known as Nagg's Trading Post. Nagg was out of everything but cake sugar, and so we stayed our stomachs with that, and would doubtless have died of surfeit of sweetness, but for the fact that one of the Indian boys shot twenty-three pigeons. We ate all at one meal, and reached Chicago heaven knows how."

In 1825 Mr. Kinzie was sent to Prairie du Chien, where he took a position as clerk in the post agency, then conducted by Dousman. John Kinzie, then head clerk, later became agent, and Robert Kinzie succeeded to his place. The latter returned to Chicago in 1827 and in the following year went to Detroit. Returning, he was employed by Captain Leonard, sutler at Fort Winnebago, where he remained six months, but was recalled to Chicago by the death of a sister. From 1825 to 1840 he remained mostly here, including several years in trade at Wolf Point. Early in the year 1832 he erected a store, which was the first frame building in Chicago, except one—that is, the Government structure built by William Caldwell. Mr. Kinzie sent to Du Page for carpenters to build it, and the builders were two old deacons.

Mr. Kinzie became a member of the firm of Kinzie, Davis & Hyde in the year 1835. They were dealers in hardware. In 1840 he moved to a farm at Walnut Grove, Illinois, where he remained three years. In 1845 he was at Des Moines, and thence went beyond the Missouri River to trade with the Indians. He was located at Uniontown, on the Pottawattomie reservation, and later at what is now Greenwood, on the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes. He and his brother-in-law both owned farms, upon which they laid out the town of Burlington, Kansas, named in honor of the birthplace of the subsequent proprietors of that town. In May, 1861, he was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major, and remained in the service until the time of his death, December 13, 1873. From 1861 to 1864 he was in Washington, District of Columbia; from 1864 to 1868 in Santa Fe, New Mexico; and was then ordered to Chicago, where he was Paymaster on General Sheridan's staff. Major Kinzie was a very powerful as well as active man. His death, caused by heart disease, was very sudden. He breathed his last at his residence on Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago. It may be truly said of him that he was a man of sterling character and honesty. While his life presented no brilliant succession of great achievements, he deserves a testimonial to his honesty and fidelity in the performance of his duties as a citizen and public officer.

In 1834 Mr. Kinzie married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. William Whistler, an early pioneer, who saw placed or laid the first palisades and timbers of Fort Dearborn. Her grandfather, Captain John (afterward Major) Whistler, the builder and commandant of the first Fort Dearborn, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. From the time of its construction until 1811 he was in command of the post of Chicago, but left a year before the massacre. He died at Bellefontaine, Missouri, in 1817.

William, son of Major John Whistler, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1784, and at the time of his marriage (in May, 1802) was a Second-Lieutenant in his father's company, then stationed at Detroit. The maiden name of his wife was Julia Ferson. She was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 3, 1787, and her parents were John and Mary (La Duke) Ferson. In childhood she removed with her parents to Detroit, where she met her future husband. In the summer of 1803 Capt. John Whistler, Mrs. Whistler, their son George W. (then three years old), Lieutenant Whistler and his wife came to Fort Dearborn. After five years' sojourn here, Lieutenant Whistler was transferred to Fort Wayne, having previously been made a First Lieutenant. He distinguished himself at the battle of Maguago, Michigan, August 9, 1812, was in Detroit at Hull's surrender, and with Mrs. Whistler, was taken prisoner to Montreal; was promoted to Captain, December, 1812, to Major in 1826, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1845. He died in Newport, Kentucky, December 4, 1863, having rendered sixty-two years' continuous service in the army. In the fall of 1875 Mrs. Whis-

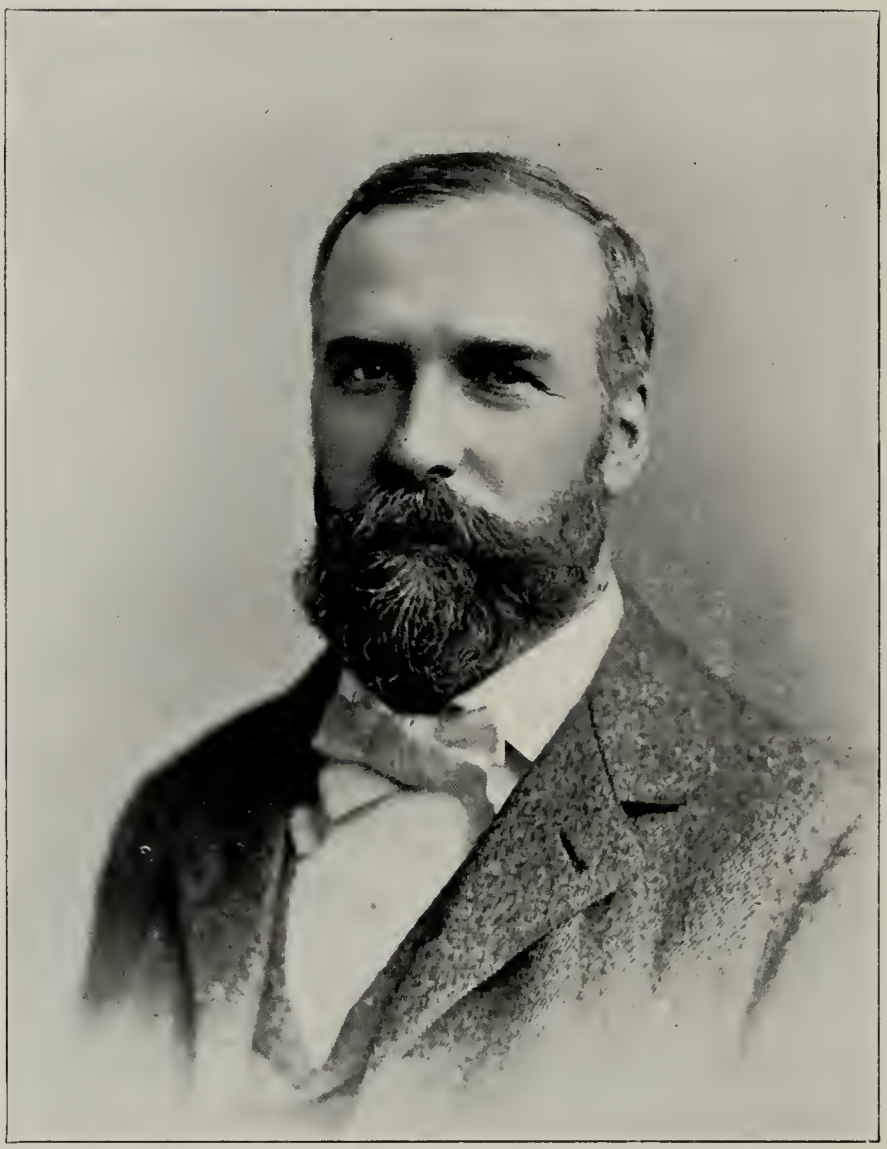
tler visited her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Kinzie, in Chicago. Surrounded by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, she was found in good health and in the full possession of her faculties, both intellectual and physical, though over eighty-eight years old. Her appearance indicated that she had been a woman of tall form, and verified the truth of the common report that in her earlier years she had been a person of surpassing elegance. She died at her home in Newport, Kentucky, at the age of ninety-six years.

The fifth child of Colonel and Mrs. Whistler was born at Green Bay, July 20, 1818, and given the name of Gwinthlean Harriet. In 1832 Lieutenant (now Captain) Whistler was again stationed at Fort Dearborn, and here his daughter met and married Robert Allen Kinzie, the flourishing, and, indeed, the only merchant at that time in Chicago. Mrs. Kinzie died on the 9th of September, 1894, while on a visit at the home of her son in Omaha. At the time of her death she was the oldest resident of Chicago, except Alexander Beaubien, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. Miss Eliza Allen Starr, in speaking of her, says she was "of a majestic height and carriage, classical head and features; the expression charming and ingenuous; her soul never losing its enthusiasm and her generosity bounded only by her means." She was spoken of as the "Beautiful Gwinthlean," and to their mansion Mr. Kinzie and his charming wife called around them the choicest and best of Chicago's society, which numbered among its members many enterprising young scions from the most highly educated families of the East. At the time of her death nine of Mrs. Kinzie's children were still living.

Gwinthlean, the eldest of these, is now the wife of Dr. William Manson, of Burlington, Kansas; Maria is the wife of Gen. George H. Stewart, who was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army, and is at present a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Maj. David H. Kinzie, of the United States Army, educated at West Point, is stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, California; Julia Whistler is the widow of the late William B. Parsons, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume; Marian, now the wife of John Sneden, resides with him in Algiers, Africa; Capt. John Kinzie, of the Second Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Omaha, was appointed Second Lieutenant by President Grant in 1872.

Frank X. Kinzie, born in Chicago on the 4th of April, 1854, was educated at Barre, Vermont, and in the public schools of Chicago. He was in the office of his father at Chicago for a time, and in 1876 was appointed Second Lieutenant by General Grant and assigned to the Twentieth United States Infantry. He joined his command at Fort Pembina, Dakota, and spent four years on the western frontier. He was second in command of the Gatling battery in the expedition against the Sioux in 1876, and was within a day's march (fifteen miles) of the fatal field where the massacre of Custer and his command took place. At the close of that campaign he married Miss Julia F. Mallory, daughter of the late Herbert E. Mallory and his wife, Lucy (Wakefield) Mallory. He resigned his command January 1, 1879, after having spent some time on the Texas frontier. The following twelve years he was with the firm of Mallory & Brother. He has six children, namely: Claude F., Percy, Earle D., Homer B., Harold and Frank X., junior.

Walter Henry Kinzie, born March 16, 1857, at Burlington, Kansas, then a frontier town in the Indian country, received his education in the public schools, at the College of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, and the Jesuit College of Chicago. At the age of eighteen he was appointed to a place in the Water Department of Chicago, and subsequently entered the employ of B. F. Stauffer, a prominent Board of Trade operator. In 1882 he was with H. E. Mallory & Brother, and later with Martin Brothers, stock commission merchants. Since 1885 he has been in the office of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company. On the 24th of January, 1885, he married Miss Fanny Kintz, daughter of Stephen Kintz, an early settler of Ottawa, Illinois, and now a resident of Chicago. Miss Nellie D. Kinzie resides with her brother at Fort Omaha.



WILLIAM C. MAGILL

Photo'd by W. J. Root

WILLIAM C. MAGILL.

WILLIAM CHARLES MAGILL, a business man of Chicago, residing at Evanston, was born in Buffalo, New York, June 14, 1850. He is a son of Charles J. and Esther S. Magill, extended notice of whom appears on another page of this work.

William C. Magill was about four years old when the family came to Chicago. His primary education was obtained at the Skinner School of this city, and he afterward took a course at Immanuel Hall, a military school at Ravenswood, now a part of Chicago. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years, he entered his father's office as clerk and cashier. The name of the firm at that time was Magill & Latham, but it afterward became Magill & Hall. He was subsequently connected with other commission houses, dealing "on change," and in April, 1874, became the representative on the Board of Trade of the insurance firm of George C. Clark & Company. He continued to be the solicitor and manager of the marine department of this concern for some years. As his time was not all occupied in this manner, he began to devote a portion of his attention to fire insurance. Since 1880 he has given almost exclusive attention to fire underwriting, being successively a member of the firms of Magill & Nichols, George W. Montgomery & Company and Magill & Chamberlain. The last-mentioned firm, which was organized October 1, 1889, is one of the leading concerns among the many engaged in that line of business on La Salle Street.

On the 12th of November, 1873, Mr. Magill was married to Mary C. Montgomery, daughter of Robert Montgomery, a prominent shipper and vessel-owner of Buffalo, New York. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Magill, Robert, the eldest, is a clerk in his father's office, and the names of the others are: Esther, Irving, Laura, Marion and Eunice. The members of this family are regular communicants of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Evanston, which suburb has been their home since 1874.

Mr. Magill is prominently identified with the Masonic order, holding membership with Evans Lodge, Evanston Commandery and Oriental Consistory. At different times he has been associated with several other social and fraternal organizations, but is not now in affiliation with any. A life-long adherent of the Republican party, he has never been a seeker for public patronage. In deference to the wishes of his friends, he served for four years as a Trustee of the village of Evanston, but has peremptorily declined to accept the office of Alderman since the incorporation of that place as a city. His career has been one of activity and enterprise, and he is accustomed to dispatch business with readiness and decision. All who have occasion to call upon Mr. Magill in relation to business or social matters are certain to receive just and considerate attention.

REV. MYRON W. HAYNES, D. D.

REV. MYRON WILBUR HAYNES, D. D., pastor of the Englewood Baptist Church of Chicago, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, on the 1st of January, 1855, and is a son of Elnathan and Sarah (Wheeler) Haynes, who were natives of the same State. The paternal grandfather was also born in Massachusetts, and was of English descent. The father of Dr. Haynes was a farmer, and died in the Bay State when Myron was a child of eight years. The mother, who is still living, is now the widow of L. Holt, and makes her home in Ayer, Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Alfred, deceased; Rev. Edwin M., D. D., a minister of Rutland, Vermont; Nathan J., who was a member of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Sharpshooters and lost his life during the Civil War; Alonzo J., deceased; Sarah H., deceased, wife of George F. Parker, of Shirley, Massachusetts; Melissa A.; George H., who belonged to the Fifty-third Massachusetts Infantry and died during the war; Amanda M., wife of Leonard Spaulding, of Ayer, Massachusetts; and Myron W.

Our subject was reared in Lunenburg and Royalston, Massachusetts, until about seventeen years of age, and acquired his early education in the district schools. He afterwards attended Belleville Academy, of Belleville, New York, and completed his academic course in Colgate Academy, at Hamilton, New York, after which he was graduated from Colgate University. When his literary education was completed he at once entered upon the work of the ministry, his first charge being at Frankfort, New York. He was afterward at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1888 came to Englewood, where he was one of the prime movers in the erection of the large and handsome edifice known as the Englewood Baptist Church, which has a membership of one thousand. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Shurtliff College, of Alton, Illinois, in May, 1893.

On the 20th of June, 1879, Dr. Haynes was united in marriage with Miss Florence G. Felt, daughter of Warren and Eveline (Alexander) Felt, who were natives of New York. Three children have been born to them: Carey Dana, Ethel Ada and Arthur Stanley. In his political views, Mr. Haynes is a Prohibitionist.

The *State Republican* of Lansing, Michigan, in speaking of the dedication of the new Baptist Church on the 18th of March, 1894, said: "Rev. M. W. Haynes, D. D., who delivered two powerful sermons at yesterday's dedication, is one of the finest pulpit orators ever heard in Lansing. There are orators who are not leaders of men; they are simply mouthpieces, and whatever power they possess dies with the sound of their voices. There are leaders who are not orators, though, as Carlisle has said, they must possess a certain powerful eloquence, however rude or halting their speech. Dr. Haynes is at once an orator whose culture and scholarship does not refine away the convincing logic and the inspiring eloquence that proclaim a high purpose and a single aim of im-

mediate and practical value. He is a graduate of Hamilton College and has filled successive pastorates at Marblehead, Massachusetts, Frankfort, New York, and Kalamazoo, Michigan, with conspicuous and increasing success. In 1888, he was called to the Baptist Church of Englewood, and his first sermon there was delivered to a congregation of less than a hundred. In two years his people had outgrown the old church and had constructed under his leadership one of the finest churches in Chicago, which is weekly packed to its utmost capacity. His church now numbers one thousand members, and his congregation is usually more than double that number. This phenomenal growth is indicative of the magnetic power of leadership Dr. Haynes possesses and which is established in numerous practical works covering a wide field of activity. In fact, Dr. Haynes' religion is one that is emphatically practical. In proof of this a number of gentlemen who are not members of his church, convinced of the power and practical character of Dr. Haynes' sermons, have formed a company to publish an undenominational journal, *The Plowshare*, for the special purpose of publishing weekly Dr. Haynes' morning sermons. Such a tribute is rarely received by any minister. *The Plowshare* has been published one year and has attained a remarkable popularity, the subscribers including those of different churches and of no churches."

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

WILLIAM McGREGOR is a gentleman in whose life is seen the reward of patient industry and wise business management. He was born on the 11th of March, 1826, and the place of his nativity is the parish of Sorbie, Gallowayshire, Scotland. There his father, Dugald McGregor, born in 1788, was a farmer. The latter died in Gallowayshire in 1850, at the age of sixty-two. His wife, Mary (Shaerer) McGregor, was the daughter of Daniel Shaerer and Ann McKnight, his wife. Daniel Shaerer was an attorney of character at Whithorn, Wigtonshire, Scotland. Mrs. McGregor came to America in 1850, and died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1887, at the age of eighty-four years.

Dugald McGregor, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, held the position of greve (manager), and had charge of the farms of the Laird of Glasserton. Until eighteen years old William McGregor spent his time upon his father's farm, and attended school, where he picked up a fair knowledge of the fundamental principles of an education. From his eighteenth to his twentieth year he was at Nottingham, England, engaged in learning the dry-goods business in the store of a relative; but, finding the employment uncongenial, he abandoned it. Sailing from Liverpool in the ship "John Bright," he found himself, seven weeks later, April, 1847, in the city of New York, at the cost of ten pounds, three shillings for passage. After a short visit with relatives there and being dissatisfied with the outlook for business, he went to Newburg, New York, where he found former schoolmates, and engaged in learning the trade of stationary engineer in the Washington Iron Works. Three years later, having completed the trade, he took charge of the machinery of J. Beveridge, brewer, with

whom he remained until April, 1861. The subsequent four years he was in the employ of the Washington Iron Works, where he had the supervision of five hundred men or more, engaged in shipping and setting up machinery. His just and fair treatment of all won him the good-will of his subordinates, and he was the recipient of many marks of esteem, among them a gold watch presented to him by them on the occasion of his leaving the establishment.

In April, 1865, Mr. McGregor was induced to go to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he started a machine-shop on Oil Creek. He also engaged in oil speculations, and at the end of 1867 had lost all of the savings of years of hard work. He next turned his attention to Chicago, and settled here in the summer of 1867, engaging in the business of buying and selling second-hand machinery, having a few men by whose aid he rebuilt and repaired machinery, but having no power.

Here the natural ability and energy of Mr. McGregor showed itself, and in a quiet yet vigorous manner he set out to win back what he had lost by speculation. Year by year he enlarged his business. The Great Fire came but did not reach his establishment. Business was greatly stimulated by the immense local demand that event made for goods in his line. In 1872 Mr. Terwilliger became a partner in the concern, and in 1884 it was incorporated under the name of W. McGregor & Company, Mr. McGregor owning a majority of the stock and becoming President. In 1875 the machine-shop was transferred from Canal Street to Nos. 53 and 55 South Clinton Street, one block away, where it occupies a building fifty-seven by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, a portion of which is three stories in height. The work of manufacturing steam boilers was begun in 1875, and the boiler factory at the intersection of Carroll Avenue and Francisco Street now requires a shop two hundred by four hundred and twenty-five feet, besides other buildings

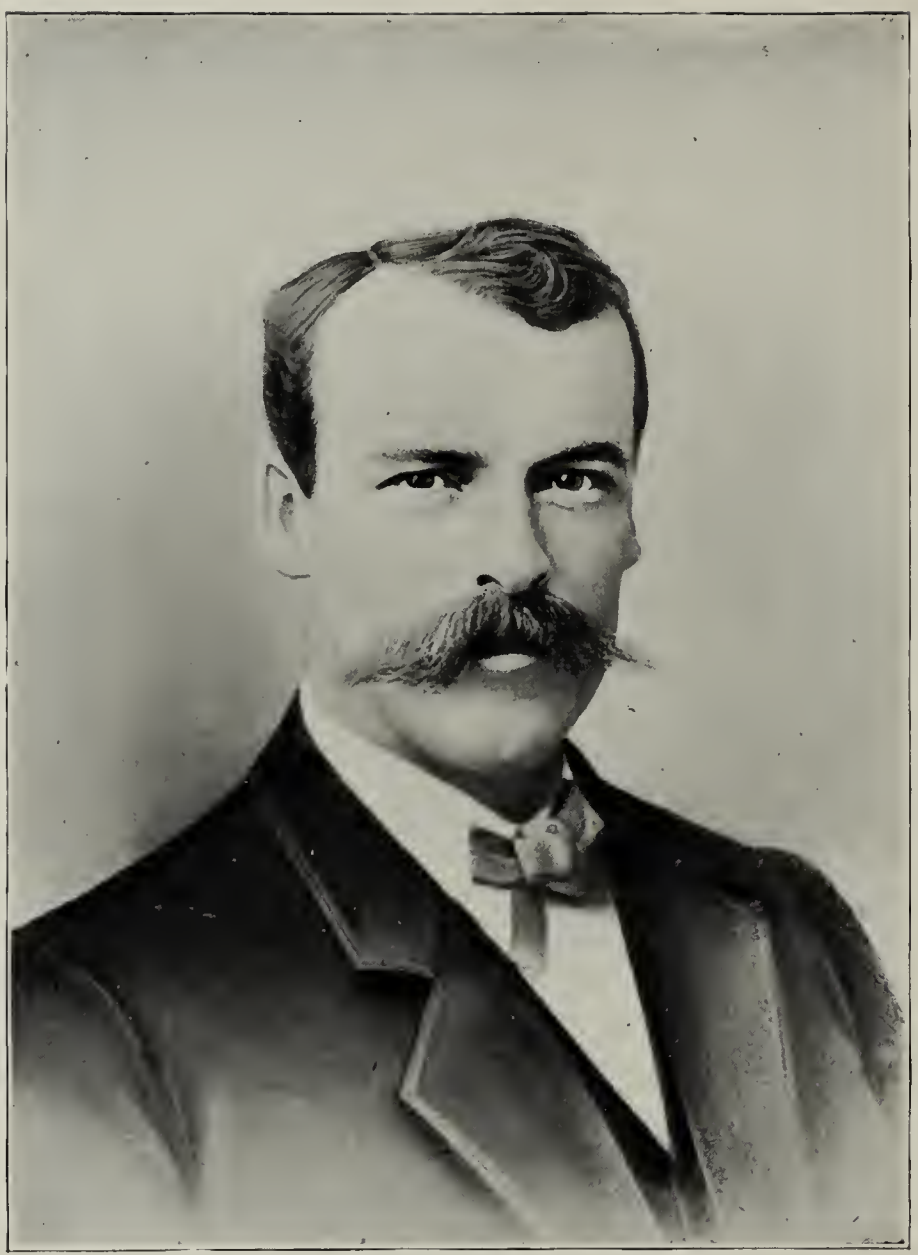
In 1852, at Newburg, New York, Mr. McGregor was married to Miss Ann Wilson, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Wilson, both natives of Orange County, New York. There were five children born of this marriage, namely: Douglas J., now manager of the boiler works of W. McGregor & Company; Mary Ellen, the wife of Charles D. Willard, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, California, who has one child, named Annie; the second daughter, now deceased, late wife of Virgil Kinzie, a wool merchant of Chicago; William G., who is engaged in business with his father; and Walter Herbert, who died at the age of twenty-one years in California, where he had gone on account of his health.

Mrs. McGregor's death occurred in July, 1876. She was a faithful wife and mother, a sincere Christian, and reared her children in the paths of sobriety, honesty and uprightness. Five years later, Mr McGregor was wedded to Mrs. Maria Pike, widow of Meshick Pike, of Bloomington, Illinois. She survived only five years after this marriage, and died in New Mexico, while returning from California with her husband. June 2, 1886, Mr. McGregor was united in marriage with his present wife, Maria L. Peugeot, daughter of Lemuel H. Flershem, and widow of Edward Peugeot, biographies of whom appear in this work.

In politics Mr. McGregor is a Republican, but is not oblivious of the shortcomings of his own or any other political party. In the last city election he was an earnest worker for George B. Swift, who is his personal friend. He is a leading spirit in the Illinois Club, of which he has been a member since its early days.

He joined the Union Presbyterian Church of Newburg, New York, in 1848, and for fifteen years was an active member, and for some time an Elder, in that organization, and for ten years Superintendent of its Sunday-school. After coming to Chicago he was a warm supporter of Dr. Swazey and an Elder in his church, the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian. He now worships at the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McGregor has lived a busy life and success has come to crown his labors. He has a large circle of personal friends, who are warmly attached to him, and his home at No. 692 West Madison Street is an exceedingly happy one.



George B. Carpenter

GEORGE B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE BENEDICT CARPENTER was born in New York City July 14, 1845, going thence in boyhood to his grandparents' home upon a farm near Goshen, New York State, where early development took place and his entire academic schooling was obtained. During the Civil War he continued to live there, being engaged in a store; thereafter going to Philadelphia to travel for a local house, to sell its paper upon commission.

He came to Chicago about the beginning of the year 1866, in his twenty-first year, being helped by an uncle, Charles Tappen, then General Freight Agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to a position with that corporation, in the capacity of freight clerk, in which duties he busied himself the following two years. Then, not finding this occupation congenial, he selected journalism, at a lesser income, commencing as reporter on the Chicago *Republican*. After another two years of faithful service here he became associated with another periodical, *The Interior*, on which a speedy reward of merit advanced him to the chief position as its managing editor, which duties were performed up to the date of the Big Fire. *The Pulpit*, a short-lived weekly, which had for its motive the printing of noteworthy sermons of the previous week, was a creation of his brain; but did not meet with deserved support, and was discontinued. But all this time he was feeling his way; associates had not yet come to recognize his strength.

At this juncture came the inspiration destined to give superb tone to his accomplishments and a worthy home in our city to the Muse. The Star Lecture Course, as planned by himself before the reconstruction of burned theatres, was instrumental in bringing the best lecturers and concert companies to our midst for several years; these entertainments being at first given in two places, namely, the Union Park Congregational Church on the West Side, and the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on the South Side. The firm of Carpenter & Sheldon was continued after this had grown to be unprofitable upon the rebuilding of old and new playhouses, but turned its attention to the handling of real estate. In 1878 Mr. Carpenter developed mentally his grand scheme for the building of Central Music Hall, which after two years of unwearying energy was an assured success through enlisting the financial aid of leading capitalists. This fine building, now erected at the southeast corner of State and Randolph Streets, is to-day the noblest, most enduring monument standing to the memory of this young enthusiast, whose white heat of action so young in life consumed his usefulness, and whose handsome features, reproduced by the sculptor Volk, now grace one of its halls.

On Friday, the 7th of January, 1881, Mr. Carpenter was called away from a prosperous earthly life, after but a brief illness occasioned by overwork. Obsequies were held in Central Music Hall, to whose creation he had devoted so much of his last years, and which was the pride of his heart. Loving hands did every beautifully graceful act that could be performed to make the final services touchingly memorable. The since lamented Rev. David Swing delivered the funeral address, which was listened to with rapt attention by the *elite* of our city. The opportunity offered by the demise of one so popular passing away in the height of young powers was the means of inspiring that gifted divine with a sympathetic eloquence rarely heard. During the impressive ceremony Mr. Swing made use of the following exquisite language:

"Rarely has there come into this world a young man so full of the study and love of the public. * * Youth forgot all selfish pleasures and honors, forgot that accumulation of money which blinds and consumes so many; forgot the pleasures

of food and drink; forgot the peace of the evening fireside, that it might toil for what pertained to mankind. * * He has fallen the victim of his own impassioned nature. * * He gathered up many years into a few, and compelled us to weep to-day the tears which should have been long delayed. * * It remains for me to say farewell to the most useful of all our young men."

His remains were taken to Rose Hill, followed by sincere benedictions of multitudes to whom the results of his work had brought happiness. Those who best knew honored him, while respect and affection were universally entertained for him.

Among the organizations making formal acknowledgement of their loss, were the Apollo Club, the Central Music Hall Company, and the Press Club; the resolutions of which last, being of unusually graceful significance, are reproduced *verbatim*:

"The Chicago Press Club, having learned with sincere sorrow of the death of George B. Carpenter, formerly a member of the journalistic profession in this city, desires to place upon record its appreciation of his many noble qualities. During his journalistic career he won the esteem of his associates; and, had he remained in the profession, his abilities would have enabled him to attain a high position in its ranks. As an amusement manager he achieved success because of his indomitable energy; and in all his career as a manager he catered only to the highest and purest taste, and thus became a public benefactor. As a citizen he was remarkable for his public spirit and enterprise; as a man he was lovable and beyond reproach; as a companion he was eagerly sought; and we who knew his many virtues mourn him deeply and sincerely.

"The sympathy of the club is hereby extended to the family of our departed friend, who has left to them the richest legacy a husband and a father can leave—the memory of a true man."

Mr. Carpenter married, May 25, 1870, Miss Lucy A. Boone, a daughter of Levi D. Boone, M. D., whose wife was Louisa M. Smith, both her parents being very early and esteemed residents of Chicago. Three children greeted their every way congenial union:

Marion Louise Carpenter, born in 1872, educated at Miss White's private school of this city, and upon the violin, being given the superior advantages of the "Hoch Schule" of Berlin, Germany, under the distinguished Prof. Emanuel Wirth;

Susie Tappen Carpenter, born in 1874, also a graduate of Miss White's school; with the added accomplishment of painting, acquired at the Berlin (Germany) School of Art during the family tour abroad.

George Boone Carpenter, born May 7, 1879; now attending the famous Armour Institute of Chicago, where he already evinces marked bias toward the profession of architecture.

Mrs. Carpenter was born January 30, 1852, in this city, and was educated at the Dearborn Seminary, where before graduation she developed rather remarkable vocal talent, which, unfortunately, later exacting duties have conspired to repress. From the time of her husband's death in 1881, she became the agent and secretary of the Central Music Hall Company, with which she continued in that business relation of great demands and personal responsibility for the full period of ten years, having been the lessee of the hall all the said period. Resigning therefrom in 1891, she took her family to the European Continent for a period of two years, wintering in Berlin and dividing the summers among various places of advantage, that the incalculable benefits of both travel and study might fit her children for adorning the more elegant, refined walks of life. Returning to her ever-dear America and the metropolis of her nativity, she at once became deeply interested in musical matters, having acted most efficiently during the last two preceding years as President of the Chicago Amateur Musical Club, one of the conspicuous associations of its kind in the country, being able to boast of a membership of six hundred. Previous to her incumbency of this chair she had been serving upon its Executive Committee.

For the first thirteen years of her married life, the family residence was upon Michigan Avenue, but the cozy home which now welcomes through its portals representatives of our city's *elite* is located at No. 3222 Lake Park Avenue, surrounded by choice neighbors and overlooking that ever changeably interesting panorama of the harbor of Lake Michigan.

Mrs. Carpenter comes rightly by her talents, being the direct descendant of two distinguished old American families, the Rathbone and the Daniel Boone. Of the former we are able to glean the following very satisfactory account from a volume of genealogy published years ago, and which, we are glad to note, is now about to be brought down to the present generations:

Rev. William Rathbone is the first of that name found in the United States, about the year 1637; he was an author, and not in accord with the prevailing doctrines of the Massachusetts Colony, as appears from the Historical Collection of that state.

John Rathbone, Senior (probably a son of the preceding), of Block Island, Rhode Island, was elected Freeman May 4, 1664, and was one of the sixteen original purchasers of that island from Governor Endicott. In 1676 he was a Surveyor of Highways; in 1682, 1683 and 1684, Representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly; in 1686, one of the petitioners to the king in reference to "*Quo Warranto;*" in 1688, one of the Grand Jury of Rhode Island; and in 1689 narrowly escaped the hostilities of the French, who pillaged the island and bore his son into captivity. He married and had eight children, the third being,

John Rathbone, Junior, who married, January 10, 1688, Ann Dodge, and had eight children, the fourth being

Joshua, born February 9, 1696; married, February 16, 1724, Mary Wightman, daughter of Valentine Wightman, of Groton, Connecticut, by whom he had twelve children, their fourth being

The Rev. John Rathbone, born June 26, 1729, near Stonington, Connecticut; he married, January 8, 1751, Content Brown, daughter of Humphrey Brown, by whom he had thirteen children, their eldest being

John Rathbone, born October 20, 1751, in Canterbury, Connecticut; died March 14, 1843; one of the most distinguished merchants of New York City. He married, in 1775, Eunice Wells, in Westerly, Rhode Island, and had eleven children, of whom the sixth was

Clarissa Harlowe Rathbone, born in Stonington, Connecticut, November 19, 1787; married, June 6, 1808, in New York City, to Theophilus Washington Smith, who was born in that city September 28, 1784, and was an incumbent of the Supreme Bench of the State of Illinois for twenty-five years, during which time he never had an opinion reversed; the writer of several valuable judicial treatises. His parents emigrated from Europe in 1761, his father being a native of Dublin, Ireland; his mother, a native of London, England. They had nine children, of whom their fourth was

Louisa Matilda Smith, born in New York City June 25, 1814; married in 1833, at Edwardsville, Illinois, Levi Day Boone, who was born in Fayette County, near Lexington, Ky., December 8, 1808, and died in Chicago, January 24, 1882. They had eleven children, and their third was

Lucy Adeline Boone, the present Mrs. George B. Carpenter, and representative of the ninth Rathbone generation in America.

GODFREY MACDONALD.

GODFREY MACDONALD has been identified with the railroad interests of the United States for more than forty years, and is one of the best known of the many men connected with that line of business. He is a native of Scotland, a land whose sons have been instrumental in no small degree in developing the industries and shaping the destinies of the Western World. His father was William Macdonald, of Ballyshear, near Campbeltown, County of Kintyre, Argyleshire, who came to America with his family in 1844. After a few years' residence in Canada he

returned to his native land, where he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the College of St. Andrew's in Fifeshire, and held that position until his death, which occurred in January, 1875, at the age of seventy-six years. In 1820 he married Miss Jane Blair, of Doonholm, on the "banks and braes of bonnie Doon." They were the parents of six sons and five daughters, of whom Godfrey is the sole survivor, and the only one who became a resident of Chicago. The two youngest brothers of the latter died in India, after an active service of over thirty years in the British army, a period which included the famous Indian Mutiny. These were Col. William Macdonald, of the Twelfth Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, who died at Sihchar in 1884; and Maj. Lorne Macdonald, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, who died at Agra in 1883.

Godfrey Macdonald was born in January, 1829, at Ballyshear. He was educated at Edinburgh, in the high school and the Edinburgh University, but left there at the age of fifteen years to accompany his parents to Canada. Their residence was in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls, Ontario, until 1850, when he returned with the family to Scotland. Two years later, however, he again came to Canada and engaged in business at Grimsby, near Hamilton, Ontario.

In 1853 he made his first trip to Chicago, and continued to visit this city at intervals until 1857, when he and his family became permanent residents. At that date he was appointed Assistant Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad at this place. From 1859 to 1863 he was engaged in the cattle and distilling business in central Illinois. At the latter date he was appointed Contracting Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, which was eventually absorbed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He continued his connection with these corporations as General Western Freight Agent until 1876, when he resigned to accept the same position, with charge of their export freight business, with the Michigan Central & Great Western Railroads. In 1881 he was appointed General Through Freight Agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Michigan Railroad, with headquarters at Milwaukee. Resigning in 1883, he was appointed General Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in Chicago. This position he also resigned in 1884 to attend to personal business in Colorado. In November, 1887, he returned to Chicago and accepted a position with the "Nickel Plate" line, with which he has since been employed, and at present occupies pleasant offices in the Traders' Building.

There is probably no other man in Chicago, if there is in the United States, who has become so thoroughly familiar with the transaction of freight business as Mr. Macdonald. He has applied himself to the development and mastery of its details with all the vigor and enterprise which characterize his race in its undertakings. In 1871 he published a volume of foreign freight and premium tables, showing comparative measures of capacity and value. It is useful in facilitating the transaction of foreign freight business, and these tables have come into general use by railroad men all over the United States and Canada, by many of whom he is characterized as the "father of the export business of America."

In 1853 Mr. Macdonald was married to Miss Mary Blackwell, eldest daughter of Dr. John Harrisson Blackwell, a prominent physician of Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Of the four children born to them, two died before reaching mature years, and the survivors are Charles Blair, Vice-President of the banking house of Tracy, Macdonald & Company, of Chicago; and Godfrey H., First Lieutenant of the First United States Cavalry, now stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Mr. Macdonald has been for thirty years past a member of Christ Church of Chicago, and is one of the most active members of St. Andrew's Society, of which he was President for two years. He has been identified with the Chicago Board of Trade for more than thirty years, and has been a member of the Chicago, Washington Park and other popular clubs. He has acquired an extensive acquaintance, not only among railroad officials, but including many of the leading business men of the nation, and may be justly termed one of the representative citizens of Chicago.

ALEXANDER H. DARROW

ALEXANDER H. DARROW.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON DARROW is one of those gallant men, now residing in Chicago, who cheerfully gave their time and services in defense of the Union when treason threatened its destruction. Though he spent about three years with the Federal army, and was exposed to constant dangers, he has never applied for a pension nor received aught for his services except the regular pay of all volunteers.

His progenitors for more than a century past had been conspicuous for their patriotism and disinterested public spirit. The Darrow family is of English origin, and was one of the earliest to locate in Rochester, New York. John Darrow, grandfather of Alexander, who was a blacksmith by trade, while a young man helped to forge an immense chain which was stretched across the Hudson River to impede the passage up that stream of British war vessels. James, the son of John Darrow, settled on a farm in Orleans County, New York, which he cleared of the primitive forest. About 1856 he removed thence to Clarendon, Calhoun County, Michigan, where his death occurred in 1884, when nearly eighty-four years of age. His wife, Mary Milliken, died there in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. She was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and represented one of the earliest families of that commonwealth. Her grandfather participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Milliken, who is well remembered by the subject of this sketch, lived to the age of ninety-seven years, her death occurring in Clarendon, New York. Alexander Milliken, a son of this couple and the father of Mrs. Darrow, became an influential farmer in western New York. His wife, Sally Nay, was a daughter of a Continental soldier who also fought at Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. James Darrow were devout Presbyterians, and were distinguished for their devotion to principle. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mrs. A. C. Hopkins, of Homer, Michigan; Charles E., now a business man of Chicago; Russell; Alvira, Mrs. I. L. Winn, also of Chicago; Alexander H.; Sally Ann, Mrs. L. A. Harris, of Marshall, Michigan; James Henry; and John H. The last two are engaged in mercantile business at Homer, Michigan. All the members of this family are still living except Russell T., who enlisted in 1861 in Company M, Second Michigan Cavalry, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. The three years' term for which he enlisted had expired, and he was offered a Major's commission as an inducement to re-enlist. This he declined, but volunteered to remain with his company for a few days, and during this time he was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. James Darrow had been a conservative Whig, as opposed to the Abolition wing of his party, but upon the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North became a stanch supporter of the Government, and three of his sons, Russell T., Alexander H. and James H., became soldiers in its defense.

Alexander H. Darrow was born at Clarendon, Orlearns County, New York, November 20, 1841, and was educated at an academy at Holley, New York, and another at Homer, Michigan. In August, 1862, he enlisted and was assigned to Company M, of General Sheridan's old regiment,

the Second Michigan cavalry. This regiment was employed on the skirmish line at Rienzi, Mississippi, when he joined it as a recruit, and for the next year and a-half he was almost constantly engaged in that line of duty. At the end of that period he was detailed as military bookkeeper under Gen. Sooy Smith, Chief of Cavalry on General Grant's staff, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. When General Sherman succeeded to the command of this army, he continued in the same capacity, but, having been granted a furlough at the time of the memorable march to the sea, he did not accompany that expedition. Upon his return from furlough he was stationed at Louisville until the close of the war.

During the first part of his service, Mr. Darrow helped to form a detail of two hundred and fifty cavalrymen which escorted a wagon train loaded with supplies for the army from Gallatin, Tennessee, to Cave City, Kentucky. Upon arriving at Glasgow, toward evening, he and his comrades who composed the advance guard were surprised to find the town occupied by General Morgan with about six thousand Confederate cavalry. After a hurried consultation, the little band of Federals determined to charge the enemy, and attempt to run their wagons through the town, a design which was quickly and successfully carried out. They had no more than passed the outskirts of the city, however, before the enemy recovered from their surprise and confusion, and, discovering the weakness of the wagon escort, fiercely pursued the train along the road to Cave City, to which point it escaped under cover of a relief party sent to its rescue, though about fifty Federals were captured. Mr. Darrow had his clothes riddled with bullets during the first charge, but escaped without wounds. He became separated from his command, and his horse, which was lame, stumbled and fell, throwing him heavily to the ground. This accident caused a temporary lameness, which prevented his escaping on foot, and he was captured and marched back to Glasgow. During the excitement and confusion of the evening, he managed to elude his guards and, under cover of the darkness, he made his way out of town and reached a farmhouse, where he was kindly sheltered for a few days until he was able to travel. His host had a brother-in-law who was a Captain in Morgan's force. Mr. Darrow finally reached the Union lines at Mumfordville, where he was warmly welcomed by his brother and other comrades, who had given him up for dead, as the other prisoners had been paroled and returned to camp several days previously.

In 1868 he came to Chicago, and soon after entered the employ of the Republic Insurance Company. Beginning as a clerk, he was promoted to the position of cashier of the company, which was the only Chicago insurance company which paid in full the losses sustained by the great fire. Its policy-holders received three and a-half millions of dollars. In 1872 he became the state agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York, with which corporation he has ever since been identified. Since that time the premiums received in this state have nearly doubled, and for twenty-two years past he has been the General Agent for the Western Department, which now includes ten states. The offices of this branch have been for two years past in the Security Building, and under his able management the business has always been progressive, profitable and satisfactory.

In November, 1867, Mr. Darrow was married to Miss Susan C. Johnston, daughter of William Johnston, of Marshall, Michigan, an early settler of that place. Mrs. Darrow is also a sister of Col. Thomas W. Johnston, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, who was for some years subsequent to the war a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Darrow are the parents of five children, the two eldest sons being employed in connection with their father's business. Their names are: William H., Robert Lee, Zoe, Chrystal and Alexander H., junior.

Mr. Darrow is a member of the Illinois Club, the Masonic fraternity and Columbia Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He supports the Republican party, though never an active politician. His life has been one of quiet, unostentatious industry and sobriety, and all who enjoy his acquaintance accord him the highest respect.

FRANCIS M. BUCK.

FRANCIS MARION BUCK. Among the self-made men of Chicago—that city embodying the most wondrous aggregation of human energy, perseverance and enterprise and their results—is found the subject of this notice. He was born on the 30th of July, 1855, in Germantown, Tennessee, and is the second child of Edwin Gorum and Sophronia Melvina (Harrall) Buck. The family is an old one in America, of undoubted English origin, but little is now positively known of the time of its planting here. Frederick Buck, father of Edwin G., was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, in 1793, and died in Henderson County, Illinois, in 1871. Edwin G. Buck was born January 31, 1823, in North Carolina, and his wife, October 12, 1830, in Tennessee. They were married in the latter State November 7, 1850. Only two of their nine children are now living, most of them having died from the effects of la grippe, and all having passed away within recent years. Following is the record of their birth: Cornelius, October 12, 1851, and Mary Ellen (now living, married), May 12, 1858, in Tennessee; Sarah M., September 21, 1860, in Southern Illinois; Louisa D., May 15, 1864, and Etta S., October 18, 1866, in Henderson County, Illinois; Eddie, March 11, 1869, in Tecumseh, Kansas; Irvin, January 23, 1872, and Alice, March 25, 1874, near Topeka, Kansas. From Tennessee the father of this family removed to Illinois, living for a short time near Golconda, whence he removed to Henderson County, in the same State. In October, 1868, he moved to Kansas by team, and after living a short time in Tecumseh he took a homestead in Dover, near Topeka, where he now resides, at the age of seventy-two years. His faithful helpmeet and companion passed away in June, 1894, in her sixty-fourth year.

Francis M. Buck was in his ninth year when his parents came to reside near Oquawka, Illinois, and his education, as far as school attendance goes, was completed in the grammar school of that place before the removal of the family to Kansas. When he was about fourteen years old he left home and has since maintained himself. From a humble sphere of life he has risen to a position of great responsibility in the management of one of Chicago's largest enterprises. His father prophesied, on his leaving home, that, on account of his positive and determined character, he would either make a great success or a complete failure. His first employment was in a livery stable in Topeka, where he was engaged by Silas Rain. His first care was to make himself useful, and with such energy and tact did he proceed that he was placed in charge of the barn at the end of two months, and remained in that position over two years. Returning then to Henderson County he was employed by the month as a farm hand by Lewis Duke, of Rozetta, with whom he remained during the summer most of the time, until his removal to Chicago in January, 1879. In the mean time he found employment in winter in the village of Oquawka.

On his arrival in Chicago Mr. Buck began to look for employment, with varying success. In March, 1880, he engaged in the manufacturing department of the Western Toy Company, at $4.50 per week. Within three months his salary was raised to $7, and later to $10. In the mean time he purchased a membership in the night

school of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and on resigning his position with the Toy Company at the end of a year, he attended the day sessions of the business college for several months. His next engagement was with Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers, being placed in charge of their branch warehouse at 39 River Street, where he continued nearly a year. He now resigned to engage in business on his own account. In partnership with H. Jaeschke, a practical butcher, he purchased a meat market at Division and Moore Streets, and immediately took charge of the business management, and in a short time built up from a small patronage a flourishing trade among the best people of the North Side. When his partner undertook to supply their customers with inferior meats, a dispute arose, and Mr. Buck withdrew from the firm, disposing of his interest at a handsome profit on his original investment.

When he took employment with the Chicago Telephone Company, Mr. Buck became associated with employers who soon recognized his ability and appreciated his conscientious efforts to succeed. He was first placed in charge of its American District Telegraph office at 515 Wabash Avenue, with four messengers, In nine months he had so extended the business that it required eleven messengers, and he was then transferred to the main office of the district business, at 118 La Salle Street, with the position of assistant manager. His effort to improve the service here resulted in a strike of the messengers. This he speedily overcame, with the result that the service was improved and the business became at once more profitable to his employers. Soon after this he was appointed assistant superintendent of the American District Telegraph in Chicago, and after a few months general agent, in charge of all its contract work in the messenger, burglar-alarm and watch service. After discharging the duties of this position for a year, he was made contract agent of the Chicago Telephone Company for the city of Chicago, and six months afterward his territory was extended to include its entire field of operations, reaching out about seventy-five miles in every direction from the city. His responsibility was again extended, at the end of one and one-half years, when he was given entire charge of rates as well as contracts. Some idea of the growth of the business of this concern may be gained from the statement that when Mr. Buck became contract agent there were twenty-five hundred subscribers, while there are now more than ten thousand in the city alone. His practical experience in various subordinate positions made him familiar with the remotest detail of the business, and he is now able to perform more work, and in a much more satisfactory manner at the same time, than one not having had the benefit of a similar training. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was never discharged from any position which he undertook to fill, but has always made himself a useful and profitable assistant to his employers. He is an affable, genial gentleman, and always finds time to be courteous in the midst of a busy and responsible life. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Art Institute, and a Deacon of the Englewood Baptist Church—one of the largest congregations in the city. In political strife he has usually acted with the Democratic party.

In August, 1880, Mr. Buck married Miss Nettie A. Russell, who was born in Dundee, Illinois, January 5, 1862. One child is the result of this union, born in April, 1881, and named Bessie Rue Rose Buck. Mrs. Buck's parents, Ruell D. Russell and Sarah A. Wilbur, were born, respectively, January 22, 1821, and May 11, 1837, and were married November 1, 1855. Mrs. Nettie A. Buck died April 15, 1886.

Mr. Buck was again married, this time, June 30, 1887, to Miss Mollie K. Duke, who was born at Rozetta, Henderson County, Illinois, June 4, 1864. Mrs. Buck's father, Lewis Duke, was born in England on the 30th of December, 1832, and her mother, Fannie King (Coghill) Duke, in Henderson County, Illinois, December 23, 1842.

The history of the Coghill family in England and America is an interesting and well-authenticated one. The founder, so far as the records show, was John Cockhill, who lived in the castle

JOHN NAPER

of Knaresborough, in the County of York, during the reigns of Richard III. and Henry IV., between 1377 and 1413. Either he or his only heir changed the name to its present form, and it thus appears in all the records of marriages, baptisms and burials in Knaresborough Church. The records show a will, dated October 9, 1585, made by Thomas Coghill, of Tentergate, in the township of Scriven, and parish of Knaresborough, who was the eldest son of Marmaduke Coghill. The family was prominent in military and naval affairs. Three fell in battle—one in Africa, one in Europe, and the third in America. One served with distinction in Asia, and another was vice-admiral on the high seas.

Benjamin C. Coghill, grandfather of Mrs. Buck, was born in Carolina County, Virginia, in 1826, and died in 1880. The records of the family, in his handwriting, show that a son of Thomas Coghill, Sr., left England in 1664 and settled in Essex County, Virginia, where he died in 1685. In 1764 a portion of Essex County became merged in Carolina County, Virginia, in which precinct the father and grandfather of Benjamin C. Coghill, William and Thomas Coghill, Sr., respectively, were prominent citizens. The children of Benjamin C. Coghill were Benjamin C., Millicent E., Fannie K. and J. W. Coghill. Mrs. Buck is a worthy descendant of her noble ancestors, and the congenial wife of a worthy husband.

JOHN NAPER.

JOHN NAPER. If New Germany, like New England, is a part of America, surely its capital is not far from our chief metropolis, Chicago, in the fair state of Illinois. Like the early settlers Down East, most of our Teutonic citizens first come among us with limited means, but with a determined will to do and become something respectable, and often honorable. As a race very industrious, sober, healthy and intelligent, they soon prove their right to enjoy in the highest sense the full responsibilities of American freemen; we therefore frequently find those of the second and third generations have become some of our best educated, richest and most influtial leaders in both private and public life.

One of these early Germans was born at Hanover in the year 1814, his name being John Naper, the subject of this sketch, who, as one of Chicago's early settlers, and the father of children who already have proven their abilities as representative citizens of the United States, is entitled to have the worthiest facts of his useful life preserved herein for the benefit of future generations.

Mr. Naper's father was a Catholic, while his mother was a Lutheran. He himself, as often happens, finding his chief strength in the faith of his maternal ancestor, became a conscientious Lutheran, and was for long years preceding his death a member of St. Paul's Church of that denomination in this city.

Coming to America in 1842, he directly made his way to Chicago, and the following year consummated a real-estate transaction which will suffice to keep his offspring in comfortable circumstances for many years to come. It is hard for one, looking at Chicago as it is to-day, to fully realize the village (nothing more) which greeted the eyes of those earlier comers; and thereby hangs the circumstance which enabled those of foresight, within the span of a single lifetime, to become wealthy, by the simple method of holding

to a moderate piece of land. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Naper bought, for the very small price of $200, two-thirds of the block of real estate now in the center of activity upon the North Side, and within three squares of the great Newberry Library. It is situated between Rush and State Streets, and Walton and Delaware Places, but at that time was without highways, even without survey, being a portion of the old Canal Lands. This right he acquired from a Norwegian named Johnson, who had it direct from the Government. Mr. Naper held it to the time of his death, when it was peaceably subdivided among his large family. A small part of it, at the southwest corner of Rush Street and Walton Place, is now occupied by that magnificent family hotel, The Majestic.

On this block, on the Rush Street side, in the '40s there was a district school, which at the end of that decade was done away with, and aside from a few still remaining building sites of choice property, the ground is now entirely built over with substantial residences.

Here Mr. Naper set up his humble home soon after his arrival in America, and he clung to it with all the tenacity of those home-loving people. His first home was on Rush Street; thence he removed to the Walton Place side, where he was burnt out by the big fire of 1871, after which he constructed at what is now No. 43 Delaware Place a neat frame residence, where his widow and some of his younger children at present reside.

In the earlier days there was less of class distinction, more of common-sense, in men's relations one with another; and so, although but a market-gardener, being an honest man, he was greeted with respect by many of our most famous men, such as Judge Skinner, Cyrus H. McCormick, J. Y. Scammon, John Kinzie, and others, who have, like Mr. Naper, now passed to their long home. Upon this block, Mr. Naper maintained a well-regulated, valuable market-garden, and those whose tables were supplied from the produce of his lands knew they were getting the best and purest that careful husbandry could raise. He was a quiet, peaceable, honest, industrious citizen, of the sort of stuff that best befits men who start in to build up a new country. A stanch Republican in politics, he never sought public life, though he left a son whose services have been conspicuous in the city's annals.

For about two years prior to his death, he was a quiet but excessive sufferer from that bodily scourge, gastritis. Resigned to the will of his Maker, he passed away on the 15th of October, 1882, and was interred in the family lot at Graceland, overlooking the lake whose sounds were such music to him in life's struggles.

Mr. Naper was twice married; first, in 1843, to Anna Stuven, who came from Schauley, Germany (near the boundary of Holland) in that year, with her parents. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy, but Henry G. Naper, born September 30, 1848, lived to grow to an honorable manhood, connected in various capacities with the city government since he became seventeen years of age, having been Chief Permit Clerk in the Water Department at the time he was retired by Mayor Hopkins in 1894, after which he took a trip to California. He married, in 1876, Louise Deverman, of this city, by whom he has four children: Herbert J. (now in the senior class of the Chicago Manual Training School), George H., May A. A. and Erwin G.

Mr. Naper, Sr., married for his second wife Miss Augusta Catherine Dorothea Hufmeyer, a daughter of John Adam and Gertrude (Gang) Hufmeyer. She was born near Osnabruck, Hanover, and came to America with her parents when a little girl of only three years of age, first to Syracuse, but shortly to their future home, Chicago, where she was educated, and married to the subject of this sketch on the 6th of March, 1850. Nine children blessed their happy wedded life, all but one of whom lived to be a comfort to their parents. John Adam was born June 7, 1851, became a bookbinder by trade, and has considerable real-estate interests; he married Frederica Abel, July 4, 1889, by whom he has a pretty daughter, Mabel. Herman, born October 1, 1853, is yet a single man, and for long years has worked for "Uncle Sam" as letter carrier. Helen M., born April 1, 1856, married, October 19, 1886, Frank L. Smith, of this city, where he is employed as a

soliciting agent, having been for a time Government Storekeeper in early days. Mary L. was the next: Lizzie J., born July 17, 1861, married, March 29, 1887, Charles E. Barmm, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Urinalysis of the American Medical College, of Indinapolis, Indiana. Louise W. died single, after she had grown to the flower of womanhood. Edward J., born June 17, 1867, married, April 14, 1892, Anna M. Horn, of this city; he is a bookkeeper by occupation. Amelia B. is the youngest child.

On an opposite page will be seen the honest, kindly face of Mr. Naper, which will be viewed with a proud satisfaction by his descendants for many generations to come, as they turn to this dignified source of information to learn how their first parents in America made the beginning of future prosperity to unborn hundreds.

GEORGE W. SPOFFORD.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SPOFFORD, a well-known citizen of Chicago, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, August 9, 1831. He is a son of Ira and Miriam (Atwood) Spofford. The first authentic record of the Spofford family is found in the "Domesday Book," showing the allotment of lands in England to the followers of William the Conqueror in 1066. By that division this family was dispossessed of its lands, which were given to the Earl of Percy. Eleven generations of the family are traced in England, and among its members were very many prominent ecclesiastics, one of whom was Thomas Spofford, Lord Archbishop of York. The family coat-of-arms is still preserved, bearing the motto, "Rather deathe than false of faythe." Spofford Castle, in Yorkshire, is said to be the best preserved ruin in England. The earlier generations were devout Catholics, but in 1554 Rev. Bryan Spofford, a contemporary of the Earl of Canterbury, having married, refused to put away his wife and children in accordance with the edict of the church, and became a Protestant.

The first American ancestor was Rev. John Spofford, son of an Episcopalian minister, who came from Spofford, Yorkshire, and settled at Georgetown, Massachusetts, in 1634. The subject of this notice represents the eighth generation in America. His grandfather, Amos Spofford, served three years in the Continental army, entering the service at the age of fourteen years as a substitute for his father, who was drafted. When the family received notice of this conscription, a sheep was hastily shorn, and from the fleece his mother spun and wove cloth to equip him for this duty.

Ira Spofford, who was a stone-cutter and contractor, lived and died at Peterborough. While but a lad, he also entered the military service of his country, which was then engaged in the War of 1812. He was a relative of General McNeal, a prominent officer of that conflict, who afterward became Governor of Arkansas. Ira Spofford was a man of resolute character and stern convictions. In common with many of his relatives who resided in the South, he gave unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and could tolerate no deviation from its doctrines in his family. The names of Ira Spofford's children were William, Nancy (who was successively married to John Challis, Thomas Upton and Joseph Knowlton), Ira A., Nathan H., Miriam A. (Mrs. F. Farwell), George W., John L., Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Alexander), and twin brothers, Albert and Alvah. Of this family but three now survive.

Mrs. Miriam Spofford's father, Jeremiah Atwood, served for seven years in the Continental army, enlisting from Chester, Vermont. During this time he had no furloughs, and was constantly in the field. After the battle of Yorktown he was honorably discharged from the service, and started for his home on foot. There being no means of public conveyance, most of the veterans were

obliged to travel in this way, and were heartily welcomed by the citizens whom they met along the way, and who were pleased to extend to them their best hospitality and hear the news from the seat of war. Among that number was Mr. Atwood's wife, whose maiden name was Bacon. All the returning soldiers who passed her door were kindly entertained, and when Mr. Atwood arrived, footsore and weary from his journey of several weeks, she failed to recognize him, but gave him the same kind and hearty welcome, at once providing him with a bountiful dinner, but was considerably surprised to find that he did not resume his journey after the repast. Her joy on discovering his identity can easily be imagined.

At the age of thirteen years, George W. Spofford left home and went to Boston in search of employment. He subsequently spent four years at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, with a view to entering Harvard University, and completed the freshman year at Exeter. He abandoned this purpose on account of failing eyesight, and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Edward S. Cutler, of Peterborough, New Hampshire. This pursuit also proved too trying for his eyes, and, coming to Chicago in 1856, he accepted the position of Principal of the Foster School.

He acceptably carried this trying responsibility for fourteen years, retiring in 1871. Since that date he has devoted his attention chiefly to the management of his extensive real-estate interests. He had just completed a fine building at the southeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets when the fearful holocaust of 1871 swept over the city, annihilating the structure and causing a loss which at that time was a serious one. He recovered no insurance, but immediately built with borrowed capital the structure which now adorns that site. He has since erected a number of business blocks in the city, and is the present owner of considerable choice city and suburban property. Among these parcels is a fine farm near Wheaton, Illinois, dotted with several natural groves and pretty little lakes.

For four years Mr. Spofford served as County Commissioner, during which time he was Chairman of the committee in charge of the county institutions at Dunning. For some years past he has spent his winters in the South, where he has a number of relatives who are prominent public citizens, and has acquired an extensive acquaintance throughout that section of the Union. In the interests of the management of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, he visited several Southern cities and secured their endorsement of this undertaking.

In 1859 Mr. Spofford was married to Miss Hannah M. Morrison, daughter of Orsemus Morrison, a well-known pioneer of Chicago, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. Mrs. Spofford was born at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets, and has become the mother of five children, three of whom passed away in childhood. The others are Percy and Florence M., the latter a graduate of Ogontz Seminary, near Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Spofford are leading members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and move in the best social circles. Mr. Spofford is identified with the Menoken and Ashland Clubs, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of National Lodge, York Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. Having been reared in the atmosphere of Democracy, he cast his first Presidential vote for James Buchanan, but, upon the opening of the Civil War, he became a stanch Republican, although he incurred the displeasure—amounting almost to enmity—of his father and most of his family by so doing.

When Mr. Spofford first came to Chicago the ground now composing Garfield Park, opposite his present residence, was worth but $9 per acre, and the present value of many other portions of the city real estate was proportionally unforeseen. He has seen Chicago successively become the rival of Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New York. He is one of its most loyal citizens, considering it one of the most auspicious fields of investment in the Union, with nearly every part of which he is familiar.

Elliott Anthony

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, LL. D.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, LL. D. In the career of Judge Anthony, who for twelve years honored the Bench of Chicago, the ambitious attorney may read the way to honor and success. He was born in Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827, and is descended from Quaker ancestors, who early located in New England. Many of the members of the family acquitted themselves with credit as soldiers and officers of the Continental army. It was early in the seventeenth century that Judge Anthony's progenitor located in Rhode Island, whence his grandfather moved soon after the Revolution to Washington County, N. Y. Almost at the same time, his maternal grandfather went from Vermont to the same locality. Isaac Anthony, father of the subject of this biography, was born on Rhode Island, eight miles from the island of Newport, and early imbibed the hatred of British aggression which had been handed down by his father, on account of the abuses heaped upon him and others at the time the English and Hessian forces occupied Rhode Island during the Revolution. While residing in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., he met Miss Parmelia Phelps, a scion of an old New England family, and their acquaintance led to mutual affection and marriage. Isaac Anthony's mother was a member of the noted Chase family, which has given to the United States a famous Chief Justice. Shortly before the birth of Elliott, he moved to the southwestern part of Onondaga County, where he entered upon the work of clearing a farm. With such energy did he carry out this undertaking that he came to be the foremost and most successful farmer of all that region.

Elliott is the youngest of four sons in a family including the same number of daughters, and all in turn were sent to the Cortlandt Academy, at Homer, the leading educational institution of western New York, to finish their education. Here the future judge prepared for college under Prof. Samuel B. Woolworth, a famous educator of his time. At the end of two years' study here, in the fall of 1847, he entered the Sophomore class of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., from which he was graduated with high honors in 1850. He then became a resident graduate, and took a special course in law and political economy with Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who afterward became so highly distinguished as Dean of the Columbia College Law School in the city of New York. With his accustomed vigor and earnestness, young Anthony followed his studies and was admitted to the Bar at Oswego on the 7th of May, 1851. While pursuing his law course in company with a classmate, Joseph D. Hubbard, he took charge of the well-known Kirkland Academy at Clinton, and had for one of his pupils Grover Cleveland, now President of the United States.

Being possessed of the same pioneer spirit which led his grandfather and father to settle new regions, he resolved to begin practice in the new West, and proceeded to Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill., soon after his admission to the Bar. Returning East in June, 1852, he was married to Mary Dwight, the sister of his preceptor, and in the fall of 1852 he became a resident of Chicago, which city has been his home ever since. None have been more active in the development of the city and State than he, and in both he takes an honest pride. Chicago, as well as Illinois, was fortunate in the beginning, in the fact that the

pioneers were of good blood, the blood which has developed the best of the entire Northwest and West. Wherever the New England blood predominates, churches, schoolhouses, manufactories and highways of commerce have appeared simultaneously and systematically. With a determination to succeed in his chosen profession, Mr. Anthony began practice among the fifty lawyers who constituted the Bar of Chicago at his coming. Throughout his long and busy career, he has been a diligent worker, and in less than three years after coming here he was recognized as a leading attorney of the young city, and his rise was quite as rapid as his ambition had dared to hope. He foresaw the rise of a great city, surrounded by a tributary country of almost boundless resources, and became identified with many enterprises and projects for their mutual advantage and growth. "If a general diffusion of learning, science and the arts at this time is desirable," said he, "then the Mississippi Valley is the chosen spot for their cultivation. The generations are increasing, and the career of duty and usefulness which is to be seen by our children will be under constantly increasing excitement, and the voice which in the morning of life shall awaken a large and patriotic sympathy, will be echoed back by a community vastly swelled in its proportions before that voice shall be hushed in death."

When he arrived in Chicago, the young lawyer had no acquaintance, no influential friends to push his claims to attention, and no capital save individual ability and merit, which won him recognition. During his first year's residence in Chicago, he compiled, with the aid of his devoted wife, "A Digest of the Illinois Reports," which was soon after published and received with great favor by the profession throughout the State. In 1858 he was elected City Attorney for Chicago, and distinguished his administration of that responsible office by the energy and ability with which he conducted the legal business of the city. He became an expert upon all subjects of municipal corporation law, and was for several years specially retained by the city authorities to conduct many important cases in the local courts, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. While acting for the city he established several new and interesting law points, among which was that the collection of special assessments could not be enjoined by a Court of Chancery; next, that the city of Chicago could not be garnisheed to collect the salary or wages of any of its officers or employes; and lastly, that no execution could issue against the city to collect a judgment; and at a later period, that the city could not tie up its legislative powers by making contracts with the gas companies for the supply of gas, so as to interfere with its legislative prerogatives. These positions were at the time so novel that they were for a time gravely doubted by the most eminent members of the legal profession, and many of the newspapers subjected him to the severest ridicule; but he was upheld by the highest tribunal in the State on every point, and they are now fixed and settled as the law of the State.

In 1863 he was appointed the General Attorney and Solicitor of the Galena Union Railroad Company and all its branches, then the leading railroad corporation in the Northwest, and for many years held that position, until, in fact, the consolidation of that company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was effected. A contest arose over this consolidation, and he was shortly after retained by a number of the bondholders and non-consenting stockholders to test the validity of the consolidation, and in connection with that case prepared and printed a most remarkable argument upon the law of the case, which grew into a treatise, which he entitled, "The Law Pertaining to the Consolidation of Railroads," which is unquestionably the most complete and exhaustive treatise upon that subject ever made. It is a marvel of legal research and of acute reasoning, and is a most learned and clear statement of the rights and duties of directors of corporations and the rights of minority stockholders, and called forth the admiration of corporation lawyers throughout the country. The late Samuel J. Tilden was directly interested in the questions involved, as well as many of the leading capitalists and railway mag-

nates in New York, and the array of legal talent was formidable, the late Judge Beckwith leading the opposition to Judge Anthony. The case was tried in chancery before Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, and the late Samuel J. Treat, United States District Judge for the Southern District of this State, and Mr. Anthony's position was sustained in almost every particular. The differences of stockholders were shortly settled out of court, however, thus avoiding a legal decision, which could not fail to favor Judge Anthony's clients. At this time Mr. Anthony received numerous letters from some of the most distinguished lawyers and judges in this country, complimenting him upon his masterly exposition of the law. Among these were the late Josiah Quincy and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston; Mr. Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court; the late Thomas A. Ewing, of Ohio, and many others. His brief, which was in the shape of a bound volume of several hundred pages, was in great demand in this country and in Europe, and was most kindly reviewed by several of the leading legal periodicals and journals in Great Britain.

In the last two conventions for the revision of the constitution of the State, in 1862 and 1870, Judge Anthony served as a delegate. In the convention of 1862, Mr. Anthony's colleagues were Henry Muehlke, Hon. John Wentworth, and Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice of the United States. In both conventions, Mr. Anthony took a leading part, being regarded as one of the most expert members upon constitutional law and methods of procedure. In the convention of 1870 he served on the Executive, Judicial and Railroad Committees, reporting many of the provisions of the present constitution relating to those matters. He was instrumental in providing for Appellate Courts and additional judges in Cook County, when the public business required it. Whenever he spoke in the convention, he commanded attention, and always spoke to the point, clearly and forcibly.

Judge Anthony was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and was a delegate to the first convention of that party in Cook County. He took a conspicuous part in the third-term movement in 1880, and was a delegate in the National Convention which nominated Gen. Garfield for President. In the fall of that year he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the city of Chicago, and re-elected six years later, filling the position twelve years with dignity, impartiality and expedition of public business. He was the founder of the Chicago Law Institute, having drawn the charter and visited Springfield twice at his own expense to secure its passage by the Legislature, and was three times made President of the Institute. He has been an extensive traveler, both in his native country and over Europe, and the reviews and periodicals of this country have been often enriched by his observations. His ripe scholarship and keen observation conspire to make his utterances and writings valuable to his fellows.

Judge Anthony is a rapid thinker, and grasps a point with a celerity which contributed no little to his advancement in the profession which he adorns. He writes with facility, and his contributions to legal periodicals are numerous and able. They cover almost every legal topic, and are authorities wherever found. His descriptions of Russian and British courts and methods of procedure are likely to prove interesting to one not particularly versed in law, and are of especial value to the profession. He also gives much thought and study to historical and philosophical topics, on which he has written much. His treatise on the "Law of Self-Defense" should be read and carefully considered by every citizen.

Judge Anthony is one of the founders of the Chicago Public Library, and was a member of its first Board of Directors. He has been especially active in the effort to preserve the memory of the pioneers, whose number is now very small. When all have passed away, who shall commemorate their virtues? "Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost." At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association in 1892, he read a very interesting paper, entitled "Remember the Pioneers," which is replete with interesting reminiscences. At the meeting of the

association in 1893, Judge Anthony was elected President, an honor most worthily bestowed. In 1889 the Judge received from his *alma mater* the degree of Doctor of Laws, to which his merit had long entitled him.

On the 14th of July, 1852, Elliott Anthony married Miss Mary Dwight, a sister of his law preceptor, and grand-daughter of President Dwight, the well-known head of Yale College. A daughter (now deceased) and three sons have been given him, two of whom are associated with him in the practice of law in Chicago.

During his busy life, into which has been crowded an immense amount of labor in the interest of his fellow-men, Judge Anthony has ever kept in sight the wish to accomplish something worthy of emulation and commemoration, as evidenced in his remarks upon the virtues and works of a co-laborer and brother judge, with which this notice may be fittingly closed. He said: "May our successors in the profession look back upon our times, not without some kind regrets and some tender recollections. May they cherish our memory with that gentle reverence which belongs to those who have labored earnestly, though it may be humbly, for the advancement of the law. May they catch a holy enthusiasm from the review of our attainments, however limited they may be, which shall make them aspire after the loftiest possessions of human learning. And thus may they be enabled to advance our jurisprudence to that degree of perfection which shall make it a blessing and protection to our own country, and excite the just admiration of mankind."

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES HAGEMAN.

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES HAGEMAN, one of the most useful and influential citizens of DuPage County, and a former prominent citizen of Chicago, was a son of Dr. Christoph Hageman, and was born at Minden, Prussia, on the 26th of November, 1817. His mother died when he was a mere child, and at the age of sixteen he set out for America. His first employment was on the Great Lakes as a sailor, and he settled in Chicago in the fall of 1843. His father came to join him, and was one of three persons who escaped from a burning steamer on Lake Erie, the brother and step-mother of our subject being lost in that disaster. The first regular graduating class of five from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1847, included Frederick C. Hageman. In connection with his practice, he opened a drug store on South Water Street, Chicago, removing later to North Clark Street, and thence to Indiana Street, where he built the first brick structure on the North Side. Here he served as Alderman, and was at one time City Physician.

In the spring of 1852, Dr. Hageman moved to Winfield, DuPage County, and invested in farm lands, becoming in time an extensive owner. He lived there for a few years, but spent most of his remaining years in Wheaton, and was a very successful physician. He was elected Coroner during the first years after coming here, and filled that position several terms, being the incumbent at the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1869.

Dr. Hageman was an active and public-spirited citizen, and did much to promote the prosperity of the community. He was active in securing the county seat at Wheaton, which involved the construction of a court house as a gift to the

county. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but espoused Universalism, and was an ardent Democrat in political contests, and a member of the Masonic order. He made many addresses in support of the war for the Union through Kane, DuPage and other counties, and materially aided in raising the Eighth and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry regiments, and the One Hundred and Fifth Infantry. He went out as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry, which served a short time in garrison duty. He was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln in his second candidacy for President.

At Buffalo, in June, 1843, our subject married Miss Margaret Snyder, a native of Elsass, Germany, who came to America when seven years old with her parents, George and Anna Mary (Gearhardt) Snyder. George Snyder was a talented architect, but understanding no English, he was obliged to accept any employment that offered when he arrived at Buffalo. While employed as a hodcarrier in the repair of a church, he noticed that the builders had great difficulty in following the plans. He essayed to explain, and showed such interest and knowledge that an interpreter was obtained, through whom he so intelligently directed the work that he was placed in charge, and from that time had no lack of employment in his profession. Mrs. Hageman was born April 21, 1821, and died November 19, 1887. She was a woman of much intelligence and ability, and conducted her husband's estate with greater skill than had marked his own management of it during his life.

Of the six children of Dr. and Mrs. Hageman, the first died in infancy. Dr. Frederick Christian Hageman, of Chicago, is the second. Mary (Mrs. Henry Grote), George W. and Franklin Julius are residents of Wheaton. Louis B. died at Wheaton February 8, 1892, aged thirty-four years.

BRAMAN LOVELESS.

BRAMAN LOVELESS, eldest son and third child of Ariel C. Loveless, is among the successful business men of DuPage County and Chicago, and prominent in charitable and Christian work. He was born May 27, 1839, in Hadley, Saratoga County, N. Y. He was fifteen years old when the family came West, and remained on the farm with his father until February, 1859, when he started for Pike's Peak, to engage in mining, that "El Dorado" having just been discovered. Proceeding by rail to a point forty miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, then the terminus of the railway, he traveled overland, much of the way on foot, to Omaha, where he joined a wagon train. On reaching the mountains, he was stricken with mountain fever, and was obliged to return home. He again took up farming with his father until the spring of 1861. He had just rented a farm and prepared to engage in business on his own account, when the War of the Rebellion broke out. Stirred by patriotic impulses, he at once offered his services in defense of the Union, and was enrolled as a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, on the 8th of August. Although a member of the regimental band, Mr. Loveless carried a musket through part of his service, taking part in some fierce engagements. The regiment was stationed at first at Rolla, Mo., whence it marched in dead of winter to Pea Ridge, Ark., taking

part in the battle at that point under Gen. Sigel. On the way to Pittsburgh Landing, it marched six hundred miles to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where transportation was taken by boat. Arriving at Pittsburgh Landing, after the famous battle, it proceeded southward, at one time marching eighteen miles in the night to aid in investing Corinth, Miss. From there it proceeded to Cincinnati, to join Gen. Lew Wallace, but was soon transferred to Louisville, where it became a part of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. Sheridan. From this time the regiment participated in many severe battles, among which were Perryville, Stone River, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, New Hope Church, Atlanta and Jonesboro. The history of this campaign is one of almost continual fighting, and Mr. Loveless witnessed many scenes of cruel carnage. He was mustered out September 23, 1864, having more than served out his three-years term of enlistment, and without ever receiving a reprimand.

From 1865 to 1872 Mr. Loveless followed farming near Elgin, in Kane County. In May, 1872, he went to Chicago and engaged for seven years in the grain, feed and coal trade. Since selling out this business, he has engaged in the hotel and real-estate business with marked success. In August, 1882, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land at Turner, and five years later added forty acres to this. The entire tract was platted as an addition to the village of Turner in 1893, and is known as Montview. Many lots have already been sold, and this investment is among the best made by a man known for foresight and shrewdness in business. Like many other investments in the neighborhood of Chicago, this has proven a popular site, and is vindicating the sagacity of its projector.

Mr. Loveless experienced religion in January, 1860, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1883 he began to extend the revival work which he had been doing in a quiet way for many years, and became a powerful and much-sought aid in evangelistic work. Until failing strength, in 1889, compelled him to resign this work, he gave his entire attention to it and labored in many Western States, chiefly in Iowa, Illinois and California. In this he was ably assisted by his wife, a lady of strong faith and spirit. In reviewing his work, the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Republican* said: "Though his address had no peculiar charm, and his work seemed devoid of the personal magnetism which characterizes the influence of many public speakers, his earnestness and sincerity carried great power." He still continues, as for many years past, to do mission work in Chicago, and is an active temperance worker, both by precept and example. In 1888 he was the Prohibition candidate for Senator from the Fourteenth Illinois District, and has been three years President of the County Committee of that party, and four years President of the Wheaton Prohibition Club. From Lincoln to Garfield he was a Republican, and is ready to again affiliate with the Republican party when it consents to espouse the Prohibition issue.

October 17, 1860, Mr. Loveless married Miss Mary Tweddale, a native of New York City, a daughter of Garlius and Elizabeth Tweddale, natives of Whithorn, an island in the south of Scotland. Mrs. Loveless was a teacher before her marriage. She died in 1865, leaving a son, Frank Ariel, now a resident of Chicago. On the 3d of April, 1866, Mr. Loveless was again married, the bride being Miss Huldah Elizabeth Holden, who was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Her parents, John and Mary A. (Clark) Holden, were natives, respectively, of England and Gilsum, N. H., the latter being descended from an old New England family, dating from the landing of the Pilgrims. Three children have blessed the second union of Mr. Loveless, namely: Braman H., Benjamin E. and Gertrude. The second died February 5, 1893, and the first is practicing law in Chicago and residing in Wheaton. Mrs. Loveless taught the first colored school in the North, at Elgin, and continued in the work three years. She is active in temperance work, and is an officer in control of several charitable and philanthropic undertakings in Chicago, independent of her husband's work, for the success of which he gives her large credit.

WILLIAM A. SPALDING.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SPALDING, who for forty years lived a quiet and happy life in Chicago, deserves more than a passing notice on account of his manly, upright character and the appreciation in which he was held by those privileged to enjoy his acquaintance and friendship. He was born at Onondaga Hill, four miles from the city of Syracuse, New York, August 17, 1815, and was the eighth child in the family of Coit Spalding. The latter was born May 10, 1772, and married Rhoda Cobb on the 8th of May, 1799. Of their family of eight sons and three daughters, none are now living. The mother died December 6, 1857, and the father May 22, 1859.

The town and family of Spalding are known to have existed in the southern part of Lincolnshire, England, in the twelfth century, and about 1632 Edward Spalding left that place and settled in Braintree, in the new colony of Massachusetts. From the latter are descended nearly all bearing the name in the United States, many of whom have been distinguished as soldiers, ecclesiastics, jurists, legislators, manufacturers and business men. They were active in subduing the wilderness and in establishing the church, school and factory in New England. Many served in King Philip's War, several distinguished themselves at the heroic defense of Fort Groton, Connecticut, and fifty-two participated in the Revolutionary War, nine of whom were active in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one fell from the back of his disabled horse.

During the period of Mr. Spalding's boyhood, Syracuse was not the commercial center it now is, and the community was wholly rural in its character. He enjoyed the limited advantages of society and school which the time and region afforded in early boyhood, but was thrown upon his own resources while yet a mere youth. He was fond of outdoor life, and took employment as a railroad man, running west from Buffalo. At the age of twenty-five years he had become a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad, running between Detroit and Chicago. His promptness, faithfulness and integrity are shown by the fact that he remained in that employ until his removal to Chicago, in 1852, to take charge of the union station, operated by the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railways. This occupation further illustrated his capacity and the confidence reposed in him by the officers of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Up to the time of his death he filled this responsible position, enjoying the respect of all who were brought in contact with him. His home on Michigan Avenue was the scene of quiet comfort, and he was always a valued member of a small circle of congenial friends. He loved to select his companions, was always true in all the relations of life, and was most appreciated by those who knew him best. He was loath to talk of himself, consequently it is now difficult to learn much of his early life. That he was somewhat adventurous in youth is indicated by his relation of his experiences while on a voyage to Newfoundland.

during which the boat on which he was a passenger was violently tossed about by the waves in a storm, and he was in imminent danger of losing his life. He was very fond of horses, and one of his first purchases after he began to earn money, was a driving horse. He believed in extracting the most that was possible from life, and sought to make those around him cheerful and contented in mind, as he always was. He suffered from gradual paralysis during the last five years of his life, without murmuring, and passed away at his home, April 16, 1892, his remains being deposited at Rose Hill two days later. It is said that he never had an enemy in the world. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church; was a high degree member of the Masonic fraternity, a life-long Democrat in political affiliations, as was his father before him. He was named after William Augustus Ellis, who was a nephew of his father, and also a prominent early-day Democrat.

April 18, 1852, Mr. Spalding married Miss Jane Ann, daughter of William Augustus Ellis and Prudence Horton, his wife. The Ellis family, like the Spaldings, was early planted in New England. The parents of William A. Ellis were Warren Ellis, born February 26, 1766, and Nancy Spalding, born February 2, 1774. They were married January 17, 1793, and had five sons and three daughters, William A. being the eldest son and second child, born January 17, 1796, and died July 27, 1832. He had two sons and a daughter, Mrs. Spalding being the only survivor at this time. Warren Ellis died August 10, 1813. The adopted daughter of William A. and Jane A. Spalding is now the wife of Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago (whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work).

JOSEPH KIPLEY.

JOSEPH KIPLEY is Assistant Chief of Police of Chicago. He has reached this responsible and important position through meritorious conduct, which has won for him promotion from rank to rank, until he is now almost at the head of the police department of the second city of the Union. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1848, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Waller) Kipley. The family is of German origin. The parents of our subject were both born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and there continued to reside until 1845, when they crossed the Atlantic to America, and located in New Jersey. The father is a carpenter by trade, and has made that pursuit his life work. Both parents are still living in Chicago, at the age of seventy-seven years.

No event of special importance occurred during the boyhood and youth of Joseph Kipley, who was reared in his parents' home, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. He thus obtained a good knowledge of the English branches, and has since been a close student of the topics of the time and of current events. When his school life was ended, he came westward, locating in Chicago, and entered the employ of R. B. Appleby, a picture dealer of this city, with whom he continued until he entered upon the work which led to his present position. It was on the 22d of January, 1872, that he became a member of the police force, serving as a patrolman. From that position he has risen successively, step by step, to a position of prominence. When he joined the force it consisted of only two hundred and fifty men, and he has made his way without any political influence.

In 1872 Mr. Kipley was united in marriage with Miss Winnefred Wheeler.

S. E. Gross

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS.

SAMUEL E. GROSS is one of Chicago's best known business men, and especially in real-estate circles has he a wide acquaintance. He has long been active in promoting the growth and advancement of the city, not merely for his own interest, but largely for the benefit of the community as well. He was born on the Old Mansion Farm in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1843. He is descended from Huguenot ancestry, and reliable information shows that the family lived in America in 1726, at which time Joseph Gross was the owner of property in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His grandson, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, valiantly aided the colonies in their struggle for independence and became a captain in the service, his commission, dated November 25, 1776, being signed by John Hancock, Governor of Pennsylvania. When the war was over he went to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where he owned extensive farm and milling interests. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sahler, was of Holland descent on the paternal side, and of Huguenot on the maternal, coming from the Du Bois family, which was prominent in Kingston, New York, as early as 1649. The mother of Mr. Gross was in her maidenhood Elizabeth Eberly. She came of a family of German origin, whose representatives have been prominent in various professional walks in life.

The American people are coming to recognize more fully every day the fact that good blood tells. The most prominent characteristics of Mr. Gross are inherited from ancestors who were active in war and in the same lines of business as himself. His genealogy is traced as follows: Seigneur Jean de Gros, Master of the Chamber of the Count of Dijon, (died 1456), married Peronette le Roye; their eldest son, Jean, of Dijon, Secretary to Duc de Bourgogne, married Philiberte de Sourlam; their son, Ferry, of Dijon, in 1521, married Phillipolte Wielandt; their son, Jean, of Dijon, (died 1548), married Catharine Laurym; their son, Jean, of Dijon, in 1599, married Jacqueline de Berneincourt; their son, Jean, of Dijon, in 1620, married Leonore de Briard; their son, Jacob, married Marie Debar, and removed from France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots to the Palatinate, Germany, and later removed to Mannheim on the Rhine. Their son, Johann, of Mannheim, in 1665, married Miss Neihart; their son, Johann Christopher, of Mannheim, in 1703, married Elizabeth Metger; and their son, Joseph, in 1719, accompanied the Mennonites from the Palatinate to America, residing for some time on the banks of the Hudson, and removing afterward to Pennsylvania. He married Catherina ————, owned property in the neighborhood of the Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, previous to 1726, and land in Philadelphia County in 1728, and died in 1753; their son, John, of Montgomery County, married Clara ————, and died in 1788; their son, John, born in 1749, was a Captain in the War of the Revolution. In 1778 he married Rachel Sahler, and died in 1823; their son, Christian, born in 1788, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, married Ann Custer, of Montgomery County, and died in 1843; their son, John C., in 1843, married Elizabeth Eberly, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; and their eldest son, Samuel E., is the subject of this biography.

Through his great-grandmother, Rachel Sahler, wife of Capt. John Gross of Revolutionary fame, Samuel E. Gross is directly descended from Matthew Blanshan, Louis Dubois and Christian Deyo, Huguenots of France, who, like Jacob de Gros, at the time of the persecution, removed to

the Palatinate in Germany, and thence emigrated to America in the middle of the seventeenth century. Matthew Blanshan and his family were the first of the refugees to try their fate in the New World, sailing from the Palatinate April 27, 1660. Louis Dubois and Christian Deyo soon followed, and were two of the twelve patentees who, in 1677, obtained title to all the lands in Eastern New York State lying between the Shawangunk Mountains and the Hudson River, and were instrumental in founding New Paltz and Kingston in Ulster County.

Rachel Sahler was the daughter of Abraham Sahler and Elizabeth Dubois. Her mother, Elizabeth Dubois, was the daughter of cousins, Isaac Dubois and Rachel Dubois. Isaac Dubois, her father, was the son of Solomon Dubois, and her mother, Rachel Dubois, was the daughter of Solomon Dubois' eldest brother, Abraham. The mother of Rachel Dubois was Margaret Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, the patentee. Abraham Dubois, Rachel's father, and Solomon Dubois, her husband's father, were both sons of Louis Dubois, the patentee and founder of New Paltz, and his wife, Catherine Blanshan, daughter of Matthew Blanshan, the first of these Huguenot arrivals.

In 1846, Mr. Gross came with his parents to Illinois, and after residing for a time in Bureau County removed to Carroll County. His early education was acquired in the district schools, and he afterwards attended Mt. Carroll Seminary. Prompted by patriotic impulses, he enlisted in his country's service on the breaking out of the late war, although only seventeen years of age. He joined the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and took part in the Missouri campaign, but was then mustered out by reason of the strong objections made by his parents to his service, on account of his youth. He spent the following year as a student in Whitehall Academy, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but in June, 1863, he again left school, for the Confederates had invaded the Keystone State and he could no longer remain quietly at his books. On the 29th of June he was made First Lieutenant of Company D, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being one of the youngest officers of that rank in the army. His faithful and valiant service won him promotion to the rank of Captain of Company K, February 17, 1864. He participated in many of the important battles of the eastern campaign, and when the war was over was mustered out at Cloud Mills, Virginia, July 13, 1865.

At this time Chicago was becoming a city of prominence and gave rich promise for a brilliant future. Attracted by its prospects, Mr. Gross here located in September, 1865, and entered Union Law College. The following year he was admitted to the Bar, entering at once upon practice. In the mean time, however, he had invested a small capital in real estate. He built upon his lots in 1867, and as his undertakings in this direction met with success, he gave more and more attention to the business. He was instrumental in the establishment of the park and boulevard system in the winter of 1869. When the great fire broke out in 1871, and Mr. Gross saw that his office would be destroyed, he hastily secured his abstracts, deeds and other valuable papers, as many as he could get, and, putting them in a rowboat, carried them to a tug. When the flames had completed their disastrous work, he returned to the old site of his office and resumed business. A financial depression from 1873 until 1879 followed the boom, and Mr. Gross gave his time to the study of politics, science, and to literary pursuits.

On the revival of trade, Mr. Gross determined to devote his entire time to real-estate interests, and to the southwest of the city founded several suburbs. In 1882, to the north, he began what has now become Gross Park. In 1883, he began the work which has made him a public benefactor, that of building homes for people of moderate means, and the selling the same to them on time. Thus many a family has secured a comfortable home, where otherwise their wages would have been expended in rent, and in the end they would have had nothing to show for it. Unimproved districts under his transforming hand became populated and flourishing neighborhoods. In 1886, Mr. Gross founded the town of Brookdale; platted Calumet Heights and Dauphin Park the following

year, and platted a forty-acre subdivision on Ashland Avenue. A large district near Humboldt Park was improved by him, and some three hundred houses were built near Archer Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The beautiful town of Grossdale has been one of his most successful ventures. He established the town one mile west of Riverside, and beautiful drives, lovely homes, churches, a theatre and fine walks make this one of Chicago's best suburbs. He has also recently founded the beautiful town of Hollywood, and during the last twelve years he has founded sixteen thriving suburban towns and cities. His fortune is estimated at $3,000,000, or over, and although his reputation is that of a multi-millionaire the United Workingmen's societies showed their confidence in him by nominating him to the mayoralty in 1889, an honor which from press of private business he was obliged to decline.

Constantly has the business of Mr. Gross increased, until his dealings have reached the millions. He buys property outright, and then sells as the purchasers feel that they can pay. It is said that he has never foreclosed a mortgage, and his kindliness, forbearance and generosity have won for him the love and confidence of the poorer people and the high regard of all.

Mr. Gross was married in January, 1874, to Miss Emily Brown, a lady of English descent. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union Club, the Washington Park, the Athletic, Marquette and Iroquois Clubs. He is a patron of the Art Institute and the Humane Society, and his support is given to other benevolent organizations. He holds membership with the Chicago Union Veteran Club; U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.; the Western Society Army of the Potomac, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1886, Mr. Gross made a trip to Europe, spending four months in visiting the leading cities and points of interest in that continent. He also made investigations concerning city development. In 1889, he traveled through Mexico and the cities on the Pacific Coast, and later in the year attended the Paris Exposition. In 1892, he went to Europe once more, and also visited the Orient. In manner, Mr. Gross is genial, pleasant and entertaining, and the kindliness of his face at once wins him friends. Although he would not be called a professing philanthropist, his life has certainly been characterized by a practical charity, which has probably proven of more benefit than the acknowledged philanthropic work of some others. His success in business seems marvelous, yet it is but the result of industry, enterprise, and careful and well-directed management.

CALVIN DE WOLF.

CALVIN DE WOLF, now one of the foremost citizens of Chicago, is an example of the manner in which men rise to stations of wealth and honor through sturdy moral integrity and unceasing, ambitious toil. His story is that of a young man who came to Chicago with nothing in the days of the city's infancy, and by a sustained effort has grown with the city's growth, until he is numbered among the representative men of the "great city by the inland sea."

Calvin De Wolf was born in Braintrim, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of February, 1815, and was one of the family of fifteen children of Giles M. De Wolf, a well-to-do farmer. His father and grandfather were born in Pomfret, Connecticut, and his more remote ancestors were among the early settlers in Lyme, Connecticut, being colonists who came over from Holland, to which country they had probably been driven from France (where the family originated) by religious

persecution. His mother, whose maiden name was Anna Spaulding, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, and was a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1633.

Soon after the birth of Calvin De Wolf, his parents removed to his mother's native place and remained there until he was five years of age, and then returned to Braintrim, Pennsylvania, from whence, four years later, they removed to the adjoining county of Bradford, where his father purchased a farm in the beech woods of that county. This farm was covered with heavy timber, the clearing of which was a task of a different kind and of much greater magnitude than falls to the lot of most farmers of the present day. Putting this land into condition to be sufficiently productive to support the large family of its owner furnished work for every hand for years.

Calvin De Wolf was the eldest of his father's sons who lived beyond the infantile period, and converting the beech forest into tillable land was a task in which he was required to practice, and which, with the tilling of the soil, required all his time except the three winter months, when he attended school until he was twenty-one years of age. After attaining his majority he made up his mind to obtain an education, and, under the instruction of his father, who was a man of more than ordinary ability, had a good common-school education and was well versed in mathematics, he obtained a good knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and surveying. He was also assisted to a knowledge of the elements of Latin by a gentleman of liberal education who lived in the neighborhood. When he had progressed to this point in education, he left home and entered Grand River Institute, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1836. That institution, then famous throughout eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, was conducted somewhat on the plan of agricultural colleges of the present day, in that students who desired to do so could partially support themselves by manual labor and pursue a course of study at the same time. For a year and a half young De Wolf maintained himself at this school and fitted himself for teaching; he also presided for a term or two at the pedagogue's desk. At all times, however, when opportunity offered, he was intent on study and made the most of his educational opportunities.

Then, as now, the West was looked to as the land of opportunities and the goal of the ambition of every aspiring young man. Calvin De Wolf, with his industrious habits and ambitious desires, was not content to spend his days in the East, but looked westward with longing eyes, and in those days the West was not so far away as now and Chicago was included in the term. In the fall of 1837, young De Wolf arranged with a trader who was making a shipment of fruit by boat from Ashtabula to Chicago to pay his passage between the cities by assisting to load and unload the fruit and take charge of it in transit, which agreement he faithfully carried out and, in due time, found himself in this city, then covering a small area of territory at the mouth of the Chicago River and having but one four-story brick building—the old Lake House, then the pride of the West. The first thing the young man had to do was to look for employment, for he had come West with very little money. He hoped to obtain a situation as teacher in the city schools, and passed the required examination for license to teach, but his hopes were disappointed and he had to seek elsewhere, as there were others whose claims had to be first considered. Disappointed but not cast down, he set out on foot across the prairie to seek like employment in some other locality. After traveling thirty-five or forty miles, he at last arrived at Hadley, Will County, Illinois, with only a York shilling in his pocket. He was more fortunate in his quest there, and obtained the position of village schoolmaster, teaching during the winter of 1837–38, and returning the following spring to Chicago. Here he again made application for employment as teacher, and was successful. While teaching school he also engaged in various other occupations which were calculated to improve his financial condition.

In 1838, Mr. De Wolf began the study of law in the office of Spring & Goodrich, a firm composed of Giles Spring, afterward Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and Grant Goodrich, for many years one of the prominent lawyers of the

city. In 1843, he was examined and admitted to the Bar by Judge Richard M. Young, and Theophilus W. Smith, then sitting on the Supreme Bench, and immediately after began practice in this city, which then had a Bar consisting of about thirty lawyers, a large number of whom became prominent as jurists in later years. Up to 1854, Mr. De Wolf was engaged in the active practice of law. He was then elected Justice of the Peace, an office which at that time and place was a highly important and responsible one, as the city was developing rapidly and the amount of business incident to its growth gave rise to a great deal of friction, which had to be adjusted in the tribunal of law. Mr. De Wolf held this office six successive terms, four by popular election and two by appointment. The whole period covered was more than twenty-five years, and more than ninety thousand cases were disposed of by him, a far greater number than any other judicial officer in this State had ever decided. Preliminary examinations in many important cases which afterward became celebrated in the higher courts were heard in the earlier years of his magistracy by Judge De Wolf, as he was then known to the profession and the public.

Judge De Wolf had been taught from childhood to hate slavery, and as early as 1839 became Secretary of an anti-slavery society, of which Rev. Flavel Bascom, a Presbyterian minister, was the first President, and Judge Manierre, Treasurer, and of which many of the prominent business and professional men of the city were earnest and active members. In 1842, the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting in Chicago, at which an organization was effected to raise funds for establishing an anti-slavery newspaper in Chicago. Henry L. Fulton, Charles V. Dyer, Shubal D. Childs and Calvin De Wolf were appointed a committee to collect funds and set the enterprise on foot, Mr. De Wolf being made Treasurer of the committee. As a result of their efforts, the *Western Citizen* came into existence, with Z. Eastman as editor and publisher, and for several years it was recognized as one of the leading Abolition newspapers in the country. It was in 1858, that Mr. De Wolf, in connection with other Abolitionists of Chicago, brought down upon himself the wrath of a disappointed slave-hunter and his sympathizers, who sought to inflict upon him condign punishment for facilitating the escape of a liberty-seeking black woman.

Stephen F. Nuckolls was a southern man who had carried his slaves with him into Nebraska. One of these slaves, a young negro woman, Eliza, made her escape, and by some means or other found her way to Chicago, to which place she was followed by her master, Nuckolls, who came near effecting her capture. His scheme was frustrated by the parties who appeared before Judge De Wolf, charging him with riotous conduct. Under the warrant issued from the magistrate's court, the slave-owner was arrested and locked up for a few hours, and in the mean time the colored woman made her escape from the city. Nuckolls carried the matter to the United States Courts, and succeeded in having the magistrate, Mr. De Wolf, George Anderson, A. D. Hayward and C. L. Jenks indicted for "aiding a negro slave called Eliza to escape from her master," she having been "held as a slave in Nebraska and escaped to Illinois." This involved the constitutional questions as to whether or not slaves could be held in free territory. The defendants held that the negro woman was not lawfully held as a slave in Nebraska, and moved to quash the indictment on that ground. This motion was never passed upon by the court, but, in 1861, the case was dismissed by advice of the Hon. E. C. Larned, United States District Attorney.

It is almost superfluous to state that a man holding the radical views of Calvin De Wolf became identified at the outset of its existence with the Republican party, and that he still remains in the ranks of the same organization. But he has never been an active politician. He served two terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Chicago, and from 1856 to 1858 served as Chairman of the Committee on Revision and Publication of Ordinances, where he rendered important service to the city in codifying and putting the ordinances in form to be easily referred to, to be generally understood and easily and systematically enforced. He retired from the position of Magistrate in 1879,

and is not now engaged in the practice of law, but devotes his time mainly to the management of his financial affairs.

Mr. De Wolf is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now one of the Elders of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which he is an influential member, and in the work of which he bears a prominent part. "Do right" is a motto which he has made the rule of his life. In the discharge of his duties as a public official he was conscientious and upright; as a lawyer, watchful over his client's interests and honorable in his dealings with both court and client; in his general business dealings he has been a man of his word, upright and honest. His residence in Chicago from pioneer times has caused him to be well known, and he is regarded as one of the landmarks of a generation of sagacious business men now rapidly passing away.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH.

DR. CALVIN MAY FITCH, one of the oldest physicians now in active practice in this city, graduated at the medical department of the university of New York in 1852, and subsequently studied in Europe. He came to Chicago in 1855, and is therefore in the fortieth year of his practice in this city. Doctor Fitch was born January 3, 1829, in Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont. His grandfather, Dr. Chauncey Fitch, married the daughter of Colonel Sheldon, for whom the town of Sheldon was named, and practiced there until his death. Colonel Sheldon commanded the Connecticut Cavalry during the Revolutionary War, and the family have several letters of Washington's still in their possession. Doctor Fitch's father, Rev. John Ashley Fitch, an Episcopal clergyman, married the daughter of Dr. Calvin May, who for nearly fifty years practiced medicine in St. Armand, Canada, just across the Vermont line. Doctor May graduated from Yale about the close of the Revolutionary war, and he and Dr. Chauncey Fitch were the pioneer physicians in that section, and although eighteen miles apart, frequently met in consultation.

Doctor Fitch is of old New England stock, the sixth in descent from Rev. James Fitch, who came to this country from Bocking, England, in 1638. Maj. James Fitch, son of Rev. James Fitch, served in King Philip's War. He was active in promoting the founding of Yale College, donating to the college in October, 1731, six hundred and forty-seven acres of land in the town of Killingsly, and all the glass and nails which should be necessary to build the college edifice. Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, a grandson of this Maj. James Fitch, and brother of Dr. Chauncey Fitch, was a tutor in Yale for several years prior to 1791, when he resigned from Yale to take charge of the Academy at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and when that academy was chartered as a college (Williams College) in 1793, Mr. Fitch was elected its first President, which position he held for twenty-two years.

In 1860 Doctor Fitch married Susan Ransom, daughter of Daniel Ransom, originally from Woodstock, Vermont, and for many years in business in this city. In 1871 Mr. Ransom removed to Longmont, Colorado, where he recently died at the age of eighty-one. Doctor Fitch has one son, Dr. Walter May Fitch, a graduate of Rush Medical College, who is associated with his father in practice.

Doctor Fitch is or has been a member of several medical societies, the Chicago Medical, the South Avenue, the State Medical and American Medical Associations, but has never been connected with any medical school, although a professorship has

been twice offered him. He has always enjoyed the study of languages, and speaks several fluently, and it is partly in consequence of this fact that no small percentage of his large practice is among our foreign-born citizens. A practice of this character involves much hard work, but carries with it the chance to do much good.

CHARLES HUNTINGTON.

CHARLES HUNTINGTON, a veteran of the railroad service in Chicago and the oldest general baggage agent, in point of service, in the United States, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 29, 1824. He is a son of Christopher and Mary (Webb) Huntington. The Huntington family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. All persons of that name in America are supposed to be descendants of Christopher Huntington and his brothers, who came from England in the early days of the Connecticut colony. They sprang from an ancient English family, and the name is supposed to have originated as a military title. Their posterity is numerous, and includes many noted American citizens. The name of Christopher Huntington was perpetuated through seven successive generations, the father of the subject of this sketch being the last. His father, Christopher Huntington, was a physician who practiced in Connecticut. The father of Charles Huntington was a wholesale manufacturer of shoes, and was a member of the Governor's Foot Guards, a regiment of Connecticut militia. He died in 1832, at the premature age of thirty-five years.

Mrs. Mary Huntington was a daughter of Abner Webb, a Revolutionary soldier, who also represented one of the early Connecticut families. She survived her husband but one year, dying in 1833, and leaving three orphaned sons. Charles is the eldest. Henry is now a prominent citizen of Burnham, Michigan, and George died in 1850, of yellow fever, at Mobile, Alabama.

Soon after his father's death, on the 3d of July, 1832, Charles Huntington left his boyhood home and took passage by stage to Albany, en route to the home of an uncle at Penn Yan. His young heart was sorely tried by this separation from natal ties, but the celebration of the Nation's birthday at Albany the next morning after his arrival there distracted his attention from his childish sorrow and so cheered the way that his further stage journey to Schenectady was made in comparative comfort. Here he took passage on the Erie Canal as far as Geneva, whence the journey was completed by stage. At Penn Yan, he found a comfortable home with his uncle, Elisha H. Huntington, who afterwards became a banker in Chicago.

Charles received about two years' schooling in all, spending most of his boyhood in working at odd jobs. Being a robust youth, he was adapted to many useful employments, and among other things, assisted in building the Congregational Church at Penn Yan, for which his uncle had the contract, handling all the material for that structure. At the age of nineteen, he was entrusted by his uncle with an important mission to Philadelphia, where he was sent to purchase an outfit for bottling mineral waters, and subsequently took charge of a drug store at Rochester, owned by Elisha Huntington. At one time, he was employed as conductor of a construction train on the Canandaigua & Elmira Railroad.

At an early age, he went to the Isthmus of Panama, to take charge of the machine department of the Panama Railroad, at Aspinwall. He was one of the very few non-residents who escaped the Chagres fever, and at the end of his one year's engagement, he resigned and returned to New York. Thence, in March, 1854, he came to Chicago and soon after accepted a position as engineer on the Great Western Railroad—now a

part of the Wabash system—his headquarters being at Springfield, Illinois. On the 10th day of January, 1855, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with which he has been since continuously engaged. He was promoted from engineer to freight conductor, and soon afterward became a passenger conductor. In 1858, he was made general baggage agent with office on the site of the present Chicago Union Passenger Station. His appointment was made by a receiver, in whose hands the affairs of the company were then placed, and as the duties of the office were comparatively light, he continued to run a passenger train between Chicago and St. Louis until 1865, employing only one assistant in his office at Chicago. These statements show a vast difference between the passenger traffic of those days and the present. When he first entered the service of this road, the eastern terminus was at Joliet, whence all freight for Chicago was transferred to the canal, the passenger trains reaching this city by way of the Chicago & Rock Island tracks. The southern terminus was at Alton, where all passengers and freight for St. Louis were transferred to Mississippi steamboats.

In 1857, Mr. Huntington took a prominent part in a strike on the part of employees of this line, which suspended all business thereon for eighteen days. This strike was caused by arrearage of salaries, ranging from three to eighteen months. Mr. Huntington was a member of a committee which settled the matter with ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson, who was lessee of the road, the trouble being compromised by payment of part of the arrearages at once and the promise of double payments each month until all were paid up in full.

The scarcity of currency at that time is illustrated by the fact that the conductor rarely collected sufficient cash on a trip to pay the board bills of his crew for the same time. The rude appliances and equipments of railroads in those days made railroad operation a very difficult matter. Many cars were without sufficient brakes, and a "down grade" had terrors for the men on a heavy train. It was often necessary to set out cars with defective brakes or, as was not infrequent, with no brake at all, to avoid disaster. On one occasion, while approaching Alton on a steep down grade, Conductor Huntington was horrified by the discovery that there was not a working brake on the train. The labors of the reversed engine, however, attracted the attention of the Alton station agent, who ran out and so placed the switches that they passed the station without doing any damage and were able to bring the train to a stop after running a mile beyond their destination.

In his domestic affairs, Mr. Huntington has been sorely afflicted. In July, 1845, he was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of Harvey Tomlinson, of Geneva, New York. In 1856, he was called upon to mourn her death. Of their three children, but one survives—Mary Isabella, who is now the wife of Edward L. Higgins, ex-Adjutant of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have four children, and reside at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Huntington's two sons, Edwin and William, died in childhood, of scarlet fever. He was again married, in 1866, to Mary Goodrich, of Chicago, whose death occurred on the 16th of April, 1890, at the age of sixty years. The death of his sons and of his first wife occurred during his absence from home, and was more trying on this account.

Mr. Huntington has been for many years a member of the Masonic order, being connected with Bloomington Lodge. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Conductors' Mutual Aid Association, which he helped to organize in 1874. In early life, he was a Whig, and supported the candidacy of William H. Harrison in 1840, though not old enough to vote at that time. Since 1860 he has been a Republican. Before leaving New York, he served as Deputy Sheriff of Yates County, and the State still owes him for a tedious trip which he made in securing a requisition from the governor of New York and serving the same on the governor of Pennsylvania, in securing and bringing to justice a notorious thief. While a boy, he visited Baltimore and witnessed the operation of the first telegraph line in the world, which had just been completed. He is now the oldest employee of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in point of service.

W. H. Henderson

CHARLES M. HENDERSON.

CHARLES MATHER HENDERSON, a representative business man and exemplary citizen of Chicago, a scion of the old Puritan stock, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and is a son of James F. Henderson and Sabrina (Marsh) Henderson, both natives of the "Land of Steady Habits." His paternal grandmother, in maidenhood, bore the name of Mather, being a lineal descendant of Cotton Mather, the noted Puritan divine and author, of Massachusetts colony. His maternal grandfather, Roswell Marsh, was a Revolutionary soldier and witnessed the execution of the unfortunate Major Andre.

The first fifteen years of C. M. Henderson's life were passed in the usual manner of urban New England boys of that period, during which time he was a pupil in the district school of his native village. After attending the Baptist School at Suffield one year, he went out, at the age of sixteen years, to teach a district school, in which undertaking he acquitted himself with credit, returning at the end of one term to his studies at Suffield, where he continued another year. His tastes and ambition pointed to a commercial career, and when, in 1853, an uncle in Chicago offered him a position in the wholesale boot and shoe house of C. N. Henderson & Co., he promptly accepted. He was then eighteen years of age, and was installed as general clerk and salesman. Applying himself diligently in both store and office, wherever his services were most needed, he rapidly acquired a general knowledge of the business, and shortly became very useful to his employers. So rapid was his advancement that in less than four years after entering the establishment he became a partner in it, in which connection he continued until the death of his uncle in 1859.

Mr. Henderson immediately organized a new firm, under the name of C. M. Henderson & Co., his partner being Mr. Elisha Wadsworth, formerly the head of the great dry goods house of Wadsworth, Farwell & Co. Mr. Wadsworth was virtually a silent partner, as the entire management of the business was left to Mr. Henderson, who carried it on so successfully that, at the end of two or three years, he was enabled to purchase the interest of his partner. He now associated with himself his brother, Wilbur S. Henderson, who had been several years in his employ as clerk, and also gave an interest to his bookkeeper, Edmund Burke, who sold his share to Mr. Henderson some years later.

The firm continued to do a jobbing business until 1865, when a small factory was established for the production of the heavy goods demanded by the western trade. This was the nucleus of what has become one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. The original factory is still in operation, surrounded by immense modern buildings, equipped with all that genius has supplied for the saving of labor and the improvement of the quality of finished products. In 1880 a building was constructed, devoted to the production of ladies' fine wear, and recently another immense structure has risen, whose mission is the construction of gentlemen's fine shoes. These factories are located at Dixon, Illinois, and the offices and shops employ over one thousand people daily. In 1888 the firm was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, the name remaining unchanged, and several of the old and faithful employes became stockholders.

The business has occupied many locations in the city, the first being on South Water Street. Subsequently three different stores on Lake Street were used in succession, and in 1868 the building

and stock at the corner of that thoroughfare and Michigan Avenue were swept away by fire. The great fire of 1871 found the business located at Nos. 58 and 60 Wabash Avenue, and in common with thousands of others it was annihilated. No time was wasted in repining, and inside of three weeks after this disaster business was resumed in a one-story board shanty on Michigan Avenue. In four months after the loss, the firm was established in a new brick building on Wabash Avenue, the plastering being completed after its occupancy. In the fall of 1872, another removal was made, to the corner of Madison and Franklin Streets, and five years later it was moved to the corner of Monroe Street, one block south, where it continued until the firm was able to occupy its own fine building. This is located at the northeast corner of Adams and Market Streets, and was built in 1884. It covers a ground space 170x120 feet, is six stories high, and is devoted exclusively to the purposes of an office and distributing depot. The development of this immense and successful business is the result of Mr. Henderson's executive ability, industry and well-known integrity. As a business man, he commands high standing among Chicago's enterprising and superlatively aggressive business circles, while he enjoys the respect and friendship of a wide acquaintance as a man and gentleman.

Mr. Henderson is somewhat socially inclined, and holds membership in several clubs, among which are the Union League, Chicago, Calumet and Commercial. Of strong religious nature, he early adopted the Christian religion as his rule of practice, and has been a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago since 1868. He has been active and useful in church and mission work, was two years President of the Young Men's Christian Association and for ten years, until failing health compelled him to resign some of his work, acted as Superintendent of the Railroad Chapel Mission.

In political sentiment, he is a Republican from principle, and has always been active in every effort to promote good government for the city. In the reform movement of 1874, which secured a re-organization of the fire department and numerous other changes—among them a new city charter, the present one—he was especially active, contributing liberally in money to carry on the work, and giving of his time and counsel. In many other ways he has shown his disposition to discharge his whole duty and shirk no responsibility as a citizen. He seeks the best and right thing in government, regardless of partisan prejudices or advantage. As a part of his duty to the public, he is now acting as Trustee of the Home for Incurables and the Lake Forest University. He is devoted to his home and family, and when duty does not call him away, he is found, out of business hours, at his pleasant home on Prairie Avenue. In 1858 he was married to Miss Emily, daughter of James Hollingsworth, of Chicago. A son, who died in infancy, and three daughters have been given him. Amid kind friends and many other surroundings that conduce to peace and happiness, he is enjoying the fruits of a busy and useful life.

ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN.

ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN enjoys the distinction of being the oldest individual born in Cook County. The date of his birth was January 28, 1822, and the place is on the east side of Michigan Avenue, between Randolph and Washington Streets. The house in which he was born had been built a few years earlier by John Dean, and was one of five or six buildings, including Fort Dearborn, which then stood upon the site of Chicago.

Alexander is one of twelve children born to John B. and Rosette (La Frambois) Beaubien. The father was born at Detroit, Michigan, during the closing days of the American Revolution. His father, Antoine Beaubien, and his grandfather, who also bore the name of Antoine, were among the earliest settlers of Detroit, and carried on an extensive farm at that place. Antoine Beaubien, Sr., was a native of France, and doubtless came to America before the French and Indian War.

John B. Beaubien first visited Fort Dearborn in 1809. His purpose in coming hither was to trade with the Indians, and in the pursuit of that object he was quite successful, remaining in the vicinity for some time. At the time of the massacre, in 1812, he had gone to Mackinaw, but the following year he returned as agent of John Jacob Astor and built a trading-post near the site of the old fort. Branch posts were also established at Milwaukee, Pecatonica, Hennepin and Danville, goods being transported on pack-horses between these points and the main storehouse at Chicago. Mr. Beaubien had the supervision of all these posts, and remained in charge of them for some years. He made a pre-emption claim to the land between State Street and the lake, extending as far south as Madison Street, and including about one acre on the north side of the river; but, owing to some technicality, the government refused to give him a title to the same. About 1840 he settled on a half-section of land near the Desplaines Eiver, in Leyden Township, with his family, improving the same until it became a desirable farm. He died at Naperville, Illinois, in 1864, at the age of eighty-four years. Had all white men manifested the spirit of justice and fairness exhibited by him in dealing with the Indians, much trouble and misery might have been averted.

Mrs. Rosette Beaubien was born in Michigan. Her father, Joseph La Frambois, was a Frenchman, and her mother was a member of the Pottawatomie tribe. In 1804, while still a young girl, Mrs. Beaubien came to Chicago, accompanying the party in command of Major Whistler, which originally built Fort Dearborn. She was living with the Kinzie family when the fort was abandoned in 1812, and with her Mr. and Mrs. Kinzie, and one or two other persons, started in a canoe to follow the troops. They were near shore and in plain sight of the massacre which took place near the foot of Eighteenth Street, and Mrs. Beaubien often described the scene to her children in later years. After the battle was over, Mr. Kinzie and party continued the journey in safety to St. Joseph and thence to Detroit. Mrs. Beaubien died at River Park, Illinois, in 1845. Following are the names of her children: George, who died at the age of fourteen years; Susan and Monique, twins; Julia; Henry and Philip, twins; Alexander; Ellen Maria, wife of Joseph Robeson; William S.; Margaret (Mrs. De Witt Robinson); Louise (Mrs. N. D. Wood); and Caroline (Mrs. Stephen Fields). Alexander and the four last mentioned are the only members of this family now living, but they probably know more of the early history of Chicago than any other family in existence.

The circumstances attending his youth gave Mr. Beaubien little opportunity for education save that gained in the school of experience, but extensive reading and observation have given him a well-stored mind. He was eighteen years old when the family removed from Chicago to Leyden Township, where he became one of the leading farmers, and filled all the township offices except that of Justice of the Peace, which he declined. In 1862 he returned to Chicago, which has since been his home. During the most of this time he has been connected with the police force of the city, and for seven years past has been in charge of the lock-up at the Harrison Street Station, discharging the duties of that position in a manner which meets the approval of all his superior officers, though the administration of the city government has several times changed during this period.

He readily recalls the time when every house in the then village of Chicago could be counted from the roof of his father's home. He saw the first frame house built by his uncle, Mark Beaubien. The latter also built the first brick residence, a one and one-half story structure, on the

north side of Lake Street, about fifty feet west of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Beaubien witnessed the first public execution in Cook County, when John Stone was hung for murder. This took place on the prairie, about where Thirty-first Street now is, and one-quarter of a mile west of the lake.

Mr. Beaubien was married, in 1850, to Miss Susan Miles, a daughter of Stephen Miles of Canandaigua, New York. Five children have blessed their union, as follows: Julia Caroline, wife of Eugene Wait; Ida E. (Mrs. Albert H. Moulton, of Alexander, Genesee County, New York); Fannie G., wife of Richard S. Beaubien; William S., Jr.; and Harry Miles; all except Mrs. Moulton living in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Beaubien also have five grandchildren, in whose company they find great comfort and delight.

Mr. Beaubien was the first child baptised by a Catholic priest in Chicago, although the rite was not performed until he was six years of age, when Father Badden chanced to visit this place. It is needless to add that Mr. Beaubien has consistently retained that faith to the present time. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association. He is independent in political action, supporting such men and measures as he deems best suited to the public interests, irrespective of party allegiance. He leads a quiet, unassuming life, and takes great pleasure in discussing events connected with the pioneer days of Cook County, the most important of which either came under his own observation or that of his parents.

JAMES S. TOPPAN.

JAMES SMITH TOPPAN, a man of broad business experience, has been an extensive traveler and has resided and been engaged in business in nearly every quarter of the globe. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 7, 1830, of good old New England stock, as is shown by the following resume of his genealogy:

The name Toppan was originally Topham, taken from the name of a place in Yorkshire, England, meaning upper hamlet or village. The pedigree, as far back as it has been traced, commences with Robert Topham, who resided at Linton, near Pately Bridge, which is supposed to have been in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He made his will in 1550. His second son, Thomas Topham, was of Arnecliffe, near Linton. He died in 1589, and was buried in the church at Arnecliffe. Edward Topham, alias Toppan, eldest son of Thomas Topham, was of Aiglethorpe, near Linton, and has his pedigree recorded in the College of Arms, with armorial bearings. William Toppan, fourth son of Edward Toppan, of Aiglethorpe, lived for some time at Calbridge, where his son Abraham was baptised April 10, 1606.

The family still exists in England, and is now of Middleham, in the northwest part of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse. The crest is a Maltese cross (*croix patee*) with entwined serpents. As early as 1637 Abraham Toppan resided at Yarmouth. His wife was Susanna Taylor.

In the first volume of the fourth series of the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, pp. 98–99, is the following:

"A Register of the names of such persons who are 21 years and upward and have license to passe into forraigne parts from March, 1637, to 29th of September, by virtu of a Commission of Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Gentleman."

Among these persons are the following:

"Abraham Toppan, cooper, aged 31, Susanna,

his wife, aged 31, with their children Peter and Elizabeth, and one mayd servant, Anne Goodin, aged 18 years, sailed from Yarmouth, 10 May, 1637, in the ship 'Rose,' of Yarmouth, Wm. Andrews, Master."

In October, 1637, Abraham Toppan was in Newbury, Massachusetts, as appears by the following extract from the town records:

"Abraham Toppan being licensed by John Endicott Esqr. to live in this jurisdiction, was received into the town of Newberry as an inhabitant thereof, and has promised under his hand to be subject to any lawful order that shall be made by the towne.

"Oct. 1637. ABRAHAM TOPPAN."

The genealogy from this time on is as follows:

Jacob (son of the above), b. 1645, m. Hannah Sewall 24th August, 1670.

Abraham, b. 29th June, 1684, m. Esther Sewall 24th October, 1713.

Edward, b. 7th September, 1715, m. Sarah Bailey 7th September, 1743.

Enoch, b. 7th May, 1759, m. Mary Coffin 2nd February, 1794.

Edward, b. 7th April, 1796, m. Susan L. Smith, 22nd January, 1821.

James S., b. 7th October, 1830, m. Juliet A. Lunt, 13th August, 1861.

The old homestead upon Toppan Street, in Newburyport, was built by Jacob Toppan in 1670, and was first occupied by himself and his bride. The house has been lived in almost continually since, and is still in the possession of the family, being, even now, in a remarkably well-preserved condition.

Edward Toppan, the father of the subject of this sketch, spent his entire life as a farmer in the neighborhood of his native town, and was the father of the following children: Edward S., Charles, Hannah, James S., Margaret, Susan L., Serena D. and Roland W.

James S. left school at twelve years of age, and remained at home upon the farm until he was fifteen, when he entered a stationery store in his native town.

In May, 1849, when less than nineteen years of age, he left Boston for California in the barque "Helen Augusta." A stop of seven days was made at St. Catherines, Brazil, where, on the day after their arrival, six of the crew deserted, and as no others could be had to fill their places, four passengers, including Mr. Toppan, volunteered to fill them, and did sailors' duties for the remainder of the voyage. After rounding Cape Horn, they spent one day on the island of Juan Fernandez, made famous as the home of Robinson Crusoe. Another stop of a week's duration was made at the Gallapagos Islands for the purpose of securing supplies of water, terrapin and fish, and on the 1st of October they arrived in San Francisco.

Mr. Toppan's first work here was to build a fence around some lots on the Sand Hills for a Mr. David Murphy, and also to cloth and paper two houses for the same person. When this was completed, he, in company with another young man, bought a whale-boat, which they ran as a ferry-boat between San Francisco and what is now Oakland.

Shortly afterwards this was sold out at a good profit, and, in company with two others, Mr. Toppan laid claim to one hundred and sixty acres of mission land, supposing it to be public property. A redwood tree, measuring eight feet in diameter at the butt, was cut down, and from one length of the trunk they built a house some thirty by eighteen or twenty feet in size. Two yoke of oxen and an old prairie wagon were purchased for $1,200, and the land was cleared, plowed and planted.

While waiting for their crops to mature they employed their leisure time in cutting wild hay and building a lever press—a young sycamore tree serving as the lever. Strips of green rawhide were used in binding the bales, and in this manner six tons of hay were baled. They then loaded it on old overland wagons, two of which were borrowed, drawn by oxen, and started for San Francisco, a distance of forty-eight miles.

Upon arriving at the Dolores Mission, they found a large number of persons waiting to purchase the hay, and in less than an hour they had disposed of their loads for $2,400. This was the first large quantity of hay that had ever reached San Francisco.

On their return they gathered their crops and purchased a sloop, with which to take them to market at San Francisco. Potatoes brought eighty-five cents per pound, and other products were proportionately high. After remaining in this business for a year, Mr. Toppan was prostrated with fever and ague, and was obliged to sell out and return to San Francisco. Having remained there three months and experienced no improvement, he accepted an invitation from the master of the ship "Lowell," of Newburyport, to take a trip with him to Mazatlan, Mexico. From there the vessel was ordered to Ypala, a thousand miles south, where it was loaded with a cargo of dye-woods for Boston. As Mr. Toppan did not care to return home by the way of Cape Horn, he accepted an invitation from a wealthy Spanish gentleman to accompany him to the City of Mexico. They made their way to Typic, and thence to their destination, making the entire trip on horseback, stopping at the principal towns along their route. Mr. Toppan remained in the City of Mexico six weeks, and was then appointed a special bearer of dispatches to Washington by the United States Minister.

After delivering these dispatches and visiting his home he went to New York and took passage in the Vanderbilt steamer "Daniel Webster" for San Francisco, by way of Nicaragua.

They reached Nicaragua during the rainy season, and were eighteen days in crossing the Isthmus, and while passing up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco eleven stops were made for the purpose of burying people who had died of fever contracted on the Isthmus.

On reaching the Golden Gate City, Mr. Toppan formed a partnership with George Mansfield, a former chief steward of the Massasoit House, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and they opened a hotel on Clay Street, which they called the Massasoit House. This venture proving a success, they carried on the hotel until it was destroyed in the second big fire. They then purchased an interest in a stern-wheel boat called "The Fashion," which they ran between San Francisco and Colusa, the latter place being on the Sacramento River, one hundred miles above the city of Sacramento.

A year after this Mr. Toppan, being ill with bilious fever, sold his interest in the boat and took passage for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. After a stay of six weeks he boarded the clipper ship "Sovereign of the Seas," bound for New York. At that time this ship was the largest sailing-vessel afloat, and eighty days after leaving Honolulu they reached New York, having made the shortest passage ever made by a sailing-vessel.

Two months were now passed at home, and then, the family physician having advised a warmer climate for him, he sailed from Boston to Calcutta, going as third mate of the vessel. Before starting he had made arrangements with Frederick Tudor, a large dealer in and shipper of ice, to act as his agent. He represented Mr. Tudor for eight years in Calcutta, two years in Ceylon, two years in Singapore, and two years in Java, opening new houses in the last three places.

During his residence in the East, Mr. Toppan visited Newburyport three times, remaining about three months on each occasion. These trips were made through the Red Sea, Suez Canal, the Mediterranean and overland across Europe to Liverpool. He was on the eve of going to Hong Kong, to open an ice-house there when Mr. Tudor's death prevented.

Mr. Toppan then returned home and accepted a position with Addison, Gage & Co., of Boston, to start an ice business in Havana, Cuba, but after three years they were obliged to discontinue operations on account of the internal dissensions of the people of Cuba.

He then returned to Boston and became interested in petroleum oil. By experimenting, he discovered a new way of filtering, and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he made arrangements for manufacturing and placing his oil upon the market. This business venture continued until the peculiar grade of oil which was used as a base became exhausted, since which time none like it has been found.

Again, he went to Boston and purchased a one-third interest in a large fish-oil house, taking possession on the 15th of September, 1872. On the 10th of November the entire plant was destroyed in the great Boston fire. The business,

however, was soon resumed, and continued until the following September, when the Jay Cook panic caused a failure.

Four years after this, or in May, 1877, Mr. Toppan became identified with the Galena, and the Signal Oil Works, Limited, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, coming to Chicago as their Resident Manager for this territory.

He was the originator of the contract system of supplying railroads with their lubricating oils, these contracts being based upon the car and locomotive mileage of the different roads. So satisfactory and successful has this system proved, that to-day upwards of seventy per cent. of the railway mileage of the United States and Mexico is supplied in this manner by the above-named concerns.

Mr. Toppan was married, August 13, 1861, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Miss Juliet A. Lunt, who immediately accompanied him to Java. She is the daughter of the late George and Caroline (Chase) Lunt, and had one sister. Both her parents died in Newburyport, the father at the age of seventy-six, and the mother at seventy-five. Mr. Lunt was a ship-owner and master, and spent the major part of his life at sea. Mrs. Toppan made two or three trips with him around the world, and first met her husband in Calcutta.

Mr. and Mrs. Toppan became the parents of four sons and two daughters. The first child, James S., was born in Batavia, Java. When this child was ten months old, Mr. and Mrs. Toppan left Java for home, sailing from Liverpool on the old Cunarder "Africa." When two days out, small-pox broke out in the cabin, the child took it and died ten days after reaching home. Frank W. was born in Cleveland, and lived only a few weeks.

Of the remaining children, George L., who married Grace D. Chapman, of Boston, resides in Evanston. William R. married Carrie H. Clark, of this city, and has a son and daughter. Carrie L. married George T. Loker, of this city; and Fannie C. is still at home.

Mr. Toppan is a member of the society of California Pioneers, and of the Sons of Massachusetts; is domestic in his tastes and fond of his family. He was brought up in the Unitarian faith, and he and his wife attend Prof. Swing's and Bishop Cheney's Churches.

He always votes the Republican ticket, and is a stanch supporter of his party, keeps abreast of the times, is broad-gauged and well informed, and is a pleasant, genial man and an entertaining companion.

REV. N. S. HAYNES.

REV. N. S. HAYNES, pastor of the Englewood Church of Christ, Chicago, is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Washington, Mason County, on the 7th of March, 1844. When he was a lad of eight summers, his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Woodford County, on a farm near the town of Eureka. No event of special importance occurred during his youth, which was passed in the usual manner of farmer lads. During the summer he aided in the labors of the field, and in the winter months became familiar with the common branches of learning by study in the district schools. In 1859, he became a student in Eureka College, where he

remained until after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when, prompted by patriotic impulses, he joined an Illinois regiment and went to the front. On his return from the South, he resumed his study in college, and in 1867 was graduated from the full classical course. He continued his studies after this, however, and in 1868 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him.

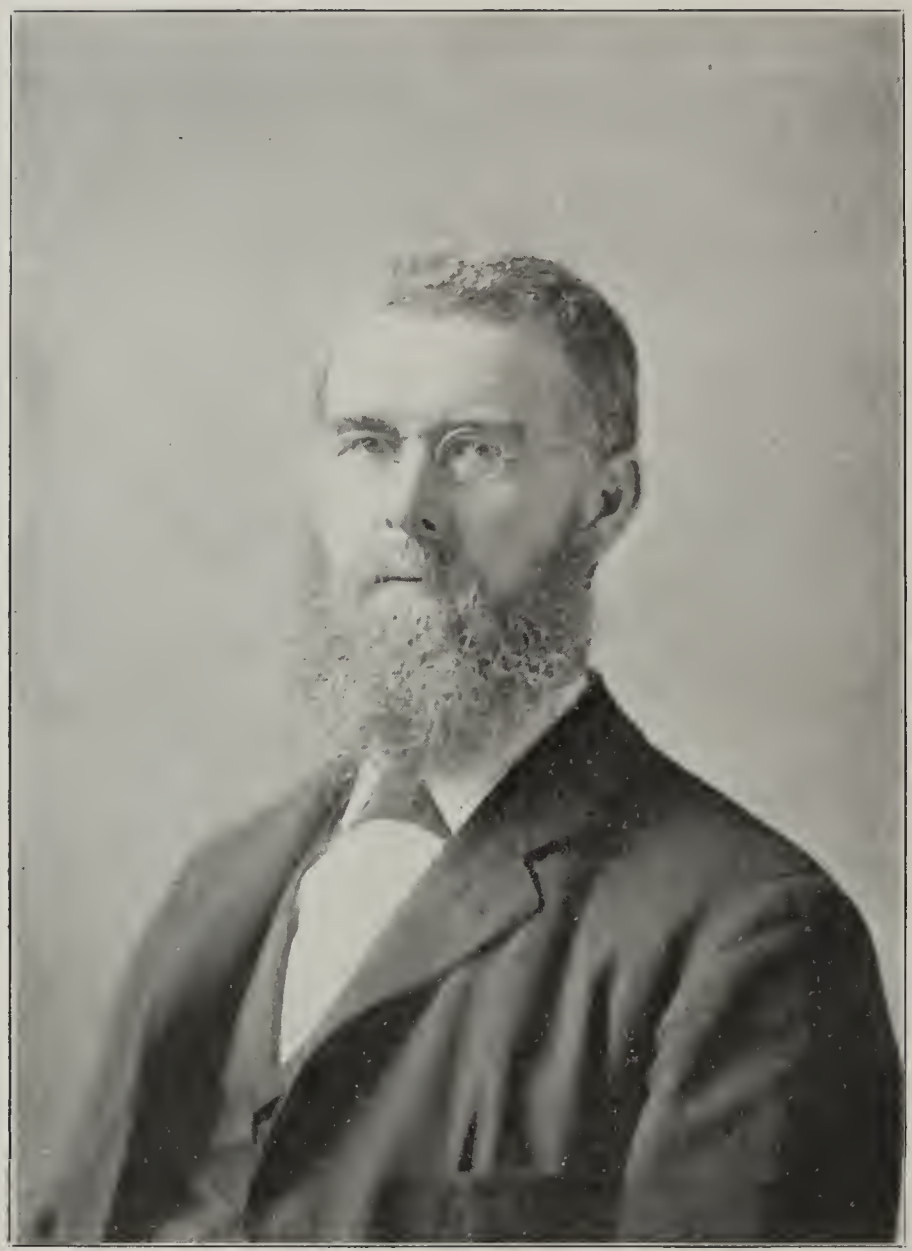
In the fall of 1867, Mr. Haynes received the appointment of principal of the public schools of Kansas, Edgar County, Illinois, and for a year filled that position in a creditable and acceptable manner. In May, 1868, he determined to enter the ministry, feeling that his services were needed in the cause of Christianity, and in June of that year he was ordained to the ministry by the churches of Kansas and Eureka. In July he became the regular pastor of the churches of Kansas and Dudley, and did good work in both. During that time he also organized the church in Newman. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Bible College of Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained during the school year, and then returned to his former field in Edgar County. In July, 1872, he went to Prince Edward Island, where he spent one hundred and two days, during which time he delivered one hundred and five sermons and held a two-days public discussion with Rev. Mr. Melville, a minister of the Kirk and a graduate of Edinburgh University. As a result several prominent members of the Kirk were converted and a strong and influential church was organized at Montague Bridge, where the debate was held.

After his return from abroad, Mr. Haynes, in August, 1873, became pastor of the church in Decatur, Illinois, where he remained almost uninterruptedly until January, 1881. He found there a church of small membership, with little influence, and the services were held in a very dilapidated house. Undaunted by the obstacles in his path, with zeal and energy he began his labors there, and during his pastorate a commodious chapel was erected at a cost of over $7,000, the membership of both the Sunday-school and congregation was more than doubled, and the church was placed on a good working basis, becoming one of the leading religious organizations in the city.

Soon after his removal to Decatur, Mr. Haynes was married. On the 20th of November, 1873, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Rose Frazier, the ceremony being performed near Paris, Illinois. Three children have been born to them, but Ruth, the eldest, died at the age of eighteen months. Rose, aged fifteen, and Ethel, ten years of age, are still at home.

On resigning the pastorate of the Decatur Church, Mr. Haynes entered upon his duties as State Evangelist, to which position he was elected by the Illinois Christian Missionary Convention on the 1st of January, 1881. He thus served until September 1, 1886, during which time the Permanent Fund of the society grew from less than $2,000 to $20,000, and it is now a source of constant income for the evangelistic work in the State. He traveled extensively all over Illinois, laboring untiringly, aiding missions, preaching the gospel, locating pastors, and performing all the labors that came to his hand which were calculated to advance the cause of Christianity.

On the 1st of September, 1886, Mr. Haynes became pastor of the First Christian Church in Peoria, Illinois, where he continued until the 1st of March, 1892. There again his labors were very successful and he left the church in a flourishing condition, its work being carried on systematically, while everything was in a harmonious condition. On the 1st of March, 1892, he accepted a call from the church of Englewood, where he has since continued, winning the love and respect of his congregation and the esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, of whatever denomination. He is an able writer and has long been a valued contributor to the *Christian Evangelist*, one of the leading papers of the denomination. His writings are clear, logical and to the point, and in every department of church work he has proven almost equally successful. As a teacher, evangelist, pastor, writer and superintendent of missionary operations, he has indeed shown himself to be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."



Adam C. Orr

ADAM C. ORR.

ADAM C. ORR is one of the highly-esteemed citizens of Park Ridge. His home is the center of sociability, and there men of culture delight to gather and discuss literary and other topics which tend to mental advancement. Mr. Orr was born in La Chute, in the province of Quebec, Canada, November 9, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Hicks) Orr. On the paternal side our subject came from the old McLean family, of Scotland. At length, however, the family became divided in the Scottish feuds, and those who located in the Lowlands took the name of Ayrs, which was subsequently changed into the present mode of spelling.

Samuel Orr crossed the Atlantic to Canada in 1817. He married Miss Hicks, who was born in the north of Ireland, although of English extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Orr were born ten children. One died in infancy. Three came to the United States, namely: Priscilla J. Orr, of Park Ridge; Frank A. Orr, of Chicago; and the subject of our sketch. The other six remain in Canada, namely: Elias S. Orr, Registrar of Compton County, Quebec; Capt. Wesley F. Orr, Mayor of the city of Calgary, Alberta; James E. Orr, of the same place; George M. Orr, of St. Catherines; William E. R. Orr, of Teeswater; and Watson C. Orr, of Winona, Ontario.

In the common schools of his native country, Adam C. Orr acquired a good English education. In his father's country store he received his first lessons in business, but he left mercantile pursuits to engage in teaching, which profession he successfully followed for thirteen years in Canada. In 1863 he spent a term at the Normal School, affiliated to McGill College, Montreal, and subsequently, while engaged in teaching, read the Arts curriculum of that university, and made translations of the Satires of Juvenal and Odes of Horace into English verse, the manuscripts of which were destroyed in the Chicago fire. He was for some time employed as teacher of the French language and literature in La Chute College, P. Q., and later as Principal of the Central School, St. Mary's, Ont. It was in 1870 that he came to Chicago, where soon after he engaged as Superintendent with the Gillett Chemical Works.

On the 1st of October, 1876, Mr. Orr was united in marriage with Miss Cleo Petrie, who was born in Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Ill., December 10, 1848. Her parents, Henry and Maria (Ruggles) Petrie, were of German extraction, and were among the early settlers of northeastern Illinois, whence they came from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Orr was born a son, Samuel Henry, who died at the age of thirteen years. He was a boy who attracted almost universal attention because of his perfect physique, fine intellectual attainments, and gentlemanly bearing. He was a member of a company of Zouaves, in which he held the highest office, and was laid to rest in their uniform. The flag that floats from the school building at Park Ridge was given by his mother with appropriate ceremony to the Board of Education in memory of her darling boy.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Orr hold an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. They have made their home in Park Ridge since 1881. Socially, Mr. Orr is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

CORNELIUS PRICE.

CORNELIUS PRICE is the only surviving pioneer who engaged in contracting and masonry in the early days of Chicago. He was born in New York City, on the 17th of October, 1819, and is a son of Cornelius and Nancy (Maloy) Price, being the third child of a family of five sons and two daughters. His father was a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was descended from early settlers of that city. His ancestors emigrated from England to America, but the family originated in Wales. Nancy Maloy was born in Albany, New York, and was a descendant of John Maloy, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to New York in an early day and was employed by the Schuylers. Dutch was then the common language of the people of the Empire State, and Mr. Maloy learned to speak the language fluently.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was educated in the common schools of Albany and Troy, New York, and of Watkins, near Seneca Lake, where for six years his parents resided upon a farm. He learned the trade of masonry and brick-laying with his father, who was a builder, serving a four-years apprenticeship. In 1836, the family emigrated westward, making the journey by way of the Lakes to Detroit, from whence they traveled by team and wagon to Chicago, reaching their destination on the 26th of September. The family remained in the city for about a year, during a part of which time its head was engaged in building. He then removed with his wife and children to a farm on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, near Libertyville, in Lake County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1848.

Cornelius Price, Jr., spent the summer months of the three years following his advent in Chicago at work at his trade in this city, and during the winter returned to his father's home. During the business depression of 1841, it was impossible to get a day's work in Chicago, and father and son went to Galena, making the journey on foot. There they found plenty of employment, and erected several of the leading business houses of the town. In the winter of 1847–48, the subject of this sketch returned to the city, and in the following spring began contracting here, erecting at that time and in the subsequent years many large buildings. During those early days, he built a four-story brick building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Water Streets, which was considered a very high structure. He erected the Sherman House, and when it was destroyed by fire rebuilt it. He also took a contract for the erection of the Tremont House, the Field & Leiter warehouse, the Cyrus H. McCormick residence and hundreds of other buildings. For a period succeeding the great fire, in partnership with his brother, Abner Price, he employed a force of a hundred or more masons and five hundred laborers, and for many years was considered one of the leading contractors in masonry in this city. In 1890, he retired from business.

Mr. Price was married in Chicago, in 1848, to Miss Melinda Stoughton, a native of Batavia, Genesee County, New York, daughter of Samuel Stoughton, an early settler of Chicago. Five children were born to them, of whom four are yet living, namely: James S., who is engaged in contracting in Chicago; George E. and Samuel, who are engaged in mercantile pursuits; Wallace, a mason; and Mary, who is still with her parents.

Mr. Price has been a life-long Democrat. He

has held but one office, that of South Park Commissioner, in which position he served for six years. He is a member of the Iroquois Club, and both he and his wife belong to the Universalist Church, in which they have held membership since the early days of Chicago. They now worship at St. Paul's Universalist Church. Their first home was at No. 226 Wabash Avenue, later at No. 374 Wabash Avenue, and twenty years ago they removed to No. 1826 Indiana Avenue, where they now reside. Mr. Price still makes a daily trip down town, usually walking half the distance. He has long been one of the active agents in the growth and development of Chicago, and has ever manifested a commendable interest in its welfare. His life has been upright and his career, both public and private, is above reproach. He still manifests a deep interest in current events and in those affairs which tend to promote the welfare of the city. He is one of the few living representatives of pioneer days in Chicago, and takes great pleasure in talking of the early times.

MICHAEL LOCHNER.

MICHAEL LOCHNER, a pioneer and prominent farmer of Niles Township, was born in Roeddingen, Bavaria, Germany, September 5, 1836. His grandfather kept a hotel, and also dealt in lumber, at that place, and his parents, Michael and Susannah (Berchman) Lochner, were both born there. The father, Michael Lochner, Sr., was the youngest of a family composed of two sons and seven daughters, and was a farmer. In the year 1844, he left his native land to make a home in the New World, and arrived in Cook County, Illinois, settling in Niles Township in July of that year. He bought one hundred acres of land on sections 18 and 19, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred August 7, 1848, at the age of forty-eight years. His widow survived until 1863, reaching the age of fifty-eight. Five of their seven children grew to maturity. John, the eldest of these, was shot at the battle of Chattanooga, during the Civil War, while serving as a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry. Michael, the subject of this biography, is the second. Magdalena married John Brosel, now a resident of Niles Township, and died in Chicago. Killian is a farmer of Pilot Township, Kankakee County, this State; and Michael Medad is engaged in the same occupation in Niles

As shown above, the subject of this sketch was near the completion of his eighth year when the family arrived in Niles, and here all his life has been spent since that time. On the 22d of July, 1894, was celebrated at his residence, by friends and relatives, the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival here. He had but little opportunity for English studies, attending the primitive public schools of this region two or three months in the winter for a few terms, and during the same time he attended the parochial schools of the vicinity about one year. When he was but twelve years old his father died, and the care of the farm devolved upon him. From that time he took the lead in the labors of the farm and did a man's work. His mother continued to reside on the homestead until her death, after which he purchased the interest of the other heirs and became its sole owner. He has disposed of a portion of this farm, retaining but eight acres of the orig-

inal farm, to which he has added twenty-eight acres, and he is also the possessor of one hundred acres in Wheeling Township. He has always made farming his business, and has achieved success. He is a Trustee of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Niles Center, and is active in the erection of the fine new church edifice now being constructed by that society. He has served two terms as School Trustee, and has often refused township offices, being averse to engage in the strife for preferment. In matters of National policy, he has always upheld the Democratic party, but takes little part in political action. As a farmer and citizen, he enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellows, and enjoys the blessings of life in a rational and quiet way.

In 1865, Mr. Lochner was married to Terese Baumann, a native of Chicago and daughter of Franz Baumann, formerly of Baden, Germany. Thirteen children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Lochner, of whom eleven are still living, namely: Susan Bridget, wife of Martin Knidl, of Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois; Agatha, Mrs. William Hoffman, of Morton Grove; Michael, Jr., at home; Mary, wife of Henry Heinz, residing in Niles Center; Peter and Frederick, employed as grocery clerks in Chicago; Teresa, Annie, Katharine, John and Albert, with their parents. Magdalena, the seventh, and Caroline, the eighth, died at the ages of five years and four months, respectively.

Mr. Lochner has served in all the hardships and severe labors common to pioneers of this locality. In the early days, all produce was hauled to Chicago with oxen, and gave very small returns for the labor necessary to its production and marketing. He remembers getting stuck with a wagon in the mud of Randolph Street, between Franklin and Fifth Avenue. Hickory wood sold for a few shillings per cord, and hay was almost a drug in the market. He persevered, and by the work of his own hands won a home and comfort for his declining years.

GEN. BENJAMIN JEFFREY SWEET.

GEN. BENJAMIN JEFFREY SWEET, deceased, was for many years a well-known and prominent citizen of Cook County, and the history of the community would be incomplete without a record of his life. A native of Clinton County, N. Y., he was born April 24, 1832. His parents were Rev. James and Charlotte (Newell) Sweet. Their family numbered eight children who grew to mature years, and several who died in childhood. When our subject was a youth of sixteen, the family removed to Stockbridge, Wis., where the father was employed as a circuit preacher of the Christian Church for some years. He also devoted much time to missionary work among the Stockbridge Indians. He was an eloquent speaker, and the many excellencies of his character won him the love and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact. His death occurred during the war, and his wife passed away in 1875. Their family numbered the following: Benjamin J., of this sketch; John Jay, who was a member of Company K, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and was killed at Port Hudson during the late war; Elbert E., now of Wisconsin; Mrs. Belinda Blodgett, of Charlotte, Mich.; Mrs. Augusta Blodgett, of Charlotte, Mich.; Mary, who lives in Wisconsin; Rose, wife of Obed Dodge; and Mettie, the youngest daughter.

When the family moved to the frontier, they were in limited circumstances, and Gen. Sweet

aided in their support by chopping wood and doing farm work. He was ambitious to secure an education, and to this end studied at night, and when he had acquired a sufficient sum to pay his tuition, he attended Appleton Academy for two terms. He then taught school at Brothertown, and all this time he was carrying on the farm and continuing his studies after the labors of the day were over.

Mr. Sweet was married May 1, 1851, at the age of nineteen, to Lovisa, daughter of Elihu and Martha (Chubbuck) Denslow, of Stockbridge, Wis., who had also lived near the Sweet family in Clinton County, N. Y. After his marriage, Gen. Sweet continued teaching, and also took up the study of law in Stockbridge. At length he was admitted to the Bar and opened an office in Chilton, Wis. In 1858 he was elected to the Wisconsin Senate, and served for two terms, but when the war broke out he put aside all other considerations to enter the country's service. He aided in raising the Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Major, and also helped to organize the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. His command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and while encamped in Virginia, opposite the capital, he and Gen. Bragg, who then held the rank of Captain, occupied a cabin together at Arlington Heights. The inaction of the army in the spring of 1862 caused him to resign, and he returned home, but the country had his war allegiance, and he aided in organizing the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiments, being made Colonel of the Twenty-first, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Champion Hills, Col. Sweet was seriously wounded in the neck and right elbow. He was very ill for a year and lost the use of his arm, but at the earliest possible moment he again went to the front, and at Gallatin, Tenn., while still in poor health, built a fort. Later he was appointed Colonel of the Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps, and did guard and court-martial duty in Philadelphia, from whence he came to Chicago to take command of Camp Douglas, of which he was in charge until the close of the war. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1865. He had from eight to ten thousand prisoners under his care, with a very small guard, and during this time the notorious conspiracy was formed for liberating the prisoners and capturing the city, but the plan was discovered and thwarted by the heroic efforts of Gen. Sweet. No truer soldier fought under the Stars and Stripes, or was more loyal to the cause of the union.

When the country no longer needed his services, Gen. Sweet returned to Chilton, where his family had remained during his absence, and resumed law practice; but his old clients had gone elsewhere while he was at the front, so he changed his place of residence. In 1868 he opened a law office in Chicago and established his family upon a farm near Lombard, twenty miles from the city. The law firm of Sweet, Wilson & Vallette was formed and did business for some time. Mr. Sweet was appointed United States Pension Agent at Chicago by President Grant, and held that position until 1870, when he was promoted to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue. After the great Chicago fire of 1871, he received the appointment of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the United States, and in 1872 took his place in Washington, severing his connection with the law office in Chicago. The family, however, remained at Lombard. While discharging his duties in the Capitol City, he was taken ill with typhoid pneumonia, and died a week later, on the 1st of January, 1874.

Mrs. Sweet was killed by the cars in Lombard, August 14, 1878, at the age of forty-eight. They were people of prominence and ever gave their support to the promotion of those interests which they believed would be of benefit to the community. They usually attended and contributed to the church nearest their home, but were liberal in religious belief. Their family numbered five children, as follows: Ada C., who is United States Pension Solicitor in Chicago, and is a lady of rare intelligence and ability, who is widely known for her charitable and philanthropic labors; Lawrence W., who died at the age of seventeen, just previous to his father's death; Minnie, who was the wife of C. F. Weber, of Chicago,

and who is now deceased; Martha Winifred, a well-known writer on the staff of the San Francisco *Examiner*, and wife of Orlow Black, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Benjamin Jeffrey, who lives in Chicago.

Mr. Sweet was a man of strong conviction and was inflexible in his support of what he believed to be right. He was a warm advocate of abolition, and in 1856 he made speeches throughout Wisconsin in support of Fremont. He carried Calumet County for Gen. Grant, the only time it ever gave a Republican majority. In manner he was genial, friendly and unassuming, and wherever he went he won friends. Even those opposed to him politically had for him the highest respect. He was a diligent student, and mastered German and also studied music after he had arrived at mature years. Every duty devolving upon him was faithfully performed, every trust reposed in him was discharged with fidelity, and as a citizen, friend, and business man he was ever honorable, just and true.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, M. D., LL. D.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, M. D., LL. D., only surviving son of Dr. Leonard Pratt (see biography in this work), was born at Towanda, Pa., on the 6th of November, 1849. At the age of three years, in 1852, he came with his parents to Illinois, where he continued for thirteen years to reside in the township of Rock Creek, Carroll County. After some preparation in the district schools of that township, at the age of sixteen he entered Mt. Carroll Seminary, where he remained one year. On the removal of the family to Wheaton in 1865, he entered Wheaton College, an institution somewhat widely known as the seat of a single idea—suppression of secret societies. Soon after coming to Wheaton, Dr. Leonard Pratt joined the Independent Order of Good Templars, of which the son became also a member. On learning this, the president of the college insisted that young Pratt either leave the college or the lodge. To his credit be it said, young Pratt was equally firm with the college authorities in maintaining his principles, and chose the former alternative. He then entered the University of Chicago, from which he graduated in the full classical course in 1871. This institution subsequently conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his valuable discoveries.

Our subject now took up the study of medicine in his father's office, and also began attendance at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873, being valedictorian of his class. He shortly after took the chair of Anatomy in his *alma mater*, and pursued at the same time a special study of that branch of medical science under the tutelage of eastern colleges. At the end of three years he resigned, to take the same position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, then just organized. From this he was transferred, at his own request, seven years later, to the chair of Surgery in the same college. This position he filled for six years, when, as the result of his own investigations, discoveries and developments, the chair of Orificial Surgery was created for him in that institution, and this he has occupied to the present time.

Dr. Pratt is an original thinker, and has made some revolutions in surgery as the outcome of his own investigation and practice. Naturally, he incurred the opposition and criticism of a large portion of the profession, but this he has almost wholly overcome with his tongue and pen and the

demonstrations of the operating room. He has inherited much of the power of oratory of his maternal grandfather, and is a very forcible, succinct and convincing speaker. These qualities have given him great power in the class-room, and he has sent out large numbers of practitioners who are constantly spreading the fame and success of his discoveries. With his pen, Dr. Pratt is no less able and convincing than he is as a speaker, and it is a brave man who now attempts to controvert his theories or to detract from his success in the healing art. He is the founder and editor of the *Journal of Orificial Surgery*, a monthly publication which is now acknowledged as standard and widely quoted by other medical standards. Through his influence, a magnificent sanitarium has been established on the north side of the city of Chicago, facing Lincoln Park. This institution was incorporated in 1890, with Dr. Pratt as President and Surgeon-in-Chief, and an able corps of assistants, and here his specialties in surgery are put in practical operation, to the relief and cure of thousands of sufferers annually. This institution is a magnificent six-story structure, built of buff Bedford stone, 100x120 feet in dimensions, occupying a beautiful site overlooking lovely Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. Here is found every accessory of a comfortable, and even luxurious, home for the invalid. Dr. Pratt is also Professor of Surgery and Mental Training in the Lincoln Park Training School for Misses, located in the same section of the city. As is made apparent by the foregoing, his time is very fully taken up, but he is a man of great mental and physical energy, and is fully equal to the tasks which his ability and philanthropy have called down upon him.

Dr. Pratt is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the Illinois State Association of that school, as well as an honorary member of many similar State associations. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Cook County Hospital, where his superior skill is often called into play. In his religious and political sentiments, he adheres to the precepts laid down by his honored father.

In June, 1877, Dr. Pratt married Miss Isadora M. Bailey, a native of the State of New York, and a lady well fitted by nature and cultivation as a companion for her talented husband. A son and daughter were given to this couple, but both have been taken away, the former in childhood and the latter in infancy. In 1893 Dr. Pratt erected at Wheaton a beautiful home, to which he may retire in summer from the cares and burdens of his large practice and other duties in the city of Chicago.

COL. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS RAY.

COL. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS RAY, a prominent business man of Chicago, now residing in Blue Island, was born in Kingston, N. Y., on the 21st of May, 1829, and is a son of Henry M. and Mary S. (Millard) Ray. His mother was a relative of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. His father was born in Delhi, N. Y., and was a son of Martin Ray, who was descended from an old Holland family. By occupation the last-named was a farmer, and in Delhi he served as Magistrate. In his family were four sons and four daughters, and the former all became prominent business men of Walworth County, Wis. About 1853, Henry M. Ray removed with his family to Delavan, Wis. He had been engaged in manufacturing in the Empire

State, but after his emigration westward purchased the large farm on which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1866, at the age of sixty years. His wife long survived him, and passed away in Delavan in April, 1892, the day previous to her eighty-ninth birthday.

Col. Ray spent the first eighteen years of his life in the place of his nativity, and then removed with the family to Walton, N. Y., where his father purchased a woolen factory and other property, which formerly belonged to William B. Ogden, a well-known pioneer and leading business man of Chicago. Mr. Ray also engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he floated down the river to the Philadelphia market, and in this line of trade the Colonel entered upon his business career. Later he became foreman in his father's woolen-mill. His education was acquired in the schools of Kingston and in Franklin Institute, from which he was graduated. He entered that school with a view to becoming a civil engineer, and was employed in laying out the Walton and Hancock plank road, which has since become the bed of a railroad.

The Colonel's residence in the West dates from 1856, at which time he removed to Chicago. Soon after his arrival he embarked in farming, and also became a controlling stockholder in the Walworth County Bank, of Delavan, Wis. This organization was afterward merged in the First National Bank of Delavan, of which he became Cashier and chief Manager, thus serving until the fall of 1866, when he again came to Chicago and began dealing in grain, as a member of the firm of E. V. Robbins & Co. On his first arrival in this city, he engaged in business as the junior partner of the firm of S. A. Millard & Co., dealers in agricultural implements. He afterward removed to Lacon, Ill., where he organized the banking house of Ray & Brooks. One year later he returned to Wisconsin. For the long period of twenty-two years he operated on the Chicago Board of Trade, although residing for a part of the time in New York City. He has been for many years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and his extensive business interests have been so well and ably conducted that he has become one of the substantial citizens of the community.

In 1887, Col. Ray removed with his family to Pasadena, Cal., and while there was President of the San Gabriel Valley Bank and aided in the organization of the Board of Trade, of which he became Vice-President. In 1890 he took up his residence in Blue Island, building a pleasant home on Maple Avenue. He here organized the Calumet State Bank, of which he is President. He also owns extensive real estate interests in Chicago, much of which he purchased before the great fire.

In the spring of 1864, Col. Ray organized Company F, of the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry, and on reaching Madison was made commander of the regiment, having previously served as Colonel in the Wisconsin Militia. The troops were ordered to Memphis, and engaged in the defense of that city. While there, Gen. Forrest made his famous raid on Memphis, and the Fortieth Wisconsin was the first in the line of battle to repulse the attack. Our subject remained in that city until the regiment was disbanded, in October, 1864.

Col. Ray has been twice married. In Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., in 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Townsend, who died in Delavan, Wis., in 1858, leaving one son, Platt Townsend, whose death occurred on the 29th of July, 1873, when about twenty-one years of age. The Colonel was again married, October 29, 1862, his union being with Susie C. Kelsey, who was born in Danville, Vt., and came of an old New England family. Her father was Maj. John Kelsey, of Lacon, Ill. Three children have been born of their union: George Chandler, a grain-dealer, who now operates on the Chicago Board of Trade, and resides in Normal, Ill.; Alice Gilchrist and Robert Edgerton.

For twenty years the Colonel has been a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but the family are now communicants of the Congregational Church of Blue Island. He holds membership with George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and with the Masonic fraternity, and

in his political views is a Republican. Immediately succeeding the great fire of Chicago, he was active in the organization of an informal relief committee for the purpose of caring for the destitute and homeless. He also organized a force of special police for the restoration of order and suppression of rioting, authorized by the Citizens' Committee. The city, however, was soon after placed under martial law by the United States Government, and the force was disbanded. In business affairs, Col. Ray exercises keen foresight, sound judgment and ready decision. To the possession of these qualities, together with a determined will and excellent executive ability, may be attributed the unvarying success of the numerous enterprises with which he has been identified.

ROBERT LEE JAMES, M. D., B. S.

ROBERT LEE JAMES, M. D., B. S., one of the wide-awake and progressive citizens of Blue Island, now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, was born in Morris, Ill., on the 5th of September, 1865. His parents were Elisha B. and Sarah (Evans) James. His father was of Welsh descent, and the family was founded in America by ancestors from that country who came to the United States during early Colonial days. Elisha B. James was born in Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1843. His wife is also a native of the Buckeye State, and her residence in Illinois dates from 1848. Both still make their home in Morris, where Mr. James is engaged in farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale, being recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of that community.

Dr. James, after attending the public schools, became a student in the Morris Normal and Scientific School, and later pursued the scientific course of study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then went to Oberlin College, where he took a special course of study With the desire of entering the medical profession and making its practice his life work, he gained admission to the Chicago Homeopathic College. He graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D., and also graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago with the same degree. He received the degree of B. S. on the completion of his course in Valparaiso.

During his vacations Dr. James engaged in practice with Dr. Beebe, of Chicago, as his assistant, and thus gained a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of medicine, so that when he came to Blue Island in 1891, it was not as an unskilled physician. He here began practice with Dr. E. C. Reed, and on the 1st of January he bought out his partner, succeeding to the entire business, which has since steadily increased. He is now enjoying an extensive practice.

On the 31st of December, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. James and Miss Jessie E. Butler, a native of Hancock, Mich. Their union has been blessed with one child, Earl Butler. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Maccabees, a member of the Board of Health of Blue Island and of the Chicago Medical Society. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never sought political preferment for himself. He is a thorough-going scholar, and ranks among the most successful young physicians of Cook County. He gives

special attention to surgery, being well fitted for that work both by education and inclination. Since coming to Blue Island Doctor and Mrs. James have made many warm friends, and their presence is considered a desirable addition to the leading social gatherings in the community.

CHARLES HENRY STILES.

CHARLES HENRY STILES, a prominent stock-breeder, and business man of Wheaton, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., on the 10th of April, 1849, and is a scion of the oldest and best New England blood. His first ancestor in this country was Robert Stiles, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1639. Joseph Dalton Stiles, grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a native of New Hampshire, born at Keene in 1798. He married for his second wife (the first having died at a very early age) Desdemona Wadsworth, and lived at Cazenovia, N. Y. Here was born his son, Lyman Harkness Styles, who took for a helpmate Miss Martha Dobbin, a native of Catskill, same State. To them were born three children, the first of whom died in infancy, the third being he whose name heads this article. When the latter was twelve years old, his parents died, and he passed the succeeding eight years of his life as a member of the family of Virgil Maro Armour, a cousin of Philip D. Armour, the noted Chicagoan.

C. H. Stiles attended the common schools the allotted time for farmer lads, and early displayed an energy and business capacity which gave promise of a useful career. At the age of twenty years he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Levi W. Hart, under the firm name of Hart & Stiles. They manufactured cigars, and kept a drug store and livery stable for two years. The capital employed in this way by Mr. Stiles was inherited from his uncle, Adoniram Dobbins, a prominent hardware merchant of Geneva, N. Y. Subsequently, Mr. Stiles spent three years in the United States railway mail service, and had charge of the first white mail car sent out on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. At the expiration of his term in this service, he engaged in selling pools and bookmaking on races, and has since been associated with most of the great racing events in this country. It is no uncommon thing for him to handle $100,000 in a single day's racing. He is now a member of the firm of Bride & Stiles, formerly Bride, Armstrong & Stiles, which controls the privileges on the principal tracks of America, having just closed a contract for ten years on the Mexican circuit.

Having resolved to engage in the breeding of fine trotting animals, Mr. Stiles purchased in 1890 one hundred acres, a mile north of Wheaton, which he has fitted up with all the conveniences and requisites for that purpose, and now makes his home there. He is the owner of "Electwood," No. 17,004, by "Electioneer," No. 125; dam "Amrah," by "Nutwood," No. 600, one of the finest specimens of "Electioneer" stock, and numerous other finely-bred horses. He has not spared money, and, with his opportunities for selecting winning strains, he can not fail to develop some of the fastest steppers in the country. His farm and stables compose the home of one hundred handsome and aristocratic blooded animals. He is interested in the new regulation mile-track adjoining his farm, a great resort for Chicago horsemen, which will hereafter be the scene of interesting trotting events. The farm also furnishes a breeding-ground for game chickens

and fine dogs—Scotch Collie and English Fox Terriers—to which Mr. Stiles gives considerable attention.

Socially, Mr. Stiles is a most genial and affable gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet. While he is deeply interested in racing and stock-breeding, he is capable of conversing intelligently on other topics, being possessed of an interest in general affairs and a progressive and enterprising spirit. He is a member and stockholder of the Northwestern Breeders' Association and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Stiles is, no doubt, the youngest soldier who saw two years' active service in the Civil War. He enlisted in July, 1863, in Company B, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and served under Gens. Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan, taking part in every battle and all the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. The horse he rode in the Hunter campaign was one of three that came back in our lines out of thirteen hundred starters, which not only shows that it was a hard campaign on men and horses, but also shows that Mr. Stiles was a good forager and horseman. He was a member of Custer's famous division, the only cavalry division that ever received a distinctive badge from the Government, which consisted of a red necktie, worn at the Grand Review in Washington, in June, 1865. Immediately after the last-named event, Mr. Stiles was discharged as a supernumerary non-commissioned officer, his regiment having been consolidated with another.

In 1889 occurred an interesting and important event in the life of Mr. Stiles, when he took for a helpmate Miss Della E. Burt, a native of Liverpool, England, and a daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Dr. Lionel Jerome Burt and his wife, Henrietta Evangeline, *nee* Westreff. Mrs. Stiles is an amiable and accomplished lady, who takes an interest in church and society matters, and presides over the hospitable home of her husband with grace and ease. Their residence occupies a high and healthful site, overlooking the little city of Wheaton, and is the abode of quiet elegance and refinement.

FRANCIS VAN HORN MINARD.

FRANCIS VAN HORN MINARD, a retired farmer, now living in the village of Blue Island, has by a well-spent life and systematic business methods won a competence that enables him to lay aside business cares and spend his declining days in rest from labor. He was born near Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., November 14, 1833, and is a son of Elisha and Persis (Van Horn) Minard. His parents were natives of Columbia County, N. Y., and the Minard family is supposed to have been of Irish origin, while the Van Horns are of Dutch descent. The father of our subject was a son of Joshua and Zipporah (Bowles) Minard. The former, who was born in 1765, followed farming near Hudson, N. Y., and had a family of two sons and two daughters.

In 1841, Elisha Minard emigrated with his family to Cook County, Ill., bringing most of his goods in wagons. He settled upon a tract of wild land in Bremen Township, for which he had previously traded eastern property, owning there two hundred acres, which is now in possession of our subject. His death occurred on the old homestead at the age of fifty-one years, in 1845. His wife, who survived him for some time, departed this life in Lee County, Ill., about 1860. In their family were the following children: William Hubbard, now deceased; Henry H., of Free-

port, Ill.; George Wellington and Julia Maria, both deceased; Mary Eliza, deceased, wife of James Luce; and Francis V., who completes the family.

The educational advantages which our subject received were those afforded by the district schools. He was a child of only twelve years when his father died, but remained at home, and at the age of sixteen took charge of the farm, which he successfully operated for many years. He afterwards bought out his brothers' and sisters' interests in the place, becoming sole owner. It is still his property and yields to him a good income. In 1889 he came to Blue Island, and has since lived a retired life.

On the 24th of November, 1855, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Minard and Miss Margaret L. Gilson, who was born in Bremen Township, and is a daughter of Dexter Gilson, one of the pioneers of that locality. Their children were as follows: William Arthur, now deceased; Dexter G., Millicent M., wife of Irving Patrick, of Will County, Ill.; Nellie L., deceased; William W. and Willis W., the former of Chicago, and the latter deceased; and Wellington and Winnifred, twins, the former deceased, and the latter at home. The mother of this family was called to her final rest June 8, 1877, at the age of thirty-eight years. On the 26th of October, 1882, Mr. Minard was again married, his second union being with Agnes J. Patrick, daughter of Walter Patrick, one of Cook County's pioneers.

Mr. Minard is an advocate of Republican principles, having warmly supported that party since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. The family attends the Congregational Church. He is a public-spirited citizen and an accommodating neighbor, whose genial manners win the esteem and good-will of all who know him.

FRITHJOF T. E. KALLUM.

FRITHJOF T. E. KALLUM, who is connected with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and makes his home in Blue Island, was born in Dramen, Norway, July 31, 1863, and is a son of Julius and Louisa (Johnson) Kallum. His father served for twelve years in the Norwegian army, and was also in the Government employ as a surveyor. In 1865 he bade adieu to his friends and native land, and with his family sailed for America. After living for four years in Chicago, they took up their residence in Washington Heights, and the father aided in the survey of that town and built the first residence after the town was platted. There he spent his remaining days, being called to the home beyond on the 7th of September, 1873, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow still resides at the old home. Their children were: Carrie, wife of Jacob Woldenberg, of Washington Heights; Gummil and Bertha, both of whom are engaged in teaching in that place; and Frithjof of this sketch.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Washington Heights, completing the prescribed course of study at the age of eighteen. Later he attended the Metropolitan Business College, of Chicago. On leaving the public schools, he started out to earn his own livelihood, and secured a position in a paper-box factory, where he worked for about a year. He then became office boy for Justice D. Harry Hammer, with whom he remained for about seven years, during which time he was promoted until he became chief clerk.

Mr. Kallum entered upon his official career on

attaining his majority, having been elected Police Justice of Washington Heights. At the age of twenty-three he was made Town Clerk of Calumet Township, and later was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, serving under Judges Gary, Anthony, J. P. Altgeld and Brentano. In January, 1891, he resigned, in order to accept a position with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, with which he has since been connected.

On the 23d of February, 1886, Mr. Kallum was united in marriage with Miss Ada Sorgenfrei, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sorgenfrei, of Blue Island, in which place the lady was born. They had two children, but both died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kallum located first in Washington Heights, but in 1887 came to Blue Island, and in 1893 he built here a handsome residence, at the corner of Grove and Chatham Streets.

In his social relations, Mr. Kallum is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Royal Arcanum, and attends the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Blue Island. In politics he is first, last and always a Republican, the party finding in him a most stalwart advocate, ever ready to advance its interests. He is an energetic, capable and successful business man, and all duties of a public nature which fall to his lot are discharged with such promptness, impartiality and good cheer as to inspire the confidence and respect of all concerned.

JOHN FRAZIER SNYDER.

JOHN FRAZIER SNYDER, City Attorney of Wheaton, and an able and successful member of the Chicago Bar, has been a resident of this city since 1871. He is a grandson of Thomas Snyder, who was born in the Monongahela Valley, in Virginia, and settled on a farm near Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, about 1830. Thomas Snyder's father, of German descent, was stolen from Virginia by the Indians when nine years old and taken west of the Ohio River, where he was held in captivity until he grew to manhood. One day he was sent by his captors across the Ohio River with a pony, to gather up arrows which they had been shooting. He seized this opportunity to make his escape, riding the pony as long as it could hold out to run, and then continuing his way on foot till he reached the white settlements. Thomas Snyder married Rebecca Titus, also a native of Virginia, of English lineage. He died about 1859, being in the neighborhood of seventy years old.

Joshua Snyder, son of Thomas, and father of the subject of this notice, was born in Virginia in 1825, and was therefore but a child when taken by his parents to Ohio. He married Harriet Frazier, a native of that State, and in 1844 came to Illinois, removing thence to Nebraska in 1879. He has been forty-five years a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, and has moved from place to place as selected by his conference. He was Chaplain of the Nebraska Senate in the session of 1892-93. He served three years in the Union army during the Civil War, as Captain of Company D, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, going out under Col. (afterward Gen.) Harding, of Monmouth, and participating in all the experiences of that regiment. His wife, Harriet, is a daughter of John V. and Nancy (Veach) Frazier, of Scotch ancestry.

J. Frazier, eldest of the four children of Joshua and Harriet Snyder, was born at Kishwaukee, Winnebago County, Ill., January 16, 1849. Up

to twelve years of age he passed most of his life at Viola, Mercer County, Ill., and the family was located at Bloomington when the father entered the army. He attended the Normal School at Normal, near Bloomington, and Monmouth College, and graduated in the classical course at Wheaton College in 1876. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of Col. H. F. Vallette, of Chicago, was later with D. C. & C. W. Nochols, of the same city, and was admitted to practice in October, 1880. His progress at the Bar has been steady, and he now enjoys the emoluments of a large general practice, including law and chancery cases, and has also successfully conducted the defense in important criminal trials. He occupies offices in the Schloesser Block in Chicago, Ill. He served as Police Magistrate of Wheaton for eight years, and was elected City Attorney in April, 1893. His cases are prepared with care, and their trial is marked by legal acumen and alertness, and a reserve of force which conspires to overcome any sudden obstacles, as well as to exhaust the resources of his adversaries. Personally, Mr. Snyder is a man of large frame and fine physique, and his presence is calculated to attract attention anywhere, and especially to impress a jury, when re-enforced by his keen mentality and able pleadings.

In political associations, he is an ardent Republican, and is not at a loss to account for the faith that actuates him in sustaining this exponent of his ideal in the progress of good government. He attends the Methodist Church, of which his wife is a communicant.

Mr. Snyder became the husband of Miss Frankie Ellen Wheaton on the 14th of August, 1878, and is the possessor and occupant of a happy home on Seminary Street, in the city named for Mrs. Snyder's father, Jesse C. Wheaton, Sr. Two bright children complete this family circle, namely: Juanita Clemm and John Frazier, Jr. Mrs. Snyder graduated in the classical course of Wheaton College in June, 1875, and taught six years in the Wheaton High School, being Principal the last three years.

DAVID CRAIG MAHON.

DAVID CRAIG MAHON, who is now living retired on a competency acquired through perseverance and honest toil, was born in County Antrim, in the northern part of Ireland, February 14, 1830. His grandparents were Scotch-Irish, but of them he remembers nothing. His father was John Mahon, a native of Scotland, who removed to Ireland with his parents when very young. He emigrated to America with his family in 1842, and remained in New York City a few weeks, after which he came to Chicago. When a short period had elapsed, he took up his residence upon a farm about eighteen miles from the city, situated in Northfield Township, Cook County. Here he spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a successful farmer, and left his family in comfortable circumstances. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Martha Craig, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. Her parents were Scotch-Irish, and removed from Scotland to the Emerald Isle at an early day. She was married at her birthplace in 1820, and the children born to this worthy couple were Martha, Mary Jane, John, Elizabeth, David, Agnes and James. Four died in Chicago, and Elizabeth, James and our subject still reside here.

David Mahon was educated in the common schools of this city, and in 1844, at the age of fourteen years, he began to learn the trade of carriage-ironing with Oliver Jellerson. He served this firm five years, and then engaged with the McCormick Reaper Manufacturing Company, with which he continued for two years. In 1851 he entered the employ of the Galena Union Railway Company, working in their shops, which were opened at that time; but the gold fever being then at its height, with a friend, he resolved to go to California. They set out from Chicago on the 16th of April, and with a mule-team made the entire journey overland by the usual route, making short stops at principal points for rest and fresh supplies, and meeting with no unpleasant experiences. On the 15th of September, they arrived at Sacramento, where they remained for a week, for the purpose of procuring a mining outfit. Mr. Mahon then went to Grass Valley, a small mining town of about six hundred inhabitants. Here he worked nine months, digging for gold, when, broken down in health through hard work and constant exposure, he was compelled to abandon that labor. He then returned to Sacramento, and after a brief rest, entered the service of Howe & Prudder, manufacturers of wagons, mining tools and supplies. He was made foreman of the works at a very large salary, owing to his great efficiency. The first work performed was to iron two large stage coaches for carrying passengers between Sacramento and Stockton. With this firm he remained two years, when, in the summer of 1854, he embarked for home on the steamer "Uncle Sam," which he left at Panama to cross the Isthmus to Aspinwall. At this point he took passage for New York on the Vanderbilt steamer, "North Star," and New York was made without a stop. He then continued on his way by rail to Chicago, reaching home in June, 1854. Mr. Mahon has never regretted the trip. To him it was not only a source of pleasure, but also of profit in many ways.

Soon after his arrival home, Mr. Mahon returned to his old railroad position, which he held until 1863. He was then transferred to the company's shops at Sterling, Ill., and appointed foreman, which position he held for eight years, when he resigned in 1871 to accept a better position with the Vulcan Iron Works, of Chicago. Here he had charge of their blacksmith department, and remained with that firm for twenty years, one of its most trusted and faithful employes, who by fidelity to duty won the entire confidence and respect of the firm. He has now retired with a competency, obtained through long years of honest toil and judicious investments.

The month of June, 1854, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Mahon and Miss Mary Ann Adams, daughter of William H. and Maria (Bethel) Adams. Her parents were of English descent, and came to Chicago in 1835, from New York. They lived and died on a farm near the city, and there Mary was born. She had a sister and two brothers: Elizabeth, wife of Charles Harpell; William, who is married and resides in Chicago; and James, who died in this city in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Mahon were born the following children: John, who married Jennie Thompson, and has a son Willie; James, who died when six years of age; and Annie, Mrs. Charles Grimm, who died at the age of twenty-two, in 1885. She and her brother lie buried in Graceland Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahon attended the Midwinter Fair held in San Francisco, Cal. They left Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, March 8, 1894, and returned June 8, 1894. They not only visited the Fair at San Francisco, but Los Angeles, Sacramento, and other points of interest in the Golden State. Mr. Mahon went over the ground traversed during his first residence in California, but found that so many changes had occurred everything was unrecognizable. He was greatly pleased, however, with his trip.

Mr. Mahon is a member of Covenant Lodge No. 526, A. F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory. He has taken the Thirty-third Degree, and is very prominent in Masonic circles. He also belongs to the California Pioneers, and takes great interest in regularly attending their meetings He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DUDLEY F. DORSETT.

DUDLEY FOLSOM DORSETT is the manager and senior member of the real-estate firm of Dudley F. Dorsett & Company, located on Dearborn Street, Chicago. Though a comparatively young man, his business career has been marked by an integrity of purpose and progressive, persevering spirit that justly entitles him to representation in this record. He is the second of nine children born to Folsom Dorsett and Anna Vezain, and is a native of Indiana, born in the town of Burrows, Carroll County, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1867.

While Folsom Dorsett was born in the Empire State, his father, Dudley F. Dorsett, came from New England, the family being remotely of English origin. About 1845 the last-mentioned removed with his family to Pekin, Illinois, where he was engaged in agriculture until 1867, when he became a resident of Chicago. Here he embarked in the manufacture of pipe and cement, which industry he carried on for about ten years, retiring shortly before his death, which occurred in 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Lawrence, was one of the heirs of the famous Lawrence-Townley estate in England. Her death occurred in Chicago in 1872.

Folsom Dorsett has been a citizen of Chicago since 1870, having been continuously in the employ of Marshall Field & Company since that date. Mrs. Anna Dorsett was born in Paris, France, and came with her parents to America in 1850. They first settled at Syracuse, New York, but later removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett were married.

The subject of this notice attended the Hayes School in Chicago, and at fifteen years of age began his business career, which has been continuously in one line from that date. He first entered the employ of Turner & Bond, real-estate dealers. After spending three years as an errand boy, clerk and assistant bookkeeper, he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper and cashier. He continued with this firm over ten years, becoming the chief office man of the concern. During this period its volume of business greatly increased, and his duties and responsibilities were correspondingly augmented. When this firm dissolved in 1892, he took an interest in the firm of Henry L. Turner & Company, continuing this connection until April 1, 1894, when the present firm of Dudley F. Dorsett & Company was organized. In addition to a general real-estate business, it negotiates loans, places insurance and gives special attention to the interests of estates and non-residents. Though it began operations at an inauspicious period of the trade in realty, Mr. Dorsett had an extensive acquaintance and patronage already acquired, and the business of the firm has been steadily prosperous.

Mr. Dorsett has recently become interested in the Belding Electric Alarm Mail Box, an ingenious, novel and useful arrangement lately patented, and is a stockholder and secretary of a company organized to promote its manufacture and sale.

On the eighth of September, 1890, occurred the wedding of Dudley F. Dorsett and Miss Coraline Bosworth, the latter a daughter of H. M. and Elizabeth Bosworth, of Kansas City. Mr Dorsett is connected with several social and fraternal organizations, among which may be mentioned the Masonic Order, the Royal League and the Independent Order of Foresters. He has been a consistent supporter of the men and issues of the Republican party, and, though never seeking public office for himself, has been instrumental on more than one occasion in securing positions of trust and honor for his friends, of which class the city contains a legion.

Gen. A. C. Ducat

GEN. ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

GEN. ARTHUR CHARLES DUCAT was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 24th of February, 1830. His father, Mungo Moray Ducat, was a gentleman who traced his lineage from a very ancient Highland family, renowned in the annals of Scotland. He was a native of Cupar Angus, but in early life removed to New Lawn, County Dublin, Ireland, where he also possessed large estates. His wife, Dorcas Julia Atkinson, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and died in Downer's Grove, Illinois, in November, 1889, aged eighty-six years. Her father was an Englishman, of Cambridgeshire.

Arthur C. Ducat was educated at private schools in his native city, and at the age of nineteen years came to America with the intention of becoming a civil engineer. He pursued that profession for some years on important railroad lines and other public works. This occupation was abandoned when he was tendered the position of Secretary and General Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of Chicago, which position he accepted and occupied until the opening of the Civil War. In the mean time he began to manifest a keen interest in the affairs of the city, and organized, drilled and disciplined the Citizens' Fire Brigade, a semi-military and armed body of citizens. Their duties were to attend fires and save and guard property and life. This action also had a deeper meaning, for Ducat had resolved to abolish the old "volunteer" fire department and introduce a new one in its place on a paid and disciplined basis, employing steam fire-engines. He was obliged to protect the first engines brought to Chicago from the demonstrations and attacks of mobs, incited by the bad element of the volunteer department, which he did by the aid of his fire brigade. He wrote the ordinances establishing and substituting steam engines for the old hand machines, and enlisted the vote of the Common Council to adopt it.

Upon the beginning of hostilities between the North and the South, he was one of the first to offer substantial aid in support of the Government. His taste had led him to the study of military history and science, and he knew as much of the art of war as a lieutenant fresh from West Point. The roar of the first guns had scarcely ceased before he had raised and offered—first to the State of Illinois and then to the National Government—a corps of three hundred engineers, sappers and miners. Many of these men were professionals who had seen service and understood the details of field and permanent fortifications, and works connected therewith, the rapid construction of bridges, roads, etc. The Government was not aware, however, of the struggle before it and perhaps thought that engineers would not be necessary. So Ducat was chagrined and disappointed by the rejection of what he foresaw would be a much-needed service. Notwithstanding this refusal, he immediately enlisted as a private, and

in April, 1861, became a member of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He was without political, governmental or family influence, and resolved to do his duty and depend upon his merits for promotion. Although a good horseman, he selected the infantry arm of the service, as he believed it would do most of the fighting. His regiment was among the first that seized the important strategic point of Cairo and supported General Lyon in taking possession of the arsenal at St. Louis. It was not long before Ducat's military acquirements and capabilities were appreciated. Within a month he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and afterwards appointed Adjutant of the regiment. Upon the expiration of the three months for which he had enlisted, he was again enrolled for three years in the same regiment, and appointed Captain of Company A. The Twelfth formed a part of the brigade that first occupied the sacred soil of Kentucky, taking possession of Paducah in August, 1861. Here he was promoted to be Major of his regiment, and in the month of April following, at Fort Donelson, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In August, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the grand guards, pickets and outposts for the Army of the Tennessee. When Major-General Ord was appointed to the command, Ducat was ordered to his staff, and when Major-General Rosecrans relieved General Ord, Ducat was attached to the staff of the former. At Rosecrans' great battle of Corinth and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, he served as acting Chief of Staff and Inspector-General, and so conducted himself as to receive the warmest congratulations of his superior officers, not only for bravery, but for efficiency, making most important suggestions as to movements, and carrying them out with great success.

Subsequently he was directed by the general in command to conduct a flag of truce to the enemy at Holly Springs, Mississippi, a distance of over seventy-five miles, through a country infested with a superior force of guerrillas and the enemy's cavalry, who were not to be depended upon to recognize a flag of truce. He succeeded, and displayed as much tact and discretion in the important negotiations entrusted to him as in the field. He was afterward detailed to arrange with General Burnside the Knoxville campaign, representing General Rosecrans on that occasion.

When Major-General Rosecrans took command of the forces known as the Army of the Ohio (which subsequently became the Army of the Cumberland), Colonel Ducat was ordered to accompany General Rosecrans and named as acting Chief of Staff and acting Inspector-General. In this important and responsible position he rendered the most efficient service in re-organizing, equipping, disciplining and drilling the army, in raising the siege of Nashville, and in opening the railway from that city to Louisville. He was afterward appointed by the War Department Inspector-General of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and after the battle of Stone River and the organization of the Army and Department of the Cumberland, he was appointed Inspector-General of that army and department (the most military of the staff positions), in addition to which he had charge of the grand guards, pickets and outposts, and the organization of the signal corps of the army. When it is recollected that Ducat was a self-educated soldier, his selection from among the many able and experienced men who had made war their profession is a distinction indicating a high degree of merit. He organized the Bureau of the Inspector-General on a system substantially new, but adapted to secure the greatest efficiency and discipline of a great army in the field. At first his strict and rigid exactions rendered him unpopular, but as soon as results began to manifest themselves in the greater efficiency of the troops, their sanitary condition and military spirit, he became, among officers and men, one of the most popular officers of that army. He formulated and put in practice a system of picketing and outposting an army which highly distinguished him. When General Rosecrans was relieved and Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas took command, Ducat was ordered to the staff of the latter, in which capacity he served until he left the service at the close of the war, respected and beloved by all.

Many of these facts are obtained from an arti-

cle written by General Rosecrans, who also said of him: "I regard him as an extraordinary man, * * * an excellent tactician, * * a soldier by nature; so much so, that he never exacted the credit he easily merited, nor the promotion given to less able and more plodding men."

The following is from the pen of General Grant: "His services have been very valuable and have been highly appreciated." General Thomas wrote: "One of the most able and useful of the army staff and cannot well be spared." General Sheridan characterized him as "an officer of high standing and distinguished merit." Another writer on the war says: "Ducat was early distinguished for his thorough knowledge of military details, his organizing powers and his executive ability; but especially for his sleepless vigilance and activity, that mastered all details of topography and the movement of hostile armies."

The late President Garfield, Quartermaster General Meigs, Major Generals Ord, Palmer, and others, addressed the war department, recommending the higher promotion of Ducat, but the lack of influence at headquarters, together with his own indifference regarding promotion, seemed to prevent him from receiving appointments to higher commands. He was always fully contented in any capacity in the army to which he was appointed.

Soon after the close of hostilities, the Home Insurance Company, of New York, appointed him to superintend its business in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and shortly afterward he became its general agent in Chicago. His career as an active underwriter has been eminently successful, his popularity and acquaintance throughout the West being of great advantage to his employers. The firm of Ducat & Lyon, of which he is the head, carries on a general fire-insurance business. The business under his control has always been successful and profitable. One of the standard works of America is "Ducat's Practice of Fire Underwriting," which he brought out in 1857.

Before the great fire he was chairman of the committee that organized the celebrated Fire Insurance Patrol of Chicago. He remained chairman of the Patrol Committee five years after the fire, and infused into it the *esprit du corps* and military spirit that have characterized it and brought about the extension of the fire limits to be co-extensive with the city limits —an important work, adroitly managed in the face of great opposition. He was chairman of the committee which framed the new building law after the great fire, and, in conjunction with Frederick Baumann, wrote the most elaborate and well-digested building law in this or any other country. The Board of Local Fire Underwriters was organized on the basis of his recommendation, in the capacity of committee for that purpose, to which position he was appointed soon after the great fire.

In 1873 there was a movement in Illinois to reorganize the National Guard of the State. The advice of General Ducat on this subject was sought, and the military code upon which the present efficient Guard was organized is the product of his brain and pen, for which he was made major general and its commander. In 1886 he was elected commander of the Illinois Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic order, being identified with Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar; and is a member of the Chicago Club. He has ever been a stanch Republican, though never a candidate for civil office. He was married to Miss Mary Lyon, daughter of William Lyon, Esq., of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred in Chicago, October 26, 1890, at the age of forty-three years. In 1892 he was married to Miss Alice Jane Soutar, daughter of P. J. Soutar, an eminent lawyer of Dunfermline, Scotland. Six of General Ducat's children survive. Arthur C., Jr., a graduate of West Point, is a lieutenant in the United States Army; Kate, the second child, is the wife of C. P. Stivers, of Chicago; and Mary, Reginald, Elizabeth and Alice complete the family, whose members are communicants of the Episcopal Church, in which General Ducat was reared.

DANIEL WARREN.

DANIEL WARREN, one of the pioneers of Illinois, deserves more than passing notice in this record. He was the representative of one of the oldest American families, which will always live in history because of the brave general who lost his life at the battle of Bunker Hill. Daniel Warren was a successful business man, who came West to embrace the opportunity to secure a large landed estate at small original outlay. He was a native of Massachusetts, born about 1780, near Concord, the scene of the first conflict of arms in behalf of colonial independence and American liberty.

In early life, Mr. Warren went to western New York, and opened the first store in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, that State. He afterward lived about fourteen years in Westfield, same county. While a resident of New York, he became acquainted with the Naper brothers, who settled the present prosperous town of Naperville, in Du Page County, Illinois. Naturally, when he decided to locate in the West, he called upon them, at their Illinois home, and at once found a satisfactory location about halfway between Naperville and the present town of Warrenville. This was in the spring of 1833, while Chicago was scarcely thought of as a city, and certainly, its present marvelous development undreamed-of by the wildest speculator on human destiny. In a few years, Mr. Warren sold out his claim and moved to the present site of Warrenville, where he built a sawmill and laid out a town. He also secured nearly a section of land, and made farming his principal industry until advancing years caused his retirement from active life. In all his undertakings, he was assisted by his only son, Col. J. M. Warren, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. The father passed away at his home in Warrenville in 1866, aged eighty-six years.

Nancy Morton, who became the wife of Daniel Warren, and the mother of a son and seven daughters, was born in Orange, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the ninth day of February, 1785. When nine years old, she went with her parents to Madison County, New York, and was the favorite companion of her brother, Rev. Salmon Morton, a well-known pioneer clergyman of western New York. That she was a woman of refinement and graces of mind is shown by the character of her daughters, several of whom became ornaments of Chicago society. The pioneers were largely dependent upon their own resources for amusement and culture, and the youth of the time were fortunate whose parents brought educated and refining influences with them. Mrs. Warren took a keen delight in the lives of her offspring, and lived to a great age, retaining her faculties to the end, which came February 4, 1873, and she was buried on the eighty-eighth anniversary of her birth.

Following are the names of the children of Daniel and Nancy (Morton) Warren: Philinda, widow of P. H. Fowler, now in her ninety-first year, residing at Warrenville; Louisa, married Frederick Bird, and died at Rockton, Illinois; Julius Morton (see biography elsewhere in this volume); Sarah, wife of Abel Carpenter, died in Chicago; she was one of the first teachers in this city, in a select school; Harriet, Mrs. C. B. Dodson, lived at Geneva, Illinois, where she died; Mary and Maria were twins, the former now residing in Chicago, being the widow of Jerome Beecher, and the latter died in the same city, while wife of Silas B. Cobb; Jane married N. B. Curtiss, a prominent business man of Peoria.

C. C. P. Holden

Mrs. C. C. P. Holden

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN was born at Groton, New Hampshire, August 9, 1827. His father's name was Phineas H., and his mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Betsey Parker. His genealogical record shows his earliest American ancestor to have been one Richard Holden, who, in 1634, with his brother Justinian, came from Ipswich, England, in the sailing-vessel "Francis," settling in the locality which afterward became Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. Holden's maternal grandfather was Lieutenant Levi Parker, a patriot who served in the army of the Revolution, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill and not returning to his fireside until after the surrender of Cornwallis. He chanced to be with Washington at the time of Arnold's treason and Andre's capture, and served as one of the guards at the execution of the gallant British officer who was punished as a spy, and whose conspicuous bravery Lieutenant Parker sincerely admired.

Mr. Holden's father, with his family of nine children, came West in 1836, reaching Chicago June 30. With hired ox-teams he at once set out for the prairie, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, selecting as a location Skunk's Grove, on the "Sauk Trail," in the edge of Will County, thirty miles south of the future city. He was the first settler in that region, his nearest neighbor being two miles and a-half distant, and his children being compelled to walk three miles across the trackless prairie to receive instruction in the rude log hut which served as a schoolhouse.

Among such surroundings Charles rapidly developed great physical strength. When not more than ten years old he drove a breaking team of five yoke of oxen, his father holding the plow, and was able to do all that usually fell to the lot of farmers' boys in those early days. When he was fifteen, his father placed him in Sweet's grocery store, on North Water Street, near Wolcott, now North State Street, where for six months he worked hard for his board. At the end of that time, however, his employer presented him with a pair of cassimere pantaloons, which the young clerk highly prized.

In the spring of 1847 his patriotic ardor, no less than his love of adventure, prompted him to enlist in Company F, of the Fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and after serving until the end of the Mexican War he was mustered out of service at Alton, Illinois, October 16, 1848. He immediately secured employment in the book store of A. H. & C. Burley, where he remained until March, 1850. On the 19th of that month he joined a party which set out from Old Fort Kearney, Missouri, for California. The route was overland, and the pilgrims took up their weary journey with two teams. They reached Hangtown July 12 and at once began mining on the Middle Fork of the American River. Young Holden spent two seasons on this stream, passing the second at Coloma Bar. In the fall of 1851 he began farming and stock-raising at Napa Valley, which pursuits he followed until December 1, 1853, when he turned his face eastward. He took passage on the steamship "Winfield Scott," bound from San Francisco for Panama, but the vessel was wrecked in a fog on the reef of Anna Capa Island, at midnight, December 2. As soon as the grinding of the ship's bottom on

*This sketch is taken from the "History of Chicago," by permission of the publishers Munsell & Co.

the rocks aroused the three hundred or more passengers to a comprehension of their danger, they buckled on life preservers, promptly given them by the officers, and anxiously awaited their supposed fate. They recalled the doom of the ill-fated "Independence," which had gone to the bottom a few months before with four hundred souls on board. The officers of the "Winfield Scott" did their duty nobly, the furnace fires were promptly extinguished and the first boat-loads of impatient, terror-stricken voyagers were landed on the shelving rocks, which, however, seemed a veritable haven of refuge. The passage to these rocks was perilous, but every one was safely transported. The stranded passengers and crew, however, underwent torments of hunger and thirst upon a barren ledge until rescued, seven days after the wreck, by the steamship "California," which carried them to Panama. The "Scott" was abandoned to the pitiless buffeting of the elements and ultimately went to pieces. Neither cargo, express matter (except the money), mail nor baggage was rescued. The destitute passengers made the best of their way across the isthmus and were taken to New York by the Pacific Mail steamer "Illinois," landing January 3, 1854. Mr. Holden returned to Chicago, reaching this city March 18, 1854, precisely four years (lacking one day) from the date of his departure.

The next important event in his life was his entry into the service of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which occurred February 20, 1855.

Seven months later—on September 17, 1855—he was married to Miss Sarah J. Reynolds, daughter of Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds, of New Lenox, Will County, Illinois. Mrs. Holden was the granddaughter of Abraham Holderman, of Holderman's Grove, Illinois, where he settled in 1830.

Mr. Holden has been a prominent figure in Illinois politics since 1858, when he went as a delegate from Chicago to Springfield to the Republican State Convention. The train that carried the delegation was decorated with a banner bearing the legend, "For United States Senator, Abraham Lincoln." It was after the adjournment of this convention that the great commoner uttered those memorable words:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave, half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

Mr. Holden was elected a member of the city council in April 1861, he representing the old "fifth ward," and continued a member of the municipal legislature until December, 1872. During his protracted term of service he had an eye single to the city's good. He worked as did few of his confreres, "public office" being, in his estimation, a "public trust." Measures of genuine improvement—not for his own ward, but looking to the benefit of all Chicago—found in him an ardent champion. The improvement of streets was one of his cherished hobbies, of which he never lost sight. In this connection due credit should be given to Mr. Holden's labors. The water supply received his thonghtful consideration, and it was largely through his efforts that the present system of abundant distribution throughout the city took its inception and received its impulsive force. While a member of the council he was constantly agitating this question. He was the advocate of pure water, and plenty of it, for every man, woman and child within the corporate limits. Indeed had it not been for him and others like him, Chicago would have been, to-day, as poorly supplied with water as some of her sister western cities. It was through his persistent labor that the city authorized the building of the second tunnel under the lake, with its extension, besides the construction of the waterway ending at Ashland Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

As to Mr. Holden's influence in this regard, see proceedings of the common council for 1869 and 1870, pp. 87, 91, 111, and page 690, Proceedings 1868–9.

During the dark hours of the nation's history, Mr. Holden was conspicuously loyal. His vote, his voice and his efforts were always in support of the Union. His vote as a municipal legislator

was always in behalf of aiding the National Government with men and money. In 1862 he raised a company for the Eighty-eighth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, his brother, Levi P., being elected its captain. In 1864, when a draft was ordered in case the quota of troops allotted to Chicago was not furnished through voluntary enlistment, he determined that there should be no draft in his ward—the Tenth. He organized a "Ward Draft Association" and was chosen its president. The members worked with a will, and the sum of $51,912 was raised wherewith to pay bounties to volunteers, thus warding off what Mr. Holden was inclined to regard as a threatened disgrace. Mr. Holden furnished three representatives for his family for the army—Harris Durkee, for his wife; Frederick A. Hausmann, for his sister-in-law, Rowena P. Reynolds; and Alonzo C. Ide for himself.

His part in civic affairs has always been a prominent one. He was marshal of the city council on the occasion of the reception of the remains of President Lincoln on their way to their final resting place at Springfield, and chairman of the committee named to secure the attendance of General Grant at the great fair held at Dearborn Park, July, 1865. It was he who introduced the resolutions which were adopted by the council relative to Lincoln's funeral.*

At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was president of the council, and rendered valuable service in bringing order out of chaos and securing succor for the destitute. A detailed account of his efficient work at that trying period may be found in Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol. II, pp. 761-772.† At the next municipal election both the great political parties—Republican and Democratic—placed Mr. Holden in nomination for the mayoralty, each also nominating a full ticket for the other city offices. But there was an element in the community which was of opinion that political considerations ought not to be regarded at such a time, and in consequence a complete "citizens'" ticket, known as the "fire-proof," was nominated, containing the names of Joseph Medill for Mayor and David A. Gage for Treasurer. The "fire-proof" ticket was elected.

In 1872, Mr. Holden was an elector on the Greeley ticket, but, with his associates, went down in the political cyclone which swept the country in November of that year.

Previous to this—in March, 1869—Governor Palmer had appointed him a West Chicago Park Commissioner, and re-appointed him in 1871. He accepted the trust, and with his brother commissioners laid out the magnificent system of parks and boulevards which has so largely aided in building up the great West Side. He resigned from the board in 1878.

In 1873, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who for a lifetime had been his counsellor, his helpmeet, and the honored mistress of his happy home. She passed away July 26, after a lingering illness, and was laid to rest at Rosehill. It was a source of regret to both Mr. and Mrs. Holden that the latter's youngest sister, Rowena (who had been a member of the family since 1858), was not at home during this protracted sickness, she being absent on an extended tour through Europe and the Orient. An adopted daughter, Sarah J., remained to sustain him in his bereavement.

In February, 1873, Mr. Holden left the employ of the Illinois Central railway, after eighteen years' consecutive service, during which period he had aided in selling two million acres of the corporation's lands. He then took a prominent part in the construction of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, running from Joliet to Coal City, the charter and organization of which he virtually controlled; he disposed of his interest in this company, whose line ultimately became a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

In 1874, he was elected a County Commissioner, and July 4, 1877, as president of the board, laid the corner stone of the county court house. His investments in real estate proved fortunate, and he has erected several blocks, among them one at the corner of Monroe and Aberdeen Streets and another at Nos. 298 to 302 West Madison Street.

Mr. Holden's adopted daughter, Sarah J., was

* See Council Proceedings for 1866, p. 8.
† See also Council Proceedings for 1871, pp. 346, 347.

married, February 17, 1885, to Mr. George M. Sayre. and now resides at Elmira, New York. They have two children, Charles Holden and Gracie. Some three years later, July 11, 1888, he was married for a second time, his bride being Miss Thelena N. McCoy, daughter of Henry M. and Mary (Lakin) McCoy. She was born at Port Perry, Canada, where she received her schooling and musical education. Her mother died in 1879, and she being the eldest daughter, much fell to her lot in caring for the family, which consisted of her father, two brothers and three sisters. She bravely assumed the responsibility. The children were educated, and while caring for her household she was pursuing her musical and other studies. The western fever having seized her father, he removed with his family to South Dakota, where, in the winter of 1888, they passed through the terrible blizzard that scourged the Dakotas, and where he is now living a quiet life with his second wife, in Mitchell, of that State.

Thelena, who had in previous years met Mr. Holden, was married to him July 11, 1888, and accompanied him to their cozy home in Chicago. Her brother Charles, with his wife and three children, lives in Rapid City, South Dakota. Her brother George and wife reside in Hart, Michigan. Her eldest sister, Addie, married Dr. J. H. Reed, of Lansing, Michigan. Her sister Nettie married Dr. T. Allen, of Garnett, Kansas; and Emma, her baby sister, who was always Mrs. Holden's favorite and especial charge, was married to Mr. Lu Newman, of Chicago, in 1888. She died December 1, 1893. Mrs. Holden is of a very domestic nature, and strives to make their home pleasant. It is adorned with much of her own work, she being handy both with the brush and needle, as is clearly shown in their domestic home, which is on the great West Side in this city.

Mr. Holden's mother passed away September 23, 1869, and his father February 23, 1872. They died on the farm they had located in 1836. His sister Mary E. (Mrs. J. W. Freer) died November 28, 1845, and his sister Sarah Ann C. February 13, 1847.

In his social relations he is a member of several well-known organizations, among them the Illinois State Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, the Sons of the American Revolution, the California Pioneers' Association of Chicago, the Old Settlers' Society of Cook County and the German Old Settlers' Association. By the latter organization he was presented with a gold medal in 1888. At the age of sixty-seven, Mr. Holden still retains his mental and physical faculties unimpaired, hale and hearty in his declining years, one of the distinguished products of Chicago's cosmopolitan influence.

WILLIAM B. PARSONS.

WILLIAM BOSTWICK PARSONS, a former citizen of Chicago, now deceased, is well worthy of a place in the columns of this work, on account of his family connections, his precocity as a child, his ability as a student, and the part which he took in the legal profession and in business. He was born at Burlington, Vermont, on the last day of the year 1833, and was the son of Judge Sylvanus Parsons, a prominent citizen and scion of one of the old families of New England.

As a youth he was quiet and studious, much preferring the company of books to the society of other children, and so rapid was his progress in the acquisition of an education that he not only completed the primary studies incident to preparation for college, but mastered Latin and Greek, which he taught in Spalding's School at Barre, Vermont, at the age of thirteen years. Entering Dartmouth College when a mere lad, he made a brilliant record as a student in that institution, and graduated third in his class, the most of

Willard Scott

Banker, Naperville, Ill.

Settled at Gross Point, Cook Co. in 1826.

whose members were several years older than he. His subsequent career showed that the teachings of this old and honored institution—the *alma mater* of Daniel Webster and a host of other eminent statesmen, lawyers, orators and men of other professions—were not lost upon him.

At the completion of his college course, stirred by the same spirit which has caused the migration from New England of thousands of her worthy sons, who have contributed in a great measure to people the West, build up our interests and shape the destiny of the Nation, and full of love for the free institutions for which his ancestors had periled their lives in the great struggle for freedom, he decided to cast his lot with the liberty-loving people of Kansas, who were then in the throes of that mighty moral struggle which preceded the War of the Rebellion. Settling in Coffee County, the young lawyer engaged in the practice of his profession and soon rose to a prominent place at the bar, and was honored by being elected County Attorney. The outbreak of the Civil War interfered with the practice of the law and stirred his patriotism. He volunteered at an early date, as a private in a Kansas regiment, and served out the term of his enlistment, after which he re-enlisted and was appointed to a place in the Paymaster's department, where he served until the close of the war. Returning to Kansas, he was again elected attorney of his county.

After spending several years in the profession and acquiring prominence as a lawyer, declining health compelled him to abandon the practice, and he sought a higher altitude and new employment in the mountain districts of Colorado, where he was engaged in mining enterprises until the year 1882. At the latter date he came to Chicago and retired from active life. He died here January 31, 1885.

On the 12th of November, 1861, William B. Parsons and Julia W. Kinzie were united in wedlock at Burlington, Kansas, the home of Robert A. Kinzie, the pioneer of Chicago, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were the parents of three children, namely: Robert Wilkins, now a resident of Chicago; William Guy, cashier of the United States Rubber Company, of New York; and Frank Kinzie Parsons, who is a stock-raiser in Montana. Mrs. Parsons survives her husband, and occupies a responsible position in the Chicago postoffice, which she has held for twenty years.

WILLARD SCOTT, SR.

WILLARD SCOTT, SR., deceased, who for many years was connected with the leading business interests of Naperville, and for half a century made his home in this section of the great commonwealth of Illinois, was a native of New York, born in Unadilla, Otsego County, April 20, 1808. His parents were Stephen J. and Hadassah (Trask) Scott. The father followed the sea in his early years and became the owner and master of a schooner, which bore his name and was engaged in the coast trade along the Atlantic shore. In Connecticut he wedded Miss Trask, who was a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, one of the heroes of Revolutionary fame. On leaving Hartford, Conn., they went to Unadilla, and the year 1816 witnessed their removal to Maryland, where they spent the next decade.

During this time our subject was acquiring an education in the common schools, and also took a short course in mathematics. It was his desire to become a sailor, but his mother urged him not to do this, for the life was too fraught with dan

gers. In 1825 the family made a visit to New York, and then started for St. Joseph, Mich., going through Canada to Detroit, and thence by water. The goods were shipped by sailing-vessel to Detroit, and thence Willard took them to their destination. He went to Detroit with a man from Ohio, and the journey thither was a perilous one through the unbroken forest, there being no road except the Indian trails. They reached Detroit ten days before the arrival of their goods, during which time they lived on corn and potatoes. The family were not pleased with their home in Michigan, and, crossing the Lake, located in Evanston.

On the 16th of July, 1829, Willard Scott wedded Caroline Hawley, in Holderman's Grove. In 1818, her father, Pierce Hawley, went from Vermont to Vincennes, Ind., and afterwards came to Illinois, locating in Holderman's Grove in 1825. In the fall of 1830, he and his family, accompanied by Mr. Scott and his family, located three miles south of Naperville, in what is now DuPage County, but was then a part of Cook County. Cook County at that time also comprised Lake, McHenry and Will Counties. There were thirty-two votes polled in Chicago that year, Mr. Scott's father depositing the first one. During the War of 1832, our subject proved a valued citizen in the settlement, on account of his knowledge of the Indians and their methods of warfare.

In 1838 Mr. Scott became a resident of Naperville, built the Naperville Hotel, and conducted it for eighteen years, after which he carried on merchandising for twenty years, most of the time being associated with his son Thaddeus. The firm of Willard Scott & Co. controlled the leading business in this place, and operations are still carried on under that name, Willard Scott, Jr., succeeding his father and brother Thaddeus in the business. Retiring from merchandising after the Civil War, Mr. Scott was President of the DuPage County Bank, subsequently of the Bank of Naperville, and was a private banker until his death, September 13, 1892. He possessed business ability of a high order, was sagacious and farsighted, and his enterprise was tempered by a commendable conservatism. He won success, and his prosperity was the reward of his own labors.

In political belief our subject was a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson in 1828. He was a resident of Naperville for more than half a century, and was ever found in the front rank of those enterprises calculated to advance the best interests of the community. Throughout DuPage and Cook Counties he was widely known, and was held in the highest regard by young and old, rich and poor. The name of Willard Scott is inseparably connected with the history of this community, and the record of the county would be incomplete without his sketch.

CHARLES J. MAGILL.

CHARLES JAMES MAGILL, whose name has for years been a synonym for unbiased integrity and honesty of purpose among the early residents of Chicago, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, in November, 1818. His father, William Magill, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, born June 30, 1792. The Magill family is of Irish extraction, and was founded in Connecticut by two brothers, named Robert and William Magill, who came from Belfast and were

among the first settlers of the Connecticut Colony. The old family homestead, which has sheltered many successive generations, is still standing at Middletown.

While a young man, William Magill moved to Newfoundland. For many years he was in the service of the British Government, first as the Collector of the port of St. John's, and later as Governor of the provincial prison at that place. Retiring from public life, he removed to Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, where his death occurred on the fourteenth of August, 1878. He was a man of exemplary character and noteworthy ability, as is evidenced by his long continuance in public life. His wife, Ann Morris, who was a native of Dublin, Ireland, died at St. John's, Newfoundland, about the year 1850. Of their three children, Charles J. is the eldest. John was for many years a prominent citizen and public official of Chicago; and Sarah, Mrs. Henry L. Messieurer, now deceased, was well known to the early residents of Chicago.

William Magill was one of a family of six children, all of whom, with their posterity, have been conspicuous for longevity, intelligence and refinement. His sister, Mrs. Ann Campbell, who was at that time a widow, came to Chicago soon after 1850. For some years she taught a private school on the North Side, and many of her pupils are prominent in the business and social life of Chicago to-day. She was a lady of rare intelligence, tact and benevolence, and was regarded by her pupils as a model of wisdom and strength of character. Mrs. Juliette Kinzie, who was well known throughout America as the author of "Wau-bun," was a niece of William Magill.

At the age of eleven years Charles Magill left home and went to sea, and followed a marine life until the autumn of 1852. A portion of that period was spent in navigating the Great Lakes. In the year last named he located permanently in Chicago, though he had frequently visited this port previous to that date. He engaged in the forwarding and commission business, becoming the owner of vessel property, and simultaneously acting as agent of vessel-owners at other points on the lakes. Among other corporations which he represented was the Ohio, Superior & Huron Railroad Company, which was operating a line of boats on the middle lakes. He dealt in salt and other merchandise, and was one of the first members of the Chicago Board of Trade, joining that body in 1853, and still retaining his membership, though he retired from active business operations in 1893.

While on a voyage to the Bermuda Islands, Mr. Magill, who was then a young man, formed the acquaintance of Miss Esther S. Chalker. This gifted lady became his wife, the marriage taking place at Guilford, Connecticut. The couple first located at Buffalo, but in July, 1854, removed to Chicago, where Mrs. Magill died in October, 1886. She was born at Hamilton, Bermuda, February 7, 1819. Her mother, whose maiden name was Stowe, was descended from one of the oldest families in that colony, her ancestors receiving a grant of land from the British crown upon locating there. The old Stowe residence, now the property of the Government, is still standing at Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Magill were the parents of eight children. Jacob C., the eldest, is a well-known business man of Chicage. Anna C., Mrs. Hugh Alexander, is a resident of Brooklyn, New York. William C. is also well known in Chicago. Edward S. is a commercial traveler residing in Wichita, Kansas. Mary E. is the wife of E. C. Ward, of Chicago, in which city Arthur W. also resides. Sarah L., now deceased, was the wife of C. S. Spencer, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Charles A. is engaged in mercantile business at Kingman, Kansas.

Though he has a host of friends, Captain Magill has formed but few social connections. For many years he has held membership with the Church of the Epiphany, of which he is a Senior Warden. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his associates to a remarkable degree. As an illustration of this fact may be cited the case of one of his early friends in Chicago, who, upon his demise a few years since, made Mr. Magill the sole administrator of his large estate, providing in his will that if any of the heirs should question any act of the executor they should be disinher-

ited. After a long, eventful and useful life, Captain Magill is spending his declining years in well-merited peace and tranquility, which it is the wish of his many friends may be long continued.

JOHN A. SWEET.

JOHN ALLEN SWEET, a member of one of the leading mercantile firms of Chicago, was born March 20, 1846, at Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, and comes from the genuine Puritanic New England stock. His ancestors were of those long-lived, hardy, industrious, frugal, as well as moral people, who, notwithstanding all the hardships and privations consequent upon the early settlement of the country, did not forget to devote themselves to laying the foundation for, and the shaping and rounding out of a moral character as an example for their posterity.

His great-grandfather, whose name was Ebenezer Sweet, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 18, 1741. In 1782, he went to that portion of Maine which was then uninhabited except by Indians, save perhaps, half a dozen white families. He cleared off a little patch of timber land, as the beginning of the settlement afterwards known as Farmington, one of Nature's most beautiful spots to be found anywhere. Here he resided during his long life, and died November 4, 1838, at the age of ninety-seven years and ten months. He was a tanner by trade, and in the year 1785 built the first tannery in that township. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and lived an exemplary, moral life, industrious in his habits, and accumulated a pecuniary independence. He married Desire Daggett, who was also a native of Attleboro, Massachusetts, born September 17, 1745, and died at Farmington, Maine, October 4, 1839, at the age of ninety-four years. They had five sons and two daughters. The third son, Ellis Sweet, who was born November 20, 1770, died May 7, 1848, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Mary Fuller, who was born in 1775, and died January 2, 1854, at the age of seventy-nine years. He became the owner of his father's farm, in the year 1822. During the War of 1812, he entered the United States service, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, commanding a regiment during that struggle. He and his wife became the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Loring Sweet, was born August 7, 1796, and died July 6, 1881, at the age of eighty-five years and eleven months. He was married, June 7, 1828, to Elizabeth Berry Allen, who was born in 1809, at Canton, Oxford County, Maine, and died in Farmington, March 28, 1875, at the age of sixty-six years. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the age of one hundred and three years. Five sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loring Sweet, the subject of this sketch being the fifth son and seventh child.

John Allen Sweet laid the foundation of his education in the public schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of twenty-one years graduated from the State University. It was his intention in early life to qualify himself for the practice of law. Coming West in 1868, at the age of twenty-two years, he studied law for about two years, and for several years following applied

himself at intervals to legal study, giving his attention chiefly to its bearing upon trade and commerce.

In 1872, Mr. Sweet became connected with the wholesale dry goods firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, of Chicago, assuming charge of their collection and legal departments, and after six years' service, or in 1878, he was promoted to the exclusive charge of the credit, legal and collection departments of this firm, and has occupied that position up to the present time, having retained his present connection for nearly a fourth of a century, and in his particular line of business he has earned the reputation of being the most successful man in the trade, being admittedly without a peer as a credit manager.

In appreciation of his ability, integrity and long and faithful service, the firm rewarded him with a general partnership, to which he was admitted on the first of January, 1892. Mr. Sweet is thoroughly known among bankers and business men of Chicago, the seat of the keenest commercial competition, where only the fittest can survive, and enjoys a most enviable reputation as a manly, straightforward and safe business manager. In speaking of him, the *Inter Ocean* recently said: "In appearance, Mr. Sweet is tall and symmetrically proportioned. He is genial, affable and courteous, and has a faculty of making and retaining friends. He is a natural physiognomist, and has rarely been known to make a mistake in reading men's characters. It is to these qualities that his success in a most important department must be largely attributed. He is an indefatigable worker, and is as well known as a man of grand business capacities among the commercial circles of New York, as he is here in Chicago, where he has lived and labored."

Mr. Sweet is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Chicago Commandery and Oriental Consistory, having taken the thirty-second degree. On the 18th of June, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of John W. and Caroline C. Stevenson, of Sandusky, Ohio, where Mrs. Sweet was born, October 2, 1855. They have had two children: Fred Kent Sweet, born September 26, 1879, and died December 1 of the same year; and John Allen Sweet, Junior, who was born April 27, 1881 The family is in communion with St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and holds a desirable position in social circles.

ELISHA W. CASE.

ELISHA W. CASE. The New England Yankee never forgets the home of his childhood. Wherever he may wander, and in whatever situation he may be placed, visions of his native hills and dells are retained in his mind, and these scenes always recall many little accessories which contributed their share towards the comfort and delight of the youthful mind or body. The typical New England homestead is no less famous for its Christian principles, and the sturdy characters which it has trained and sent forth to leave their impress upon every important institution of the great West, than for its culinary triumphs and the superior quality of the pastry

found upon its hospitable boards. And who knows to what extent the memory of the latter has served to keep alive the recollection of precepts and teachings which have helped to mould the characters of many of the best men and women of the present day?

Elisha W. Case, whose name is identified in the minds of hungry people with one of the most popular articles of daily consumption, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in January, 1833. He is the youngest son and ninth in a family of ten children born to John Case and Diana Congdon. The Case family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. Their first American ancestor came, while a young man, from England, and was married in Connecticut, about 1657, to Sarah, daughter of William Spencer. Several successive generations of their posterity have lived in the same locality, and the name is still one of the most common ones to be found in that state.

John, father of Elisha W. Case, was a son of Samuel and Susannah Case. During his youth he became a sailor, and while on board a whaling vessel was taken prisoner by a British man-of-war, whose officers claimed him as a subject of the Crown, and he was pressed into the naval service. He made an ineffectual attempt to escape, for which he was severely flogged. He finally succeeded in eluding his captors, and returned to the United States in time to enlist in the War of 1812, and rendered valuable service at the battle of New London. After the war he learned the trade of a machinist and was employed for many years in the railroad shops at Norwich. With the exception of a few years spent in Washtenaw County, Michigan, this place continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in April, 1847, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife's death took place about eight years earlier.

At the age of fourteen years, his father having died, Elisha W. Case left home and went to New York City, where he learned his trade in the original Connecticut pie bakery. In 1854 he came to Chicago and, taking advantage of the widespread reputation which everywhere existed for New England cookery, he began the manufacture of "Connecticut pies" on Milwaukee Avenue, near Halsted Street. This was the first exclusive pie bakery in the city. The people employed were all natives of the Nutmeg State, well versed in the culinary art, and the superior quality of their wares, which far surpassed anything previously offered in this market, created a demand for them which has been continuously increasing to the present time.

About 1859 the "Mechanical Bakery" began doing business on Clinton Street. Mr. Case became the foreman of the pie department of the concern, which filled large contracts for supplies for the Union army. In 1869 he severed his connection with this establishment and became a member of the firm of Case & Martin, which built a large bakery at the corner of Wood and Walnut Streets, where the business of exclusive pie-baking was resumed and has ever since been conducted. Upon the death of Mr. Martin in 1890, Mr Case became the sole proprietor, and continued to conduct the enterprise until June 1, 1894, when the Case & Martin Company was incorporated.

The fame of their Connecticut pies is well known to everybody in Chicago and many adjacent cities and towns, and there are few people who cannot testify to their excellence as appeasers of appetite. Their goods, which are for the most part hand-made, are prepared from formulas used by the best Connecticut cooks, and such is the demand for this particular article of dessert that about one hundred people are employed in its production, and they turn out from ten thousand to eighteen thousand nine-inch pies per day.

Mr. Case is the inventor of the pie wagon which is now used by nearly all bakers and which he began to employ in 1872. He has contrived a number of articles and appliances which are useful in his business, and, though he has spent considerable time and money in experiments, has never patented any of his ideas, some of which have been adopted and patented by others.

June 1, 1851, Mr. Case was married to Eliza Jane Baldwin, daughter of William and Charlotte Baldwin, of Branfort, Connecticut. Of

their five children, one died in infancy, and Everett passed away at the age of twenty-five years. The names of the survivors are John M., Elmer G. and Edna J., the latter the wife of P. M. Vermass, all of Chicago. The family is connected with the Western Avenue Baptist Church, in which society Mr. Case has been a Deacon for twenty-five years. He has voted for every presidential candidate nominated by the Republican party, and though he refrains from political agitation he always endeavors to fulfill his duty as a citizen. In private and social circles as well as in business affairs, he has maintained a reputation for stability and integrity, which causes him to be among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of this great city, the growth of which has been almost identical with that of his business.

CLIFFORD L. NICHOLS.

CLIFFORD L. NICHOLS, of Blue Island, the efficient and well-known Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born in Wyanet, Ill., on the 30th of November, 1856, and is a son of David T. and Hulda G. (Barry) Nichols. The father came to this State in 1839, taking up his residence in the then town of Chicago, where he carried on a harness-shop for several years. In 1846 he removed to Kane County, Ill., where he was engaged in the same line of business for some time. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific Slope, but returned to Illinois the following year, as he did not find that wealth was as easily obtained in the West as reports had indicated. In 1853 he removed to Wyanet, Bureau County, where he opened a harness-shop, and in 1854 he became agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at that place, continuing with that company in the same capacity, with the exception of two years, up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was born in Broadalbin, N. Y. His wife, who is a native of Madison, N. Y., still resides in Wyanet.

The gentleman whose name heads this record attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the art of telegraphy in his father's office. In 1876, having mastered the business, he left Wyanet and secured a position as operator, train dispatcher and ticket agent elsewhere. He was employed at various points on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until 1880, when he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad as train dispatcher. From time to time he won promotion as the result of his faithful and meritorious service, until he had become Superintendent of the Eastern Division. Later he was made Superintendent of the Kansas City Division, and with the exception of a short period remained with that company until 1890, as Superintendent of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Road. He then became connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. In 1892 he engaged with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as chief train dispatcher at Horton, Kan., and in August, 1893, he came to Blue Island as Superintendent of the Illinois Division of that road, which position he now fills.

Mr. Nichols was married in 1878 to Miss Mabel E. Frans, daughter of Harry B. Frans, of Galesburg, Ill., and a native of California. They now have four children, Earl, Jessie, Ethel and Allan.

Mr. Nichols is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party and its principles. He is a gentleman of pleasant address, good judgment and rare executive ability. He has won his way to his present position by the exercise of energy and promptness, and fidelity to the interests of his superiors and just consideration for his subordinates have made him deservedly popular wherever employed.

CLAUS CHRISTIAN CLAUSSEN.

CLAUS CHRISTIAN CLAUSSEN, one of the representative business men of Blue Island, is well known throughout this locality, and his many excellencies of character and sterling worth have gained him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. It is therefore assured that the record of his life will prove of interest to many readers. He was born near Heide, in Holstein, Germany, November 18, 1841, and is a son of Thies and Anna (Sluemer) Claussen, who in 1852 came with their family to America, locating in Blue Island, where the father was employed on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for a number of years. He is still living in this place, at the advanced age of eighty-three. His wife has now reached the age of eighty-two.

C. C. Claussen was a lad of only eleven summers when his parents emigrated to the New World. He attended the public schools of Blue Island, and in 1858 began the study of law with Daniel P. Hoyser, of Chicago. In the following year he abandoned the law and returned to Blue Island, where he taught school until the 15th of August, 1862. At that time he responded to the country's call for troops, and enrolled his name among the boys in blue of Company B, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry. He thus served until June, 1865. He was in the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, the Eighty-second Illinois being the only infantry regiment from this State that took part in that engagement. Mr. Claussen was taken prisoner on the first day of the engagement, and was marched, by way of Staunton, Va., to Richmond, and placed in Libby Prison. The troops were afterward encamped on Belle Island, in the James River, and their rations consisted of three ounces of bread and one pint of bean soup per day for one man. Mr. Claussen was paroled on the 26th of August, 1863, and at once returned to the Union lines. In the following October he was exchanged and transferred to Chattanooga, where his command was then stationed. During the remainder of the war he served under Gen. Sherman. He took part in the battle of Mission Ridge and went through the Atlanta campaign, after which he was detailed and sent to Nashville under Gen. Thomas, taking part in the defeat of the rebel, Gen. Hood. He then joined Sherman's army at Goldsboro, N. C., and assisted in the capture of Raleigh, from whence he went to Washington, and took part in the Grand Review in the Capitol City. He was in all the engagements of his regiment, except when held a captive by the Confederate forces. He received only one slight wound, and was always found at his post, a faithful and valiant soldier, true to the Old Flag and the cause which it represented. His uncle, Claus H. Heide, enlisted in 1861, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, was captured at Chickamauga, and died of starvation at Andersonville, after an imprisonment of eighteen months. A cousin, Henry Heide, enlisted in Company B,

C. A. R. Murphey.

Mary Murphy

for a time he kept a livery stable, but soon after he retired from active business and devoted his time and attention to the care of his fine-bred horses and chickens, of which he was a great admirer. His stable always contained some splendid trotters, which were his delight and pride. After his emigration to America in 1840, Mr. Murphy became a sailor on the Great Lakes, operating a vessel, in which he was a part-owner, from Buffalo.

In 1856, at Kingsville, Canada, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Murphy and Miss Mary Malott, daughter of John and Octavia Malott, of Kingsville, Ontario, where Mrs Murphy was born. Their union has been blessed with nine children: John and Ann, both now deceased; Ettie, wife of E. Schmitt, of Blue Island; Albert, deceased; Mary, wife of A. Piper, of Blue Island; Daniel, who is employed in Chicago and resides in Blue Island; Katie, Robert and William, the last two deceased. He is also survived by his wife, who holds membership in the Methodist Church.

Mr Murphy was reared in the Episcopal faith, but in later life attended the Universalist Church. He was honest and upright in business dealings, and thereby won the confidence and good-will of all with whom he was brought in contact. In his political views, he was a Republican, and by his ballot always supported that party, but never sought or accepted public office. Although he began life without capital, he was quite successful in his undertakings, steadily working his way upward. Good judgment and discreet management were the secrets of his success, and brought him prosperity. In his beliefs he was firm and decided, and in his habits temperate. He passed away in Blue Island, October 15, 1893, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances mourned his loss.

NICHOLAS STOLL.

NICHOLAS STOLL, a prominent citizen of Blue Island, now engaged in manufacturing in Chicago, was born in the canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, on the 13th of March, 1843. His parents were Nicholas and Elizabeth Stoll. The father was a farmer by occupation, and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life in Switzerland.

In the usual manner of farmer lads our subject spent his boyhood and youth. He acquired his education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen started out in life for himself. He began to learn the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed until 1864, at which time he bade adieu to the friends and home of his childhood and sailed for America. When he had reached the New World he went direct to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for a few months. He then entered the service of his adopted country, enlisting on the 15th of February, 1865, as a member of Company G, First Illinois Light Artillery, which was stationed at Memphis until the close of the war. He did guard duty most of the time, and when the war was over was honorably discharged, on the 24th of July, 1865.

On his return to Cook County, Mr. Stoll was employed in a factory where were manufactured billiard tables, and as the result of his fidelity to duty he soon became foreman of the establishment, which position he filled until the factory was destroyed in the great fire which swept over the city in the fall of 1871. He continued to work in the same line of business until 1877 as an employe, but at that time opened a factory of his own at Nos. 179

to 183 Illinois Street, where he still conducts an extensive business. His trade has constantly increased from the beginning, and employment is now furnished to about sixty men. He has also been a stockholder in the Garden City Billiard Table Company since its organization in 1887.

On the 24th of February, 1868, Mr. Stoll was joined in wedlock with Miss Wilhelmina Kantcher, daughter of Christian Kantcher, a resident of Blue Island. The lady was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, and came to America with her parents when a child of three years. Six children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs Stoll, five of whom are yet living, namely: William F., Emma, Otto, Lydia and Edgar. Adelia, the second in order of birth, has passed away.

Mr. Stoll takes considerable interest in civic societies, holding membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to the Blue Island Liederkranz and to Wahalla Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs. In politics he is a Republican, having been a stalwart supporter of that party since he cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. He has never been an aspirant for public office, yet served for two years as Trustee of Blue Island. He has built up an extensive business since coming to America, although he brought no capital with him from the Old Country. His success is due entirely to his own efforts, and he may well be called a self-made man. He is an intelligent, social gentleman, of pleasing address, and in the community has many warm friends and agreeable acquaintances.

WILLIAM MOAK.

WILLIAM MOAK, one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Bremen Township, now residing on section 29, where he successfully follows farming, claims New York as the State of his nativity. He was born at New Scotland, Albany County, in the year 1833, and is the fourth in the family of six children whose parents were Robert and Maria (McMillan) Moak. They too were natives of the Empire State. The father spent his entire life on the homestead in Albany County where he was born, and followed agricultural pursuits. His death occurred at the very advanced age of ninety-two years, and he retained his vitalities and powers until the last. He was never sick a day in his life and died while at work. His wife was called to the home beyond when about sixty-five years of age. Their children were James N., who now occupies the old homestead farm in New York; Harriet, wife of Jasper Whitbeck, of Coeymans, N. Y.; John, who died at the age of thirty-five; Joseph, who also died at the age of thirty-five; and Henry, who departed this life at the age of sixteen years.

The Moak family is of Scotch descent and was founded in America during early Colonial days. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Joseph Moak, was born in New York, and in early life removed to Albany County, where he lived until called to the home beyond. During the Revolutionary service he entered the Colonial army and served with the rank of Colonel, proving a valiant and faithful officer. He died while at the breakfast table, at the age of seventy-two years.

No event of special importance occurred during the boyhood and youth of William Moak, who early became familiar with all the duties of farm life, and remained on the old homestead until nine-

teen years of age. He then started out in life for himself, going to Utica, where he remained for three years. The succeeding year of his life was passed in Michigan, after which he returned to Utica, and in 1854 he was there united in marriage with Miss Hannah S. Ramsdell, daughter of Harry and Lorena (Sweet) Ramsdell, of Utica, N. Y. Harry Ramsdell's father was one of the first settlers of Utica. One sister of Mrs. Moak, Helen M. (Mrs. R. Benton), resides in Chicago, and one brother, Henry S. Ramsdell, resides at Harvey, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Moak began their domestic life in Utica, where for about three years our subject was engaged in business as a dealer in pumps. In 1862, he came to Illinois and took up his residence in Bremen Township, Cook County, where he has since made his home. He first purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and with characteristic energy began its cultivation and development. For twenty-seven years he engaged in the dairy business. He was a pioneer in that enterprise, and was the second man to ship milk on the Rock Island Railroad. He has also engaged to some extent in breeding fine horses.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moak, two sons and a daughter: Charlie, who is now engaged in the real-estate business at Fernwood, a suburb of Chicago; Willie, an attorney at law of Chicago; and Minnie L., wife of Dr. G. W. Bishop, of Tinley Park. In 1883, Mr. Moak built his present home, one of the finest residences in this region. In great contrast with this is the old log cabin which was built by the first settler of this land and yet stands upon the farm. It was used as a hotel and postoffice when the city of Chicago contained only two houses. In politics, Mr. Moak has always been a Democrat and is an earnest worker in the party. His support is ever given to worthy enterprises calculated to upbuild and benefit the locality, and he is numbered among the leading citizens of the community.

GEORGE EDWARD HINMAN.

GEORGE EDWARD HINMAN, who is now living retired in Blue Island, has spent an eventful and useful life. He has aided in two of the wars in which this country has been involved, went through the mining experiences of Pike's Peak, and has ever taken an active part in the growth and development of any community with which he has been connected. He was born near the scene of one of the Revolutionary battles, in Bennington, Vt., on the 7th of November, 1827. His parents, Augustus P. and Harriet (Seymour) Hinman, were also natives of the Green Mountain State. The Hinman family was founded in America by three brothers, who with the early English colonists crossed the Atlantic. One settled in Connecticut, another in New York, and the third in Vermont. The last-named was the grandfather of Augustus P. Hinman, who removed to Litchfield, Conn., during the childhood of the subject of this chapter, and there died in 1857, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife passed away in 1854.

George E. Hinman attended the public schools, and at the age of seventeen began to learn the trade of an iron-molder in Bridgeport, Conn. At the age of twenty he left home, and traveled with a menagerie one season. The following year he went to New York and enlisted in the Mexican War, but peace was declared when he reached St. Louis, and he was there discharged. He had, however, received a thorough drilling, which proved of great service to him in subsequent military

movements. He then spent a year or two in the South and West, passing one season on a Mississippi steamer, during which time he suffered an attack of the cholera. Many of the passengers and crew died, but his vigorous constitution pulled him through.

In 1850, Mr. Hinman came to Blue Island, where he has since made his home, his time and attention being given to various pursuits. He engaged in railroading for an extended period, and was conductor of a construction train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. In 1858, he crossed the plains with teams to Pike's Peak, where he remained one season engaged in mining. The trip, with its opportunities for mining and adventure, proved interesting and entertaining. He was often in danger from the Indians, but escaped all serious trouble with them.

On the next night after the firing on Ft. Sumter, Mr. Hinman, prompted by patriotic impulses, offered his services to the Government in defense of the Union, and became a member of Company I, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, which was raised in Blue Island. He was stationed at Raleigh, Mo., for about a year, and during his service participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Springfield and Helena. He afterwards joined Sherman's Yazoo expedition, during which the regiment suffered severe losses. He received a slight wound while at the White River, in Arkansas. From Yazoo he went by boat to Arkansas Post, and after the capture of that place he suffered an attack of fever, which so disabled him that he was further unfit for service and was discharged. He then returned to his home and family.

Mr. Hinman was married in 1851 to Miss Mary A. Fay, of Syracuse, N. Y., and unto them were born the following children: Harriet S., now the wife of L. Melvin, of Blue Island; Annie E., wife of C. Eames, a resident of Blue Island; Catherine R., wife of A. Carr, who is living in Harvey, Ill.; Mary, wife of Cyrus VanLandingham, also of Harvey; Lydia L., wife of L. Stinson, of the same place; and George E., of Blue Island. They also have sixteen grandchildren.

Mr. Hinman is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his wife belongs to the Universalist Church. He cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its stanch supporters. For three years he served as Superintendent of Public Works, Chief of Police, and was Deputy Sheriff for a number of years. In all his public offices he has discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity, thus winning the commendation and confidence of all concerned. As a citizen he displays the same loyalty which caused him to go to the front at the very beginning of the Civil War and continue in the defense of the Old Flag until physically disabled for further duty. After spending many years in public service, he is now enjoying the peace and repose to which his labors have justly entitled him.

LESTER DENNIS KLUMP.

LESTER DENNIS KLUMP is now living at the old homestead which Mr. Squier, his foster father, bought almost half a century ago. He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 22d of August, 1838, and is a son of John and Ollie (Fox) Klump. His father, who was a native of New York, was probably of German descent, and by trade a blacksmith. In 1864, he went from

his home in Cleveland, Ohio, to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was employed by the United States Government. A few months later he met his death by accident. His wife had passed away in 1848, in Cleveland, Ohio, leaving two sons and two daughters: Mrs. Caroline Custard, now of Uniontown, Pa.; Lester D., of this sketch; Mrs. Charity Cook, a resident of Clementine, Mo ; and John, who makes his home in Ashtabula, Ohio. After the mother's death the family became scattered.

The subject of this notice was adopted by his uncle, Hiram Squier, of Blue Island, at which place he has since resided. His education was acquired in the public schools, and he remained at home until the 6th of August, 1862, when, prompted by patriotic impulses, he responded to the country's call for troops. He was assigned to Company G, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and served under Gens. Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. He was with his regiment during the entire time except for about six months, when, on account of sickness, he was unfitted for duty. He was neither wounded nor captured, although he participated in many hard-fought engagements. At Stone River he was knocked down by the concussion of an exploding shell, and left for dead, but soon recovered and picked himself up. When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services, he was honorably discharged, on the 9th of June, 1865, and at once returned to his home.

Mr. Klump then resumed farming, which he successfully followed for a number of years, making the old homestead his home, where he still remains. He spent the season of 1876 in Harrison County, Iowa, and for a number of years past has lived retired. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has never been an office-seeker, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. He is an intelligent and courteous gentleman, widely known in this community, where he has spent the greater part of his life.

CHARLES STRICKERT.

CHARLES STRICKERT, one of the honored veterans of the War of the Rebellion, for three years wore the blue and valiantly aided in the defense of the Union. He is not an American by birth, but her native sons showed no more loyalty than was displayed by him who was reared on foreign soil. He was born in Felmelten, Courensen, Prussia, on the 1st of March, 1838, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Waterman) Strickert. The father was a farmer and died before the birth of Charles. The mother afterwards became the wife of George Mealhousen.

Charles Strickert attended school until fourteen years of age, in accordance with the laws of his native land, and in 1856 he came with the family to America, locating on a farm in Bremen Township, Cook County, where his mother died May 27, 1862. Mr. Mealhousen passed away in 1889. When Charles was twenty-two years of age he began life for himself as a teamster in Blue Island, and for many years was thus employed. On the 12th of August, 1862, he laid aside business cares and joined Company B, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, in which he served with credit until the

close of the war. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was honorably discharged in Chicago. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and at the latter was captured and taken to Richmond, Va., where he remained a prisoner until paroled and exchanged. He then rejoined his regiment, which was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command at Chattanooga, Tenn., and took part in the Atlanta campaign and the celebrated march to the sea He was also in the Carolina campaign, and after leaving Goldsboro, N. C., while on a foraging expedition, he was captured, March 25, 1865, and taken to Andersonville. All of his money, his watch and clothing, except his shirt and pantaloons, were taken from him. On the 2d of April the rebels, who were then evacuating Richmond, took him and his comrades up the James River and liberated them. They soon reached the Union lines, where they obtained food and clothing, of which they were much in need. Mr. Strickert served under Gens. Sherman, Siegel, Hecker and Hooker, and was in many important battles.

After the war was over, he returned to Blue Island, which has since been his home. For a few years past he has lived retired, enjoying a well-earned rest. On the 23d of December, 1866, he was united in marriage with Katie Schardt, daughter of Henry and Hermina (Schmidt) Schardt and a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her parents were natives of Germany, and with them she came to Cook County in 1863. Her father died in Worth Township, February 15, 1864, and her mother, who long survived him, was called to the home beyond in November, 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Strickert have been born eight children: Charles, Theresa and Clara, all now deceased; Amelia, wife of C. Brummer, of Blue Island; Katie; George William; Lillian and Martha.

Mr. Strickert has filled numerous positions of public trust, and served as Inspector of Pavements, was Brick Inspector, etc., and is now Village Collector. He belongs to the Blue Island Volunteer Fire Company No. 2, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His family attends the Lutheran Church. In politics, he has been a Republican since casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. The best interests of the community find in him a friend, and all who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

WILLIAM HENRY.

WILLIAM HENRY, who for many years was prominently connected with the agricultural interests of Cook County, is now practically living retired on his fine farm on sections 21 and 28, Worth Township. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in St. Anne de Nois, Lower Canada, on the 11th of July, 1832, and is a son of Robert and Victoria (Brunell) Henry. His father was a native of Litchfield, Mass., and was of English descent. When a young man he removed to Canada, where he was married. His wife was born in that country and was of French lineage.

When William was a child of nine summers the family removed to Troy, N. Y., and the father entered the employ of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad Company. He continued a resident of the Empire State until 1845, in which year he came with his wife and children to Illinois. For three years he worked on the Illinois & Michigan Canal near Lockport, and on the expiration of that period went to Chicago, where he also re-

mained three years. He afterwards became a resident of Auburn Park, and in 1863 he purchased a farm in Blue Island, where the remainder of his days were passed. He was called to the home beyond March 29, 1864, at the age of sixty years, and his wife died in Worth Township two years later.

William Henry of this sketch is an only child. He obtained but a limited education, receiving no special privileges in his youth. He accompanied his parents on their various removals until 1854, when he left home and settled on a farm on section 21, Worth Township. It was a tract of wild prairie land, and after building a house he at once began to develop his farm. He has made thereon most excellent improvements, such as are in keeping with a model farm, and now owns two hundred and thirty-eight acres of valuable land, under a high state of cultivation. The chief crops there raised are grain, hay and potatoes. He has also engaged in breeding horses, and in his business has won success and a competence.

On the 11th of July, 1854, Mr. Henry was united in marriage with Miss Marcia Delia Lane, a native of New York, and a daughter of De Witt Lane. They have three children, and lost two in infancy. William L., the eldest survivor, married Addie Josephine Smith, and they have one daughter, Jessie Marguerite. He now carries on the old homestead farm. Laura V. is the wife of Isaac Becker, of Danville, Ill.; and Nellie J. is the wife of J. N. Roy, of South Englewood.

Mr. Henry exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since casting his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. Though his early education was somewhat neglected, he has been an extensive reader, and possessing a retentive memory has become a well-informed and useful citizen. He ranks among the foremost farmers of Worth Township in intelligence, integrity and business ability.

WILLIAM BLACK.

WILLIAM BLACK, deceased, for many years a prominent business man of Blue Island, was born in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the 25th of October, 1825, and died in this place, August 19, 1893, respected by all who knew him. His mother died during his early childhood, and his father, John Black, afterwards wedded Miss Mary Moore. About 1854 the latter bade adieu to friends and native land and with his family sailed for America. He settled on a farm near the present town of Harvey, in this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1882.

William Black learned the trade of a blacksmith in his native town, and in Scotland remained until 1855, when he crossed the Atlantic. He spent one year in Montreal, Canada, and thence came to Illinois, locating first in Kankakee. In 1858, he took up his residence in Blue Island, where he opened a blacksmith and wagon shop, which he carried on until 1890, when he retired from active business and erected a home on Walnut Street, where his family still resides. There he spent his remaining days, enjoying the rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved.

On the 2d of August, 1850, Mr. Black was united in marriage with Miss Helen Sharp, daughter of Thomas and Helen Sharp, and a native of Turiff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Their union was blessed with a family of ten children: Mary;

Helen; George; Thomas, who is living in Dow City, Iowa; William, who is principal of one of the schools in Englewood; Anna; Edward; Catherine; and Jessie and Grace, twins. The last-named is now the wife of W. Frank, of Farmington, Iowa. All received a fair education, and several are now teachers.

Mr. Black was an attendant upon the services of the Congregational Church. In politics, he was a supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, and for several years was Village Trustee. He was a successful business man, who won a competence, a kind husband and father, and a much esteemed citizen.

JOHN RYAN.

JOHN RYAN, Assistant General Yard Master of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Blue Island, has long been connected with that corporation, and is one of its most trusted and faithful employes. A native of the Emerald Isle, he was born in Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 1st of November, 1843, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Ryan) Ryan. He attended school part of the time until eleven years of age, when, his parents having died, he and his twin brother Michael crossed the broad Atlantic to America. The voyage was made in a sailing-vessel, and was a long and tempestuous one of thirteen weeks, during which their supply of water and provisions was nearly exhausted and they were threatened with starvation. On the 1st of April, 1854, the brothers reached Kalamazoo, Mich., where Michael is still living. The subject of this biography there secured work as a brick-mason, being thus employed until 1859, which year witnessed his arrival in Chicago.

On his removal to the city, Mr. Ryan was employed by a physician, with whom he came from Kalamazoo to Chicago. He was afterward employed by James M. Walker, an attorney at law, and in 1862 he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, working in the Chicago freight house. Three years later he went to St. Louis, where he worked for the Northern Missouri, now the Wabash Railroad. In 1872 he returned to Chicago and secured a position with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with which he has been employed for twelve hours per day regularly since, except for a few weeks when sickness detained him at home. During the past three years he has been Assistant General Yard Master, and since January, 1893, he has resided in Blue Island.

Mr. Ryan was married in 1860 to Miss Johanna Cumming, of Chicago, a native of Neneh, County Tipperary, Ireland. Their union has been blessed with four children: John P. and James M., who are now employes of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and Mary and Ellen, who are still at home. The parents and children are all members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Ryan belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Yard Masters' Association, which includes all yard masters of the United States and Canada. In his political views, he is a Democrat, having supported that party since casting his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He has, however, never sought political preferment, giving his entire time and attention to his business interests.

Soon after his removal to Chicago, Mr. Ryan made plans to sail for Milwaukee on the ill-fated excursion steamer, "Lady Elgin," but fortunately was detained and failed to embark. That was

the "Lady Elgin's" last voyage, for during the trip the vessel went down with several hundred passengers on board. Mr. Ryan twice witnessed the breaking down of the Rush Street bridge. During his early residence in Chicago, Ft. Dearborn and the Marine Hospital were still familiar landmarks in that neighborhood, and the principal hotel and business houses were all located on Lake Street. He has witnessed the greater part of the growth and development of the city, being familiar with its history from early times. Mr. Ryan is an affable, genial gentleman. In business he is distinguished for punctuality, regularity, and his just treatment of those under him. His long service and experience have made him practically indispensable to the corporation with which he is connected, and he is equally popular with employes.

JAMES YOUNG SANGER.

JAMES YOUNG SANGER was conspicuous for many years among the prominent eastern-born citizens of Illinois. His birthplace is in Sutton, Vt., his birth having occurred on the 7th of March, in the year 1814. He received a practical common-school education, and was a precocious youth in business matters. At the age of fourteen, he became head clerk in the store of Isaac Harris, of Pittsburgh, Pa., then the largest mercantile establishment of its kind in the city. He was methodical, devoted to the interests of his employers, remarkable for his readiness and facility in business, and commanded the admiring commendation of his associates.

His father, David Sanger, after removing from Vermont, associated with himself one of his sons, and they became contractors on the Erie Canal and other public works in the State of New York. They built some of the locks at Lockport, N. Y., and had other contracts on the canal, James Y. Sanger being associated with them. The four sons of David Sanger all became contractors and builders of public works. After completing their work in New York, they went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the same kind of business. Going from there to Ohio, they assisted in the construction of the Ohio canals; still going westward, they performed similar work on the Wabash & Erie Canal. Following the completion of this undertaking, J. Y. Sanger moved to St. Joseph, Mich., where he opened a general store, and was interested in bridge-building and similar enterprises.

In 1836 James Y. Sanger, his father and Gen. Hart L. Stewart came to Chicago and bid for contract work on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which was let by the State of Illinois. Several of these contracts were secured by these gentlemen, who had formed a co-partnership for that purpose, and their first work was in the vicinity of Chicago. As the work progressed southwestward, the canal was constructed where now the famous quarries of Lemont and neighboring towns are situated, and a vast amount of rockwork was excavated. They also built the aqueduct and bridge at Ottawa, the locks at Peru, and constructed various other public works. In the spring of 1840 J. Y. Sanger moved to Chicago.

The year 1842 proved disastrous to them. There was due them a large amount of money for work which they had performed at an immense outlay. The State defaulted payment, and they were compelled to accept in satisfaction of their claim State script, whose commercial value was twenty-five per cent. of its face representation. Mrs. Sanger received as a present

from her husband $2,000 of this script, worth $500, with which she bought a lot, on which the Stewart House now stands. One half of this she afterward sold to her sister, the wife of Gen. Stewart, at cost price; upon the other half, which constituted the corner lot, she erected a two-story frame house, with frontage of twenty-five feet, and planted the remainder, a strip of fifteen feet, with trees and flowers for ornament. This property she sold a few years afterward for $12,000.

In the year 1850, James Y. Sanger, Gen. Stewart, L. P. Sanger and others organized a company to build public works, especially railroads, on a more extensive scale than the people of the West had ever seen them carried on before. This organization was known as Sanger, Camp & Co., and its first undertaking was the construction and equipment of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which was projected to run from East St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind. For the completion of one hundred and fifty miles of line the compensation was to be $5,000,000. Shortly afterward, they contracted with the Belleville & Alton Railroad Company to build a line from Belleville, by way of St. Louis, to Alton for $1,000,000. In the winter of 1853-54, the North Missouri Railroad Company contracted with this firm for a railroad from St. Louis to the Iowa State line, northwesterly one hundred and eighty miles. The estimates for this work were about $7,000,000. In 1855 another contract was made by Sanger, Camp & Co. to complete a railroad from St. Louis, by way of Vandalia, to the Wabash River, near Terre Haute, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, and for this they were to receive $8,000,000. The total of the contracts undertaken by this company, within the dates mentioned, amounted to more than $21,000,000. Nothing more clearly illustrates the energy and enterprise of the members of this company than the mention of these figures. Their work was pushed with vigor, and their operations were watched with interest by the people of the entire West.

In addition to the works which the company constructed, and which have been already mentioned, a line of railroad fifteen miles in length was built from St. Louis to Belleville, which became one of the most profitable pieces of railroad property in the United States, in proportion to its length. The year 1857 scattered broadcast its calamities with an impartial hand, and financial troubles involved Sanger, Camp & Co., as they did thousands of others. The railroad companies with which their contracts were made were unable to meet their financial obligations, and this company was compelled to take $8,000,000 for the work they had performed, which, if completed according to the contract, would have brought them $21,000,000. In 1857 James Y. Sanger, disappointed in his expectations with regard to eastern railroads, turned his attention toward the West, and went to California, where he put in operation a railroad from Sacramento to Marysville, the first one ever operated in California. He remained on the Pacific Coast for two years, and then returned to Chicago.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a contractor for Government supplies, which continued to be his principal business during the continuance of the war. After the return of peace, he again engaged in railroad work, and associated with Gen. James H. Ledlie in the organization of a syndicate to build the Union Pacific Railroad. The syndicate secured several large contracts. Before any considerable amount of work had been done, Mr. Sanger's health failed, and he was disappointed in his expectation of putting his whole time upon this project. In a short time his condition compelled him to abandon it entirely. His interest in the company was taken by Gen. John M. Corse, who was afterward Postmaster at Boston. Thus it was that Mr. Sanger missed an opportunity of sharing the large profits of this enterprise. He returned to Chicago, where he remained until his death, on July 3, 1867.

It was after his settlement at St. Joseph, Mich., that Mr. Sanger met Miss Mary Catherine McKibben, daughter of Col. James McKibben, whose family had moved from Pennsylvania to Michigan after his death. Col. McKibben's wife was the daughter of William Nelson, an Irish

gentleman, who emigrated to America after the Revolutionary War and settled in Bedford, Pa., where his family grew up and his only daughter married Col. McKibben. The acquaintance of Mr. Sanger and Miss McKibben resulted in mutual affection and led to their marriage, which occurred at Lockport, Ill., April 5, 1841. Miss McKibben was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and was one of four children born to Col. and Mrs. McKibben. She was the true helpmate and companion of the noble husband whom she survives, and for the honor of whose memory she has performed many good works. She is familiar with the history of Chicago from the period of its early growth, and is still a resident of this city. She has been the mother of two sons and one daughter, all of whom were born in Chicago. One son, James McKibben Sanger, died September 19, 1877, leaving two sons, James P. and John Foster Sanger. The other son, Fred W. Sanger, resides in his native city. The daughter is the wife of George M. Pullman, of Chicago.

For more than thirty years Mr. Sanger was one of the most prominent citizens of Illinois, and one whose efforts contributed as much as those of any other toward the growth and development of the State. The influence of the enterprises with which he was identified upon the commerce of the West is incalculable. The four hundred and fifty miles of railroad in the construction of which he was largely instrumental, were built at an outlay of $12,000,000. It is not necessary to speak of the many lesser enterprises with which he was identified. He was widely known, not only in commercial, but also in social circles, and was a prominent member of the Masonic order. His success in life was due to his fertility of resource, his wonderful ability to recover from pecuniary embarrassments, and his indomitable energy.

REV. HIRAM WASHINGTON THOMAS.

REV. HIRAM WASHINGTON THOMAS, D. D., the subject of this sketch, is the son of Joseph and Margaret (McDonald) Thomas, who were well-to-do farmers in Hampshire County, W. Va. On his father's side he is of German and Welsh, and on his mother's Scotch and English, extraction. Hiram is the fourth in a family of six children, having three brothers older and two sisters younger than himself, and was born in Hampshire County, among the mountains of West Virginia, April 29, 1832. When but a year old the family removed to Preston County, near the Maryland line, where he grew to manhood. He was naturally of a slender constitution, with a massive brain overtopping his body, and it was fortunate that his childhood and early manhood were spent on a farm among the rugged mountains. The outdoor active life of a farmer toned up his physical constitution to a reasonable equality with his mental capacity, so that he has been able to bear an amount of intellectual work surpassed by few, and at the age of sixty years his vigor is unimpaired and his personal appearance still youthful. The educational facilities of his native place were, fortunately perhaps for him, meagre and primitive, and he was left to the very necessary work of preparing a constitution for future use. The thirst for knowledge was, however, so great in him, that at the age of sixteen he went one hundred miles on foot to Hardy County, Va., and worked nights and mornings for a winter's schooling at a little village academy. Two years after, one Doctor McKesson, of his neighborhood, took

him under his private tutelage for two years, after which he attended the Cooperstown, Pennsylvania Academy, and subsequently the Berlin Seminary, in the same State, then under the direction of J. F. Eberhart, now a member of the People's Church, Chicago, and a fast friend of the Doctor's.

On moving to Iowa he continued his studies privately under Dr. Charles Elliott, formerly President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. His studies have, however, never been discontinued. Like many men of mark, he has never graduated, but expects to remain a student to the end of his life. The greater part of his knowledge of books he has acquired since he began to preach, and has facilitated his work greatly, and fastened his acquirements in his memory, by making immediate use of them as fast as acquired, a most admirable method.

His mother was a devout Methodist, and his father a Quaker. The moral tone of the family was exceptionally high, and its religion both practical and intensely devotional. At the age of eighteen Hiram became converted, and began soon after to preach. Like many other great preachers, he had the conviction from childhood that he must one day preach, and although he fought against it long and energetically, yet when the time came he yielded and entered into the work.

He at first joined the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association, or German Methodists, with whom he remained till in 1856, when he joined the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

March 19, 1865, he married Miss Emmeline C. Merrick, an accomplished young lady of Dempseytown, Pa. Her people were Presbyterians, and Methodist preachers, and though popular with the same class who used to hear Christ "gladly," were, nevertheless, at that period considered rather among the proletariat. The union has been, however, a happy one, and through all the extraordinary trials of the life of an itinerant Methodist preacher on the frontier, they have found in each other an unfailing source of strength and consolation.

In the autumn of 1854 his parents sold out their Virginia home, and the family removed to Washington County, Iowa, and bought a tract of land. Thither Hiram, with his young wife, followed them the following spring. The summer was spent opening a new farm, house-building, etc., the young preacher working faithfully seven days in the week, six on the farm and one in the pulpit. In the fall that scourge of a new country, congestive chills and fever, brought him and his faithful wife to the verge of death, but, as he firmly believes, his life was spared in answer to prayer. Whether his faithful spouse was included in the petition, or is indebted to the efficacy of a stronger vital organization for her escape, is not recorded, but it is certain that she, too, was spared to remark that there was little left of Hiram but "a handful of bones and a tuft of red hair."

But he was not ordained to bury himself or his talents in Iowa soil, and speedily relinquished the farm entirely for the pulpit, and entered fully upon the arduous life of a Methodist itinerant. For several successive years he managed to eke out a subsistence for himself and family on $300 a year. The leading charges of Marshall, Ft. Madison, Washington, Mt. Pleasant and Burlington enjoyed the benefit of his labors, besides which he spent two years as Chaplain of the State Penitentiary. In 1869 he was transferred to the Rock River Conference, and stationed at Park Avenue, Chicago. After three years he was appointed to the First Church (Methodist Church Block) of the same city, where likewise he remained three years. He was then sent to the First Church of Aurora for two years, and next to Centenary Church, Chicago, where his term of three years expired in October, 1880. His early preaching gave promise of all his later fame. He always drew large congregations and the church flourished under his care. It was predicted many years ago by astute friends that he only had to be transferred to a large city to acquire a national reputation. He has captured every place in which he has preached, and his success in Chicago is only a repetition of his career on a smaller scale in the villages and towns of his

earlier ministry. There have usually been many demands for him, and a spirited rivalry between the leading churches of his conference, as there is now between cities and denominations.

Dr. Thomas has been a man of sorrows as well as of privations and arduous labors. Of seven children born to his home but one survives, Dr. Homer M. Thomas, now a prominent physician of Chicago. His large personal experience in the school of grief has opened a door for him into the hearts of the afflicted and desolate few not tempered in the same school can enjoy. He was born and reared in humble life; he drew his first breath among the freedom-inspiring mountains; he had his long struggle with poverty, and is familiar with its trials and temptations; he has mingled with the lowly, and become familiar with their wants and woes, and no fame, honor or pelf of his later years can lift him above the common people in his sympathies or his labors. He began his life with them, he has spent it for them, he will close it among them. This is the secret of his heresy—it is the secret of his power. And had not Methodism progressed out of its primitive simplicity and liberality, it would not have scandalized and wronged itself by driving him from among them. However, it gave him a broader field, and probably increased his usefulness by breaking down for him the wall of partition which the church unconsciously had erected between her ministers and the people, and by casting him with her ban upon him into the bosom of the people whom he loved. "Nothing pains me more," he said at one time, "or gives me more anxious thought, than that the world's great need, and religion's great gift—man's want and God's fullness—cannot be brought together. It rests upon me with such a weight that I have sometimes almost felt that God calls me to a ministry at large outside of the church, that I might get near to the hearts and homes of the people."

The expression of such sentiments could not but make him very popular among those who most need human sympathy and ministerial counsel and assistance, and naturally the narrow bigots of his own class would look with increasing disfavor upon him. He would be regarded by the scribes and pharisees with jealousy, anger and suspicion, in proportion as it became manifest that "the common people heard him gladly." It hence became early apparent that a separation must sooner or later come—the drift of events could not be checked. With the deepening of his sympathies for humanity came the inevitable broadening of his religious, or rather theological, views of truth and his understanding of the Scriptures. With him to study, to learn and to preach were necessary steps in a process continually going on. He never waits to inquire how truth will be received, or what will be its consequences to himself. He only asks if it be truth; his duties to proclaim it he never questions. His opposers did not stop to inquire if his views were truth, nor yet whether they were contrary to the essentials of Methodism, but placed the issues of their cause against him upon the standards of the Church, and themselves determined the standards. There could be but one issue of such a trial. It is difficult to ascertain the date of the earliest expression of heresy by the Doctor, and it is of little moment. It is probable that his early popularity arose from his human and rational view of God, the Bible, and its teachings, which came to him unconsciously, and was expressed as unconsciously and as naturally as he breathed. However, rumors of his unsoundness were heard as far back as 1865, while yet in Burlington, Iowa, and on that account an effort was made to prevent his transfer to Chicago. It was not, however, until he became the pastor of the First Church that his liberal views attracted general notice. His nearness to the people, and his popularity among publicans and sinners who flocked to hear him, and many of whom he reformed, seemed to give offense to the brethren. Besides this he did a good deal of undenominational work. He originated the Philosophical Society of Chicago, and was its second President. The society was organized soon after the great fire, and held its meetings for a time in the Methodist Church Block. It was composed of such men as Judge Booth, Prof. Rodney Welch, Dr. Samuel Willard, Gen. Buford, Dr. Edmund Andrews, Rev. Dr. Joseph Haven, Dr. E. F. Abbott, J. W. Ela,

Prof. Austin Bierbower, and two hundred or three hundred more orthodox, liberal sceptics, spiritualists, atheists, Catholics and all the shades between these. Its discussions were not always orthodox, as might be expected, and Dr. Thomas was held responsible for every variation therefrom.

He affiliated with liberal-minded people outside of his own church. He preached a powerful sermon in defense of Prof. Swing, and followed it with one on hell, something after the example of Henry Ward Beecher; sometimes preached for the Universalists and Unitarians; organized an undenominational preachers' meeting, called the Round Table, and in general conducted himself in a way which indicated that he could no longer, "after the straighter sect of our religion, live a pharisee."

When, therefore, in the fall of 1875, his term at the First Church in Chicago expired, the complaints had grown so loud in certain quarters that he was sent out of the city to Aurora. There was much dissatisfaction about this. His own church, the newspapers, and the general public believed it was designed to lessen his field of influence. Several large and wealthy churches of other denominations offered him places. Charges in other conferences sought his services, but he went quietly to his new appointment and soon built up a large congregation in Aurora. Persistent efforts were, however, made to get him back to Chicago, and with final success, for he was appointed to Centenary Church in 1877. Immediately this society became one of the largest in the Northwest, and other clergymen claimed that their congregations were rushing off to Centenary Church and getting "Thomasized." During all this time he was lecturing throughout the Northwest, giving during the lecture season one or two lectures a week in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and occasionally other States. This spread both his fame and his opinions, and multiplied both his friends and his enemies. But the crisis of his religious affairs was approaching.

When the next conference met at Mt. Carroll, in October, 1878, the subject of Dr. Thomas' recent utterances was privately discussed, and a plan carefully matured in secret to bring the matter to a head. With characteristic boldness, and rejoicing in his own freedom, Dr. Thomas preached before the conference a sermon in which he took occasion to give free expression to his peculiar views and criticise the narrowness of some of his brethren.

A committee on conference relations was appointed. This was a sort of Star Chamber, before which complaints might be secretly brought against any minister, and some one, unknown to anybody except the committee, made charges against Dr. Thomas, and an adverse case was worked up. The committee reported the case to the conference, and there was much discussion of the matter, but finally the presiding bishop, Dr. Foster, cut the matter short by asking all those to rise to their feet who felt that no loyal Methodist could preach such a sermon, an unwarrantable proceeding, asking, as it did, judgment before trial. A large majority, nevertheless, stood up and set themselves right on the question of heresy before the world. A resolution offered was then adopted, asking Dr. Thomas either to abandon his objectionable teaching, or withdraw from the church; in other words, to become a hypocrite and stay in, or remain an honest man and get out. He very properly refused to do either, thinking probably that the church was in need of honest and independent thinkers, rather than regulation preachers.

The trial began at the opening session, October 5, 1879, and continued at intervals till October 10, when, as was anticipated, he was again found guilty and expelled, both from the ministry and the membership of the church.

The committee, however, did not sustain the charge upon the question of the inspiration of the Bible, but acquitted him on that account. Upon the atonement the vote stood nine to six, and on endless punishment eleven to four.

Shortly before the meeting of the conference at Rockford in 1880, a number of Chicago gentlemen met and pledged themselves to be responsible for the expenses of a service in the central part of the city. Accordingly, Hooley's Theatre was engaged, and to it the Doctor went after the action of that conference. A large congregation

greeted him at once, and he continued to hold services there with great success till in 1885, then in the Chicago Opera House for a few months, and since then in McVicker's Theatre.

Upon this expulsion by the conference at Sycamore, although it endangered his right of appeal to the judicial conference, he felt it his duty to continue his work, and did so. As he feared, so it turned out. The judicial conference which met at Terre Haute, Ind., December 6, 1881, refused to entertain the appeal, and the decision of the conference at Sycamore stands as final.

To his new relation the Doctor and the public have both become accustomed and are well satisfied. He still preaches to large audiences every Sunday at McVicker's Theatre, his influence and popularity are unabated, and the People's Church of Chicago has been a source of comfort and blessing to thousands, and is every year growing in numbers and usefulness.

The following statement of his belief is from his own defense, when on trial before the conference:

"And now, what is the substance of what I believe and what I deny?

"It must be evident that I hold to the great and fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and that I am in hearty accord with the spirit and work of Methodism.

"I hold to the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, that in matters of doctrine and duty they are final—the authority of God. But I do not accept the verbal theory of inspiration, nor claim that all parts of all the sixty-six books of the Bible are of equal authority, inspiration, or value, nor that all parts of the Old Testament are critically infallible. And in these things, am I not in accord with the best scholarship of our own church and of the world? Certainly I am. Does the Methodist Church, or the fifth article of religion, require our ministry to believe more or differently? I think not.

"I hold to the doctrine of a vicarious atonement, but I hold it in that form that is called moral or paternal; or, in other words, I hold to the governmental view with the penal idea left out—I deny the doctrine of a literal penal substitution. It is, I think, both unreasonable and unscriptural. It is an offense to our deepest moral institutions and a burden to Christian faith. I am aware that in saying this I am compelled to differ to some extent from what seems to be the teachings of Wesley and Watson, but I claim to be in substantial accord with Raymond and Miley, and to hold in substance what in its last analysis must be declared to be the true Arminian Doctrine.

"I hold to the strength and integrity of the government of God, that all sin will be properly punished, but I do not believe in a material hell fire, nor in the terrible ideas of future torment that have come down to us from the past. Such teachings, to my mind, negate the very idea of a God. I must agree with good Dr. Raymond, that 'it is competent to think of God as making hell not as terrible, but as tolerable as possible. If God punishes sinners, it is because He must. He is vindicatory, but not vindictive. He is a righteous being, and a righteous sovereign, but not a malicious murderer.' But I cannot agree with Dr. Williamson, who says: 'Mr. Wesley, in his sermon on Hell, states the doctrine of the Methodist churches on this subject. From this teaching, so far as known, there are no influential dissenters.' I should rather say with Dr. Whedon, 'We imagine the census would be small of American Methodist ministers who would accept Mr. Wesley's physical views of hell.'

"I hold to the endlessness of the law by which sin must be punished, and hence to endless punishment for the endlessly obdurate, if such there be; but, assuming as I do the freedom of souls after death, I cannot affirm that any soul will or will not forever remain in sin, and hence I can neither affirm nor deny endless punishment for any soul. But, postulating endless punishment upon endless sinning, I am logically bound to suppose that if the sinning come to an end, the suffering must also come to an end, unless, indeed, it be that suffering of loss that in the nature of things seems to be remediless. And I have a hope—a hope that has come to me through much suffering and prayer, and that seems to be strengthened by the nearest visions of God—that, somehow, all the divine love and striving to win

and save souls will not end with this poor, short life, but that the work of discipline and salvation may go on in the immortal world. And it seems to me that whilst there is upon some texts a surface look of finality, there is a deeper and far-reaching vision of other texts, and the Scriptures as a whole, on which this hope may rest."

Dr. Thomas is a born student. Everything he sees, hears and feels, or in any way comes in contact with, he investigates, and the impress is left on his mind. He seeks for the essence and cause of things. No one analyses and interprets past history, or present human activities, with a keener or more truthful philosophy, or reads nearer the lines of truth in all things that affect humanity. He is an honest student, intent on getting the true meaning of life and all its related conditions and existences, without reference to their supporting any pre-conceived notions or dogmas of church or society.

As a public speaker, he is himself and nobody else. When ready to begin his sermon he steps slowly to the front of the platform, without note or manuscript about him, and pausing a moment and casting his eyes over his expectant congregation, he commences in a low and measured tone of voice that scarcely reaches the outer sittings of his large audience-room. At first he is very slow and articulate in his utterances, and pauses at the end of every sentence. He is addressing the understanding. His sentences are terse, condensed, and plain in their meaning. Every one is very likely complete in itself, though nearly related to the preceding ones, and adding to their strength and clearness. There is no effort at oratory, and his thoughts are couched in the simplest language. He presents deliberately accepted facts of life and the world, and multiplies generalized statements along the line of the subject under discussion; statements which all know to be true, but which few have considered in their relations to the theories or views he is presenting. He at once creates an interest and prepares the way for his discourse, and lays the foundations on which to build his arguments. And he is so eminently fair and truthful in all his propositions, that from the start he wins both the sympathies and understanding of his hearers. As he continues to add proposition to proposition, and argument to argument, and to interweave these, his voice gradually rises, becoming clear, strong and emphatic; the interest intensifies, and a pleasing spell steals over his audience, which holds them with greater or less tension until the last word has been spoken.

Every sentence now comes weighted down with meaning, and the central idea and unity of his discourse soon become more and more apparent. Each statement makes clearer and stronger his points. Reflection on what he has said adds force to what he is now saying, and brings out in fuller form and grandeur the high ideals of his lofty and inspiring conceptions. And he always has an ideal, a lofty ideal, that lifts his hearers above the cruder every-day thoughts and scenes of existence. He invites them to quit the valleys of despair and tread with him the highlands of a nobler life.

As he passes along, he attacks every evil and exalts every virtue. The long face of the pharisee is no protection to him. Self-righteousness, oppression, the dead formalities of the old churches, and unreasonable and obsolete church creeds, are each in their turn pierced by the keen blade of his logic, and in this his wonderful memory serves him well and brings all needed facts for his use; while poetry, rhetoric, apothegm, wit, wisdom and ridicule each comes at the proper time unbidden to his aid.

While intensely devotional and reverential in his ministrations, he yet occasionally hurls the lance of ridicule at some dominant or excused social sin with such force and in such a way that his audience breaks into applause.

He seldom hesitates for words or uses a redundancy of speech. Every word comes forth as though it gushed from a great suppressed fountain of thought and emotion. And every sermon is a complete philosophy in itself. It is the result of a study of all the things bearing on that subject. And he has a wonderful way of grouping facts, history, experiences and philosophies to make clear and impressive a point. He is a man great even beyond the appreciation of the multitude who flock to hear him gladly. The first

time you hear him, you may not be impressed with his power, but you will want to hear him again, and every succeeding time he will get a stronger hold of you; and in this lies the secret of his great power to create and bring about him the large and intelligent audiences that weekly crowd to listen to his teachings. Hundreds are often turned away for want of room. He is a man greater even than his age, and coming years will accord to him more nearly his proper rank among the great thinkers and moral teachers of the nineteenth century.

W. A. NORTON.

W. A. NORTON, of Ravenswood, who is now engaged in the publishing business, was born on the 22d of October, 1859, in Berkshire County, Mass. His father, A. D. Norton, is a native of Goshen, Conn. When a young man he engaged in school-teaching, but afterward took up the study of medicine and became a physician. In Pittsfield, Mass., he was united in marriage with Genevra Richards, and removed to Middlesex County, Mass., where he followed stock-raising for many years. In that undertaking he was very successful, accumulating a good property. In 1888 he came with his wife to Chicago, where they made their home until 1891, when they purchased a large farm near Valparaiso, Ind., and have since resided thereon.

W. A. Norton of this sketch was reared in Middlesex County, Mass., and in his youth attended school. During the months of vacation he assisted his father on the farm. He was graduated from the High School with the highest honors of his class, which he taught part of the time, his ability winning him success along that line. While still living in Middlesex County, Mr. Norton was united in marriage with Mrs. Lydia Wheeler, her maiden name being Lydia Fairchild, and by their union was born a son, who died at an early age.

For a year and a-half Mr. Norton engaged in dealing in musical instruments, and also in bicycles. In January, 1882, he came to Chicago, and for a time was in the employ of Terhune's Mercantile Agency. Subsequently he was engaged in the real-estate and loan business for three years, and was very active in the work connected with the World's Columbian Exposition. His first experience in the publishing business was in 1890, when, at a receiver's sale, he purchased the Lake View *Record*, the organ of the district known as Lake View. He established the Ravenswood *News*, a weekly paper devoted to local interests, and strictly non-partisan, and has placed it on a solid financial basis. Through the columns of this paper he labors for the best interests, and has done much for the advancement, of Ravenswood, one of the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs. In 1893 he compiled and published the Ravenswood *Directory*, including the territory of Ravenswood, Summerdale and Cuyler. In 1894 he compiled and published the Ravenswood, Summerdale, Edgewater, Argyle Park and Buena Park *Directory*, and in addition he also conducts a general publishing business.

In 1881 Mr. Norton lost his first wife, and in 1884 he married Mrs. Frances M. Howe. For some time they have made their home in Ravenswood, and are numbered among its most prominent and popular citizens. Mrs. Norton is a lady of distinguished literary ability, having written several books, and contributed many articles to magazines and the leading daily papers. Mr. Norton is particularly fond of music, and is rec-

ognized as one of the best tenor singers in Chicago and vicinity. For years he was the leading member of the Chicago Male Quartet, which was engaged for various entertainments given in this locality. Mr. Norton takes great delight in outdoor sports, especially in bicycle racing, and as far as his business will permit him, encourages and aids in all kinds of outdoor athletic amusements. His time and services are in demand for committee work in connection with such sports, and he has successfully managed a number of important events of this kind. His pleasant, genial manner and many excellencies of character have made him not only a social favorite, but have won for him the respect and confidence of all with whom business relations have brought him in contact.

WALTER R. SCHUSSLER, M. D.

WALTER R. SCHUSSLER, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon, successfully engaged in practice in Orland Park, has the honor of being a native of Cook County. He was born in Bremen Township, March 29, 1868, and is a representative of one of the early families of this community. The family is of German origin, and his paternal grandfather was one of the large wine producers of Germany, in which country he spent his entire life. The Doctor's father, George M. Schussler, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1818, and in early life left his native land. He spent some time in South America, from whence he went to California in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in that State. For three years he was successfully engaged in mining on the Pacific Slope, and in 1852 he came to Cook County, Ill., taking up his residence in Bremen Township, where he spent his remaining days. His time and attention were devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he became the owner of a fine and highly improved farm of two hundred and sixty acres. He was a public-spirited and progressive citizen, devoted to the best interests of the community, and was frequently called upon to serve in positions of public trust. For many years he filled the office of Township Treasurer. He voted with the Republican party, and was a stanch advocate of its principles. His death occurred in 1873, at the age of fifty-five, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Augusta Schultz, still survives him.

The Doctor was the youngest in their family of eleven children, four of whom are still living, the others being Rudolph, of Tinley Park, Bremen Township; George, a resident of Fulton, Ark.; and Bertha, wife of J. P. Hopkins, of Oak Lawn, Ill. Our subject spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, being reared in the usual manner of farmer lads. His early education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where he remained for four terms. Wishing to enter the medical profession, he became a student in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, and after completing the regular three-years course of that institution was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1889. He at once opened an office in Orland Park, where he is now engaged in a lucrative and constantly increasing practice. Though young in years, he has demonstrated the fact that he is a surgeon of unusual ability, and to a high degree he enjoys the confidence of the public.

On the 27th of January, 1892, Dr. Schussler married Miss Lettie Rust, daughter of Joseph and

Sarah (Gardner) Rust. She was born in Orland Township, and is one of five children. Her father was a native of England. The Doctor and his wife have one daughter, Hazel.

In July, 1893, Dr. Schussler was appointed surgeon of the Wabash Railroad. He is a member of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society, the National Eclectic Medical Society, the State Board of Health, and the Auxiliary Sanitary Medical Society. His abilities, both natural and acquired, have well fitted him for his chosen profession and are rapidly winning him a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

JAMES MONROE PARSONS.

JAMES MONROE PARSONS, the efficient and popular Justice of the Peace of Orland Park, who for many years has been officially connected with the history of this community, was born in the old town of Pomfret, Conn., on the 10th of June, 1831. His paternal grandfather was a native of New York, and there spent his entire life. His father, Jacob Parsons, was born in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., and when about thirty years of age removed to Connecticut, locating in Woodstock. The remainder of his days were passed in eastern Connecticut and western Massachusetts. He was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his business career. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Priscilla Barrett, a native of Connecticut, and they became the parents of twelve children, four of whom are yet living, namely: James of this sketch; Sophia, wife of Marcus Dillaber, of Woodstock Valley, Conn.; Julia, wife of Oscar Barrett, of Southbridge, Mass.; and William Henry, who is a resident of Chesterfield, Me. The father was a highly respected citizen, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health up to the time of his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-five. His wife had passed away many years previous.

J. M. Parsons whose name heads this memoir lived in his native town until twelve years of age, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to the Bay State, where he remained until he had attained his majority. At that time he started out in life for himself, and has since been dependent on his own resources. The year 1855 witnessed his emigration westward to Chicago, and in June, 1856, he came to Orland, where he has since made his home.

In October of the following year Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Anna M. Cox, of this place, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Pratt) Cox. She is a native of England, as were her parents, and when a child of two years was brought by them to America, the family locating in Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have been born four children who are yet living: Alice, now the wife of William Ward, of Yankton, S. Dak.; George, also of Yankton; Emery, high chief telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago; and Alfareta, wife of J. Young, of Chicago. They also lost two children.

When Mr. Parsons came to Cook County he began work as a farm hand, but as soon as his industry, economy and perseverance had secured him some capital, he purchased eighty acres of land and turned his attention to farming. On the 1st of August, 1862, however, he left the plow and enlisted in Company C, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, the Second Board of Trade Regiment, and with his command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He par-

Photo'd by FORDTRAN

OLIVER W. BOURKE

ticipated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, the siege of Knoxville and the Atlanta campaign, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, from the Cumberland Hospital of Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Parsons has been honored with some public offices, the duties of which he has ever discharged with promptness and fidelity. In 1880 he was appointed Grain Inspector of Chicago by Gov. Cullom, and continued to serve in that capacity in an acceptable manner until August, 1893, when he gave way to a Democratic official. He was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1868, and filled that position until 1880. In 1893 he was elected Police Justice, which position he yet fills. He served for sixteen years, from 1856, as School Trustee, and in 1880 he was appointed Census-taker. Socially, Mr. Parsons is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and was formerly Commander of D. D. Porter Post No. 715, G. A. R., of Orland Park. He joined Calumet Lodge No. 716, A. F. & A. M., in 1864, and for two years was Junior Deacon. His public and private life are alike above reproach. He is an honorable and upright man and loyal citizen, as true to every trust as when he followed the Old Flag on southern battle-fields.

OLIVER WILLIAM BOURKE.

OLIVER WILLIAM BOURKE, one of the well-known and influential citizens of Blue Island, has the honor of being a native of Illinois. His birth occurred near Ottawa, on the 29th of September, 1857. His father, Ulick Bourke, is now a furniture dealer on West Madison Street, Chicago, whither he removed during the early childhood of our subject, who was there reared to manhood. On attaining his majority, he engaged in the furniture business in connection with his father, and was afterward employed in the clothing house of Willoughby & Robey. Subsequently he embarked in business for himself along the same line, and his time and attention were devoted to that enterprise until 1887, when he came to Blue Island and began dealing in real estate. This he still continues. He is prominently connected with various enterprises which aid materially in the growth, prosperity and upbuilding of the village.

Mr. Bourke was married in 1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Nellie Sanders, daughter of Benjamin Sanders, a prominent pioneer of Blue Island, and the first President of the Village Board. He was also one of the Commissioners who built the court house and county hospital. They are highly respected people, well known in this community, and in social circles they hold an enviable position.

His fellow-townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have several times called upon Mr. Bourke to serve in positions of public trust. He was a member of the High School Board of Education of Calumet Township, and the public school system finds in him a stalwart advocate. He was a liberal contributor to and aided in the organization of the Blue Island Public Library. For five years past he has been one of the Trustees of the village, and was instrumental in inaugurating the sewerage system and establishing the electric-light plant. The best interests of the community ever find in him a friend, and he gives of his time and means in support of any enterprise which is calculated to benefit the community or promote the general welfare. In his political views, he is a Democrat, and was President of the Demo-

cratic Club of Blue Island during the campaign of 1892. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership with Blue Island Chapter, Englewood Commandery, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and he is also a Knight of Pythias. As a business man he is successful, his well-directed and persistent efforts and his unflagging enterprise winning him a comfortable competence.

ANDREW McCORD.

ANDREW McCORD, deceased, was from the early pioneer days of Cook County until the time of his death one of its leading farmers and extensive land-owners. He was numbered among the best citizens of the community, and the record of his life should be given a place in the history of the county. He was born in Palos, Ill., January 31, 1842, and was a son of John and Harriet (Paddock) McCord. The paternal grandfather also bore the name of John McCord. He died during the childhood of his son John, who was then reared by his grandfather, Andrew McCord, a native of Scotland, and the founder of the family in America.

The father of our subject obtained a good education, and taught school in Orange County, N. Y., the place of his birth. In 1833, he came to Chicago, where he engaged in teaching for a short time, and in 1834 he secured land in Palos Township, which he at once began to improve and cultivate, becoming the owner of one of the best and most valuable farms in that locality. In 1868, he purchased a farm in Gooding's Grove, Will County, whither he removed, but after three years he came to Blue Island, and from that time forward lived a retired life. His death occurred on the 1st of March, 1873. In 1839, he married Miss Paddock, who died in Blue Island in the fall of 1882, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., and came to Cook County with her parents in 1834. Her father was a descendant of Robert Paddock, who was a member of the Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts in 1630. He afterward served as Constable of Duxbury. His descendants removed to Yarmouth, and thence to Dutchess County, N. Y., from whence they went to Washington County, and subsequently to Onondaga County, N. Y.

Andrew McCord, whose name heads this notice, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and when twenty years of age responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in 1862 as a member of Company F, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, in which he served until after the close of the war, taking part in many important battles, including the engagements at Stone River, Perryville, Jonesboro, Mission Ridge, Franklin, Atlanta and Nashville. He never missed an engagement in which his regiment took part, being always found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the Old Flag and the cause it represented.

After the war, Mr. McCord returned to his home in Cook County, and resumed farming in Palos Township. He was industrious and energetic, and his well-directed efforts were crowned with a high degree of success. He became the owner of about one thousand acres of land, and carried on farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. He enlarged his facilities as his financial resources increased, until he had become one of the leading agriculturists of the community. He was a man of robust constitution, and until his last illness, which continued for about two months, he never suffered from sickness.

On the 27th of February, 1868, Mr. McCord was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. McClaughry, who was born in Palos Township, and is a daughter of Matthew and Catherine McClaughry. They became the parents of eight children: Catherine, deceased; Sarah; Harriet, deceased; Frances; Jason S. and Ezra J., who are students in the Notre Dame University of South Bend, Ind.; Ira D. and Mary J.

Mr. McCord was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics was a stanch Republican, who warmly advocated the principles of his party, although he never sought or accepted public office. He was a kind husband and father, a brave soldier, a successful farmer and a useful, public-spirited citizen. He passed away at his home in Blue Island, September 11, 1889, respected by all who knew him.

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D.

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D., the subject of this sketch, is an excellent example of a thrifty and strong British-bred boy, reared upon American soil, amid the inspiring surroundings of a young and enterprising nation, furnishing many examples of grand success, and providing opportunities which, if seized and rendered helpful, lead on to fortune and distinction. The parents of Samuel Fallows were natives of England, and their ancestors long dwelt in that country. The father, Thomas Fallows, was a cotton manufacturer and afterward a farmer. His wife was Anne (Ashworth) Fallows. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Samuel was the ninth. He was born in Pendleton, New Manchester, England, December 13, 1835, and when a boy came to the United States with his parents. He attended the public schools, prepared for college, and at the age of eighteen entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated with honors in the year 1859. He then accepted the offer of the Vice-Presidency of Galesville University of Wisconsin, and taught there successfully for two years, after which he resigned his position in the University and became pastor of the Methodist Church at Oshkosh, where his eloquence soon made him famous as an orator.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Fallows felt that his place was at the front, and accordingly became chaplain of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry; but after remaining in the South a short time he resigned and returned home. He was not satisfied with the measure of aid he was rendering the Union cause, and in full possession of the spirit of conflict, he resolved to become an active participant in the great struggle for freedom. From the graduates and students of the various institutions of learning in Wisconsin, he organized the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry. Such a body of educators and students—praying men—was a new feature in the army, and it was nicknamed "The God and Morality Regiment." It acquitted itself with honor in many trying places during its period of service in Tennessee. James L. High, a well-known Chicago lawyer, afterward Adjutant of the Forty-ninth Wisconsin, and also Adjutant-General of one of the Missouri brigades, was a private in this regiment; also ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin. After this service, Mr. Fallows became Colonel of the Forty-ninth Infantry, and held important military offices in Missouri. He made a bright record in that State, where guerrilla warfare gave him great opportunities to do good work for the Union, and was brevetted Brigadier-General "for faithful and meritorious service." He was mustered out of the

service in 1865, and returned to the pursuits of peace when his country no longer needed his aid. Years afterward, the surviving members of the Wisconsin regiments, including the Fortieth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-second Infantry Regiments, remembering his gallant deeds on the field, made the Colonel, then Bishop Fallows, President of their organization. For several years he was Department Chaplain of the Illinois Grand Army of the Republic, and is now a member of the Veteran Union League and Chaplain of the Loyal Legion. He was also for several years Chaplain of the Second Infantry, I. N. G., one of Chicago's favorite military organizations.

Col. Fallows' retirement from the army left him at liberty to resume his religious work, and a short time after his return to Wisconsin he became pastor of Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, and afterward of the Spring Street (now Grand Avenue) Methodist Church. While serving this church he was appointed by Gov. Fairchild to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was afterward twice re-elected to the same office, which he filled for nearly four years. In 1873, Lawrence University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was for six years Regent of the University of Wisconsin. The chair of Logic and Rhetoric in this university, which was afterward offered him, was declined on account of his preference for pulpit work. In the following year he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, graduating two classes in two successive years, and organizing the Law Department of the University, now one of the foremost in the State.

In 1875, Bishop Fallows left the Methodist Church with the best wishes of his ministerial brethren, and responded to a call from St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, of which he became rector. The congregation at that time worshiped in the old frame structure at St. John's Place and Lake Street. Since that time several removals have been made, and now the church has a fine house of worship at the corner of Winchester and Adams Streets, valued at $60,000, and the society is one of the wealthiest and best known in this city. A fixed pew rent is paid by those only who can afford it and seats are free at the evening service. In 1877, Mr. Fallows became Bishop Fallows in the Reformed Episcopal Church by election, and since that time has been four times elected Presiding Bishop.

Besides being a teacher, a soldier and a preacher, Bishop Fallows has done much in the field of literature, and is the author of "Synonyms and Antonyms," a "Progressive Supplemental Dictionary," "The Home Beyond," "Bible Story," "Young American Annual," and "Webster's Encyclopædic Dictionary," and in odd hours not otherwise occupied he writes numerous articles for the leading magazines. For a number of years he ably edited the *Appeal*, which was the western organ of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was one of the original members of the General Committee having all the World's Congresses in charge, and was afterward appointed Chairman of the General Committee of Educational Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is now President of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. He is also President of the People's Institute, an organization having for its objects entertainment, education, philanthropy and patriotism It was organized something over a year ago, and in that time has been very successful, its hall being crowded on all occasions. It is the intention of the managers to replace the old political wigwam by a structure costing between $65,000 and $75,000 when complete. Of this amount, James M. Banks has already contributed $10,000 in donation of leasehold.

The building, which is now being rapidly erected, will be four stories high, and the revenue from the store and society rooms will be applied to the support of the institution. The commercial and higher branches will be taught for a small tuition fee, and a cooking-school, a sewing-school and a gymnasium will be features of the institution. There will be a large free reading-room, which will be open to all. Besides these, there will be clubrooms and social rooms for the people.

In 1860, Samuel Fallows married Miss Lucy B. Huntington, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William

Photo'd by W. J. Root

MRS. WILLIAM GODWIN

P. Huntington, and a niece of the Rt.-Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. Four children have been born to them, namely: Helen Mary, Edward Huntington, Alice Catherine and Charles Samuel.

Bishop Fallows' church claims the greater part of his attention, but it can be seen that his universal genius for affairs makes it possible for him not only to fill a pulpit, write voluminously, attend to educational and reformatory work, but also to build an institution for the educational and social elevation of the masses, with whom he is in sympathy and close touch. For nearly twenty years he has been one of the best known men in Chicago. His whole time is devoted to useful labor, and while others are recreating he seems to employ his leisure in preparation for more active labors and greater achievements. His philanthropic labors have been successful, and in his religious work he is well known throughout the country.

WILLIAM GODWIN.

WILLIAM GODWIN is the competent superintendent of Wahl Bros.' extensive brickyards in Blue Island. He was born in Hiworth, Wiltshire, England, December 1, 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Zilwood) Godwin. In 1844, the father bade adieu to friends and native land and, with his family, sailed for America. He made his first location in Pittsburgh, Pa., but after a few months removed to Virginia, settling near Wheeling, where he was employed as an engineer in a fire-brick factory. He continued in that business until his death, which occurred on the 7th of March, 1844, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His widow still survives him, and yet makes her home near Wheeling.

The subject of this notice is the eldest of their six children. His educational privileges were extremely limited, as he attended school for only about six months. At the early age of six years, he began working in the Sligo Rolling Mills, of Pittsburgh, where his parents then resided. At the age of ten, he began work in a brick-yard, as molder's assistant, and as his fidelity was made manifest, he was gradually promoted to more important duties, and eventually became superintendent of the works.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. Godwin joined the "Panhandle Grays," a West Virginia militia organization, with which he served three years, guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and otherwise keeping open means of communication and transportation for the Union army. At one time, he participated in a two-days chase of Gen. Morgan, on the latter's raid into Ohio, but did not catch up to him until after his capture by the regulars. Part of the time his company was attached to the Fourth, and part of the time to the Fifth, West Virginia Regiment. Though he did not participate in any hard-fought battles, he saw much service and endured many hardships, thus proving his fidelity to his adopted country.

In 1866, Mr. Godwin removed to East Liverpool, Columbiana County, Ohio, where, in connection with other parties, he established a brickyard and began business for himself. In 1869, he went to Kansas, but after a few months returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he resided until 1871, when he came to Chicago and superintended the establishment of a large brick plant for a Boston firm. This was soon after the great fire. Later he secured the position of Superintendent with the Excelsior Pressed Brick Company at Downer's Grove, Ill., and in 1886 he became

superintendent of Wahl Bros.' large brick works at Blue Island, having control of the most extensive and finest plant in the West. He was also superintendent of the Alsip Brick Company and the Chicago Brick Company at different times. His first engagement with Wahl Bros. continued for a year and a half, and in 1892 he returned to their employ. The capacity of the works is three hundred thousand bricks per day, and he has over three hundred men under his supervision. Owing to the wise control and able management of our subject, there has been no difficulty with the employes, although brick-makers elsewhere were on an extensive strike in the spring of 1894. Mr. Godwin was the first man to burn brick with coal in the West, the work having been considered impracticable up to that time.

On the 24th of November, 1863, Mr. Godwin was united in marriage with Miss Martha M. McCutchon, of Allegheny City, Pa., a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. To them have been born five children, all yet living, namely: William C., George O., Ada G., Lizzie and Bertha.

Mr. Godwin is a member of the Odd Fellows' Society, belonging to Excelsior Encampment No. 2, Chicago Canton No. 35, and the Daughters of Rebecca. He has filled all of the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge, and his wife has filled all the offices in the Rebecca Lodge. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the State. From boyhood he was an Abolitionist, and when he attained his majority, he joined the Republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. Since that time he has been one of its stalwart supporters. Mr. Godwin thoroughly understands every detail of brick-making. Every department of the works is daily visited by him, and the uninterrupted success of the enterprise under his charge is largely due to his untiring energy and personal application.

FREDERICK HOHMANN.

FREDERICK HOHMANN, the popular Village Clerk of Blue Island, is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of this suburb, and it is meet that this work present to its readers this record of his life, which will be received with interest by many. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 12th of July, 1846, and is the only child of Valentine and Barbara Hohmann. When he was a lad of seven summers he was brought by his family to Cook County, the parents locating upon a farm at Des Plaines, where they still reside.

Our subject continued under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself, going to Chicago, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In March, 1871, he took up his residence in Blue Island, where he embarked in business for himself, as a contractor and builder, and was thus engaged until 1891. During the twenty years which were thus passed, he erected some of the leading structures in the town, including both business blocks and private residences. He was an expert workman, always faithfully fulfilling his part of a contract, and in consequence received a liberal and well-merited patronage.

On the 27th of May, 1869, Mr. Hohmann was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Erhart, who was born in Saxony, Germany, and is a daughter of Christoph Erhart, of Blue Island. Nine children graced their union, two of whom they lost in childhood. Carrie, another child deceased, was

the wife of A. LaMore. Those still living are Florence, Samuel, Daisy, Frederick, Alice and Howard.

Mr. Hohmann is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife holds membership with the Methodist Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, has taken the Royal Arch Degree, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and warmly advocates the principles of that party. In 1879 he was elected Clerk of the village, serving in that capacity for three years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1889, he was again elected to the same office, which he has held continuously since, making eight years altogether. The duties of the position have so increased that for the past two years he has given his entire time and attention to the work. He has met with little opposition in elections, practically being the unanimous choice of his fellow-townsmen, an honor which is well merited and appreciated.

When Mr. Hohmann first came to Cook County, the country about Des Plaines was almost an unbroken wilderness. He has been an important factor in the development of this region, has witnessed almost its entire growth and upbuilding, and well deserves an honorable mention among the uesful and respected citizens of the county.

CHARLES FERDINAND EIDAM.

CHARLES FERDINAND EIDAM, an early settler and representative citizen of Blue Island, has for some time been prominently connected with the leading interests of the community. He was born in Ehonstein, Saxony, on the 4th of December, 1830, and is a son of William and Minnie Eidam. At the age of fourteen, he began serving an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, and when his term had expired he worked as a journeyman, being employed in that capacity in some of the leading cities of the German empire. When a young man of twenty-four he crossed the Atlantic to America. Bidding adieu to friends and Fatherland, he crossed the North Sea to Hull, England, and thence by rail made his way to Liverpool, where he boarded a sailing-vessel, which, after five weeks, dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. The accommodations for the passengers were not of the best. The provisions were limited, and they endured many hardships while en route. Mr. Eidam, however, became acquainted with the cook, whom he assisted at various times, and thereby obtained some accommodations in the way of food, etc. There were about seven hundred passengers on board, including all nationalities, and among these were thieves and other rough characters, who took this opportunity to prey upon the other passengers. Those who had charge of the vessel did little to preserve law and order, and it became necessary for the better class of passengers to form an organization for mutual protection and keep a constant guard over their possessions.

Mr. Eidam landed in July, 1854, and at once went to Buffalo, where he secured work at his trade. Three months later he came to Chicago, and for one year worked on a farm at Dolton. On the expiration of that period, in company with his brother Gottfried, who had been his companion upon the voyage across the Atlantic, he purchased forty acres of land, but they were both so afflicted with fever and ague that they were unfitted for further labor for a time. Mr. Eidam afterward worked at any employment

which would yield him an honest living until 1857, when he opened a shoe shop in Blue Island, and from that branched into the boot and shoe business, which he successfully carried on in this place, his trade constantly increasing, until 1893, when, on account of impaired health, he retired from business. The store is now operated by his sons, under the firm name of Eidam Bros. The growth and development of this place is somewhat indicated by the fact that a lot which, in 1851, sold for $400, is now worth $7,000. Mr. Eidam recently purchased one-half of it for $3,500.

Mr. Eidam was married in September, 1857, the lady of his choice being Miss Julia Runge, daughter of Otto Runge. She was born in Prussia, and came to America in 1852. Her mother died of cholera while on the voyage. Mr. and Mrs. Eidam now have nine living children: Charles H., who is engaged in the boot and shoe business; Minnie; Emil, who is the junior member of the firm of Eidam Bros.; and Emma, Anna, Louisa, William, Edward and Clarence. All are residents of Blue Island.

In his political views, Mr. Eidam is a Republican, and for two years he served as Trustee of the village. He is the oldest living member of the Blue Island Leiderkranz, and is a charter member of the Blue Island Masonic Lodge. The best interests of the community always find in him a friend, and he has taken an active interest in the work of public improvement and advancement. He has witnessed much of the growth of Cook County, including the wonderful transformation which has made Chicago the second city in the Union, and he may well be numbered among the pioneers of the community. Through well-directed efforts, he has acquired a handsome competence, and in connection with his other property he now owns a fine store building, which was erected in 1886.

JACOB SCHUMACHER.

JACOB SCHUMACHER, foreman of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad roundhouse and shops at Blue Island, claims Ohio as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Sandusky, on the 13th of January, 1856. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Forfellder) Schumacher, who were natives of Baden-Baden, Germany. The father came to America with his parents, Martin and Margaret Schumacher, in 1843, and after a year's residence near Pittsburgh, Pa., he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he still makes his home. His father there died at the age of sixty-seven years and his mother at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Jacob Schumacher held the position of Station Baggage Agent for the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads for twenty-four years, and then voluntarily resigned his position, retiring in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven.

The mother of our subject came to America with her parents in 1843, and still makes her home in Sandusky. The Schumacher family numbered nine children: Henry, who is now a dry-goods merchant of Sandusky; Jacob, whose name heads this sketch; Katie, who became the wife of Rev. Jacob Keinle, and died in New Orleans, La.; Peter, who is engaged in the produce commission business in Omaha, Neb.; Martin, who occupies a clerical position in the Exchange National Bank of Sandusky; Fannie, who is still with her parents; and Fred, George and Lena, who died in childhood.

Mr. Schumacher whose name heads this record attended the public schools of his native city until thirteen years of age, when he began to study telegraphy. He afterward obtained employment in the boiler-shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and thence went to the machine-shops of the same company, where he served a four-years apprenticeship to the trade. Subsequently he was transferred to Garrett, Ind., where he worked as machinist for two years, but as the climate did not agree with him he returned to Sandusky, and worked as a millwright. In 1880, he was made foreman of the machine-shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Sandusky, thus serving for five years, after which he entered the shops of the "Big Four" in that city. Later we find him working as a machinist in the Pan-Handle shops in Indianapolis, and in 1889 he went to Decatur, Ala., where he took charge of the machine-shops of the Louisville & Nashville Company. He afterward occupied a similar position in the Santa Fe shops in Argentine, Kan., and in September, 1890, removed to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he became general foreman in the Union Pacific Railroad shops. In August, 1891, he entered the employ of the Chicage, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, first having charge of the roundhouse at Stuart, Iowa. In November, 1892, he was transferred to Chicago, as foreman of the machine-shops in that city, and in April, 1893, came to Blue Island, as foreman of the roundhouse and works at this place, which position he still fills.

On the 30th of January, 1877, Mr. Schumacher married Elizabeth, daughter of George Hassenflug, and a native of Sandusky. Four children grace their union: Lillian, Fred, Harry and Edward. The family is connected with the Congregational Church, and Mr. Schumacher is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Order of the Red Cross. By his ballot he supports the Republican party. He is a natural machinist and, having thoroughly learned his trade in boyhood, he is aptly fitted for the position which he holds. Under his careful supervision the work is thoroughly and skillfully performed, and the railroad company finds in him a most faithful employe, true to its best interests. He has the confidence of the corporation and the respect of all those employed under him.

FRANK O. YOUNG.

FRANK O. YOUNG, a real-estate dealer and enterprising and progressive citizen of Blue Island, claims New York as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Bergen, on the 19th of July, 1854. His father, Joshua P. Young, is represented elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this article acquired his early education in the common schools, and afterwards entered Cornell University, and after pursuing a general course of study in that institution, was graduated therefrom in the Class of '76, with the degree of B. S.

Mr. Young began his business career as his father's assistant in a real-estate office, and soon after became a partner. He took part in preparing and developing the site of Harvey (then South Lawn). After a time an extensive proportion of the site was sold to T. W. Harvey, and the present name was adopted. Upon his father's death Mr. Young succeeded to the business, which he yet carries on with good success. He has platted several additions to Harvey, Blue Island and other suburbs, and owns an interest in the syndicates at Glen Ellyn, Waukegan and Joliet.

He ever labors for the best interests of his home, and with a progressive spirit, does all in his power for its advancement, improvement and upbuilding

In 1878 Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Alice Eames, who was born in Chicago, and is a daughter of M. C. Eames. They now have a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Olive, Helen, Joshua P., Spencer and Frank. The parents are both members of the Congregational Church, and are prominent people of this community. Their friends are many, and in social circles they hold a high position.

In his political views, Mr. Young is a Republican, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. In 1892 he built on Maple Avenue one of the finest residences in Blue Island. It is equipped with all modern conveniences, richly and tastefully furnished, supplied with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and with its well-kept grounds forms an ornament to the village. Mr. Young is spoken of as a live business man, and his well-directed efforts and capable management have brought him success in his undertakings. He is a highly esteemed citizen and deserves a place in this record of human life.

STEPHEN COLLIN REED.

STEPHEN COLLIN REED, who occupies a clerical position in the County Clerk's office of Cook County, and makes his home in Blue Island, was born in Sodus, Wayne County, N. Y., on the 16th of June, 1846, and is the eldest child of Waterman and Ruth Reed. The father was born in Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., and was a son of Rev. Abner Reed, a Methodist minister, who claimed Connecticut as the State of his nativity, and was descended from one of the early Colonial families of New England. During the first part of the present century he removed to New York and became a well-to-do farmer. He also preached regularly during the greater part of his life, and officiated at many weddings and funerals. He and his brother built a church at Bristol Centre, N. Y., and his death there occurred in 1862, at the age of sixty-six years. His descendants are quite numerous in Cook and Will Counties, and representatives of the family also live in other parts of the country.

Waterman Reed, like his father, became a farmer and minister, and in the early '40s he emigrated westward. He cast in his lot with the early settlers of Cook County, locating on a farm at Gooding's Grove, where he lived for a number of years, after which he removed to Palos Township. In 1868 he went to Adair County, Mo., where he is now living upon a farm. He is also engaged in preaching at intervals. He is well remembered by the old settlers of Cook County, and was one of the highly respected citizens of former days.

Stephen C. Reed, whose name heads this notice, spent the days of his boyhood in the home of his maternal grandparents in New York. At the age of fourteen he began work in the office of the *Wayne Democratic Press*, where he was employed until the fall of 1861, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in Company F, Ninety-eighth New York Infantry. He was discharged January 23, 1863, but re-enlisted February 27, 1864, in Company G, Thirty-ninth

Illinois Infantry, in which he served until December 6, 1865, when, the war having closed, he was again mustered out. He was in the army of the Potomac and the army of the James, and participated in a number of important engagements, including the seven-days battle of the Wilderness. He was with Butler's army in the vicinity of Richmond, and on the skirmish line at Appomattox. He took part in the review at Richmond, after which his regiment was stationed at Norfolk, Va., and during the last three or four months of his service he was detailed for work in the Government printing-office at Fortress Monroe. He was only nineteen years of age when the war was ended, but though young in years he manifested the same fidelity and loyalty which characterized the army life of many an older soldier.

After his first discharge, Mr. Reed came to Illinois, and on the close of the war returned to Chicago. For several years he engaged in farming in Worth Township, and won success along that line. He was married on the 7th of July, 1870, the lady of his choice being Miss Imogene Crandall, daughter of Heman and Lydia (Bushnell) Crandall. Her parents were among the first settlers of Cook County, and were here married in 1837. Her mother dated her arrival from 1834, when she came West with her father, Chester Bushnell. Mr. Crandall first located in Illinois in 1833, and his death occurred March 12, 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years, six months and seven days. In the family were twelve children, eleven of whom are yet living. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born four children: Howard, now of Pasadena, Cal.; May, wife of Thomas Quinlin, of Harvey; Fayette W., of Blue Island; and Eva, who completes the family.

Mr. Reed has been a resident of Blue Island since 1883. In 1884 he purchased *The Standard*, which he published for nearly four years, greatly improving it, both as a mechanical and literary production. In 1887 he was elected Police Magistrate, which position he still fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican. He served for four years as United States Gauger, during Harrison's administration, and since January, 1894, he has held a clerkship in the County Clerk's office. In Masonic circles he is quite prominent, and holds membership with Calumet Lodge No. 716, A. F. & A. M.; Calumet Chapter No. 203, R. A. M.; and Englewood Commandery No. 59, K. T. He is one of the charter members of Blue Island Post No. 73, G. A. R., and is Past Commander. His public and private life are alike above reproach, and his example is well worthy of emulation. He is recognized as one of the valued citizens of the community, and the history of Blue Island would be incomplete without his biography.

HIRAM GILSON.

HIRAM GILSON, of Blue Island, a worthy representative of one of the esteemed pioneer families of Cook County, was born in Bremen Township, on the 2d of July, 1844. The greater part of his life has been passed in his native county, and he is one of its highly respected citizens. His parents were Dexter and Elizabeth (Kelly) Gilson. The father was born in Grafton, Vt., April 28, 1812, and during his youth removed to New York City, where he learned the trade of carpenter. While there he was married, in 1838, to Miss Kelly, a native of Ireland.

Soon after, they started westward, and by way of the Lakes came to Cook County. Mr. Gilson was offered forty acres of land near the lake shore, at what is now Fifty-second Street, in Chicago, for $500, but not liking the soil he went to the southern part of the county and purchased a tract of wild land in Bremen Township. He had just sufficient capital to pay for his land, but not enough to improve it, so worked at his trade for several years in order to secure funds. He developed and improved his farm as his means would allow, and in course of time became the owner of a valuable tract of land, to which he added from time to time until he was the owner of six hundred acres. He was prominently connected with the growth and upbuilding of this region, and was recognized as one of its leading citizens. Upon coming to the county, Mr. Gilson and his brother-in-law, William Hamilton, built a log-cabin, in which both families lived for some time. They also owned a team and breaking plow in partnership, for neither was able to purchase one alone. In walking through the long prairie grass in the morning, it was necessary to carry a bush ahead to shake the dew from the grass, in order to avoid a thorough wetting. Mr. Gilson often walked four miles night and morning to and from his work, being employed as a carpenter at fifty cents per day. The grain which he raised he hauled to Chicago with ox-teams, and was oftentimes obliged to unload on the way, owing to the very bad roads.

Mr. Gilson was an industrious and upright citizen, who took an active interest in all public improvements, and with the work of development and upbuilding his name was inseparably connected. He was one of the first farmers to introduce a self-raking reaper into Cook County, and also owned the first mowing-machine. His death occurred December 6, 1888, and his wife passed away November 24, 1875, at the age of fifty-five years. They were both attendants of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and Mr. Gilson contributed liberally to its support and to the erection of the house of worship. Their children were: Lydia Margaret, who became the wife of F. V. Minard, but is now deceased; Mary Elizabeth, wife of F. L. Fox, of Chicago; Hiram of this sketch; Amelia, wife of C. M. Day, of Chicago; and Edward Wallace, a farmer residing on the old homestead in Bremen Township.

Hiram Gilson, whose name heads this record, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in the summer months aided in the labors of the fields, while in the winter season he attended the public schools of the neighborhood, thus acquiring a good English education. He was found among the defenders of his country during the late war. On the 23d of February, 1864, when nineteen years of age, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, known as the Yates Phalanx. The regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac and he took part in the capture of Ft. Gregg, the battle of Appomattox, and was present at the evacuation of Richmond. At Derbytown Road, near Richmond, October 13, 1864, he was slightly wounded, but continued with his company until October 27, 1864, when, at Charles City Cross Roads, he received a fracture of the skull which kept him in the hospital for some time. He took part in the Grand Review in Washington, and was honorably discharged on the 6th of December, 1865.

When the war was over, Mr. Gilson returned home and engaged in farming in Bremen Township. In 1871, he removed to Union Township, Benton County, Ind., where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1886, when he returned to Cook County, and began the operation of a part of the old homestead. This property he still owns, as well as his farm in Indiana. For the past five years, however, he has lived retired. In 1889, he came to Blue Island, where he has since made his home, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Gilson was married November 18, 1869, the lady of his choice being Miss Helen Burville, who was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of Reuben and Lucretia Burville, of Crete, Will County, Ill. They have two sons, Howard Wallace and Bernard. Mr. Gilson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he has been a Democrat for several years, but his first presiden

tial vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He is a loyal citizen, who manifests the same fidelity to duty in days of peace as when on southern battle fields he followed the Stars and Stripes. For a half century he has resided in Cook County, and well deserves mention among its worthy pioneers.

EDWARD PAYSON BISHOP.

EDWARD PAYSON BISHOP, a retired merchant living in Worth, was for some years connected with the commercial interests of this place. He possessed good business ability, and by persistent effort, enterprise and industry, he won success and gained the comfortable competence which now enables him to lay aside business cares and enjoy a well-earned rest.

Mr. Bishop has the honor of being a native of Cook County, his birth having occurred in Northfield Township, on the 7th of March, 1837. He is a son of Dardanus and Sophrona Julia (Steele) Bishop, both of whom were natives of Essex County, N. Y. The year 1835 witnessed their emigration westward, and saw them located in Cook County. For one year the father was employed as clerk in Philo Carpenter's store at Chicago, and during that time his wife made tents for the party who surveyed the route of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The following year they removed to a farm in Northfield Township, where Mr. Bishop purchased land from the Government at $1.25 per acre. This he at once began to cultivate and improve, transforming it into a valuable farm. He carried on a drug store in Lockport, and in this way earned the money with which to pay for his farm. Returning to his homestead, he there spent the remainder of his days, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1859, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife is still living at Douglas Park, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

In the family of this worthy couple were four children who reached adult age, namely: Julia Sophrona, wife of Pleasant Amick, of Chicago; Edward P.; Cornelia, wife of Julius D. Roberts, of Douglas Park; and Sarah Jane, wife of Oliver P. Chisholm, of Bozeman, Mont. The father of this family was an accomplished drummer, serving in that way at various military gatherings from boyhood. At the 4th of July celebrations in the early days of Chicago, his services were always in demand. He was one of the pioneer teachers of Northfield Township, and also served as Deputy County Superintendent. He was one of the early advocates of the anti-slavery movement, and was ever actively and commendably interested in the progress and development of the country.

Mr. Bishop whose name heads this record acquired his education in the country schools and in a select school in Chicago. Upon the death of his father, he took charge of the homestead farm, which he carried on for several years. In 1865, he sold the same, and the following year purchased land in Worth Township. There he followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and had a well-improved place, which in 1890 he sold to the Alsip Brick Company. A change in his business life occurred in 1881, when he embarked in general merchandising at Worth Station, opening the first store at that place. This he personally superintended until 1893, when he retired from active business, being succeeded by his sons, who are now successful and leading merchants.

On Christmas Day of 1859 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bishop and Miss Elizabeth L. Kerr, daughter of Charles and Ann Kerr, of Roscoe, Ill., and a native of Montreal, Canada. Nine

children have been born of their union, two of whom died in infancy. Those still living are Edward P., Ida, Minnie, Lizzie, Carl, Perry and Ethel. Mrs. Bishop is a member of the Congregational Church of Blue Island. In his political views, Mr. Bishop is a Republican, having supported that party since he cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Since 1883, he has served as Postmaster at Worth, and for the past twelve years has been Justice of the Peace, discharging his duties in a prompt and able manner, which has won him the commendation of all concerned. He is a public-spirited citizen, and he and his family command the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

CHARLES W. BISHOP, M. D.

CHARLES W. BISHOP, M. D., of Tinley Park, Bremen Township, Cook County, was born in Shattuck's Grove, Boone County, Ill., November 26, 1854, and is one of four children whose parents were George Washington and Mary J. (Whitney) Bishop. Three of the family are yet living: Frank H., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; Ida J., wife of H. C. Dexter, of Chicago; and the Doctor. The father of this family was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1824, and his parents, William and Lillie Bishop, were also natives of the Green Mountain State. When George W. Bishop was a child of five years, the family removed to New York, locating in Chautauqua, where he made his home for fifteen years. He then came to Illinois, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. For several years he carried on merchandising in Belvidere, Ill., and in 1856 he removed to Minnesota, locating in Mower County. While there he was elected Sheriff. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the spring of 1861 as a member of Company A, Fourth Minnesota Infantry. After long and arduous service in the field, he was discharged on account of disability, but was subsequently appointed Quarter-master of the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Pittsburg Landing, Fair Oaks, and many others, and was several times wounded. In 1865 he was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant, and on returning to private life he settled in Austin, Minn., where he was elected County Commissioner, serving in that capacity for eight years. During the year following the great fire, he came to Chicago and embarked in the real-estate business, which he followed throughout his remaining days. He was possessed of energy and force of character in an uncommon degree, and was a representative man in the various communities in which he lived. His death occurred February 17, 1889, at the age of sixty-five, and his widow is still living in Chicago.

Mrs. Bishop is a daughter of James W. and Betsy (Harper) Whitney. Her mother was a relative of the noted Harper Brothers, of New York City. In the Whitney family were eight children, including Col. L. H. Whitney, one of the distinguished attorneys of Chicago. Mrs. Whitney's mother is still living in Kingston, Ill., in her ninetieth year. The father of James W. Whitney was born in Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the War of 1812.

William Bishop, our subject's paternal grandfather, was born in New England, and was also a soldier of the War of 1812. The great-grand-

father, Jager Bishop, was a native of Scotland, and was in the English service, on board a man-of-war, during the Revolution. After its close he settled in Vermont, where he married and spent his remaining days.

Dr. Bishop whose name heads this record was a small boy when the family removed to Minnesota, where he lived until 1862, when, on account of the Indian massacre, his mother returned with her children to her father's home in Illinois, her husband being then at the front, engaged in the struggle to preserve the Union. After the war was ended they returned to Minnesota, where they lived until 1871, when they made a permanent location in Chicago. The Doctor acquired his literary education in the public and High Schools of this city. Subsequently he purchased a drug store, which he carried on for three years, and then took a four-years course in the Bennett Eclectic College, from which he was graduated in 1878. In 1876 he settled in Tinley Park, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

On the 2d of May, 1883, Dr. Bishop was joined in wedlock with Miss Minnie Moak, daughter of William and Hannah (Ramsdell) Moak, of Bremen Township. She has two brothers, Charles S. and William B., well-known business men of Chicago. Dr. Bishop and his wife have one daughter, Cecila Louise. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to both the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Blue Island, and in the latter he is now an officer. His skill and ability in the line of his profession have won him a liberal patronage and a most excellent reputation.

HENRY LE BEAU.

HENRY LE BEAU, Superintendent of the factory of the Alsip Brick Company at Blue Island, was born in Danielsonville, Conn., on the 22d of March, 1853. His parents, Paul and Margaret (Fischer) Le Beau, were also natives of the Nutmeg State, and were of French descent. The mother is now deceased, having passed away in Canada in 1885. The father resides at Sultan Flats, Canada, where he is engaged in farming. The family of this worthy couple numbered ten children, namely: Paul, Nelson and Thomas, all of whom reside in Canada; Henry of this sketch; Armeddie, who makes his home in Canada; Fred, who is living in Vermont; Joseph, a resident of Blue Island; Josephine, wife of Peter Le Beau, of Blue Island; Margaret, whose home is in Massachusetts; and Mary, also a resident of Canada.

At the age of four years Henry Le Beau accompanied his parents on their removal to Canada, where the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He received a limited education in French, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade. In 1874, he started westward and took up his residence in Nebraska, where he spent about a year. In 1875 he came to Chicago and secured a situation in the Alsip Brick Yard, then located at Thirty-ninth Street. With that firm he has since continued, one of their trusted and faithful employes. He began in a most humble position, but his merit and fidelity to duty have continually won him promotion, until he has now reached the position of foreman of the yards at Blue Island, having thus served since the factory was started in 1892. He has under his control one hundred and twenty-five men, and ably manages the works, which are a paying investment.

In 1873, Mr. Le Beau was united in marriage with Miss Addie Lasont, a native of Canada, and their union has been blessed with three children, a son and two daughters, Napoleon, Addie and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Le Beau are both members of the Catholic Church. The former gives but little attention to political affairs, devoting his undivided efforts to the success of the business of which he has charge. Having learned every detail thereof by practical experience, he is amply fitted for the responsible position which he is so ably and satisfactorily filling.

JOHN CRANDALL.

JOHN CRANDALL, who for more than sixty years has been identified with the growth and upbuilding of Cook County, well deserves mention among its honored pioneers. He can relate many incidents of the frontier days, and in the work of developing the county he ever bore his part. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Moira, Franklin County, N. Y., October 4, 1830, and is a son of David and Harriet (Thurston) Crandall. His grandfather, John Crandall, was a native of Vermont, and married a Miss Austin. About the beginning of the present century, he removed with his family to New York, and both he and his wife spent their last days in Franklin County.

In the spring of 1832, David Crandall, accompanied by his wife and children, emigrated to Illinois, making most of the journey by team. They lived for two years in Homer Township, Will County, although a part of the summer of 1832 was spent at Ft. Dearborn, whither all the settlers fled for protection during the Black Hawk War. For several years after that encounter, the Pottawatomie Indians remained in the neighborhood, and were very peaceful, giving the settlers little trouble. From Homer, Mr. Crandall removed in 1834 to Bremen Township, Cook County, and subsequently took up his residence in Thornton Township. About 1843, he removed to Dade County, Mo., where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1863, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife passed away in 1844. She was born in Franklin County, N. Y., and was a daughter of John Thurston, a native of England. Her mother was of Scotch birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Crandall were born ten children, namely: Julia, the widow of Simeon Abbott, of Guthrie, Iowa; Ruby, deceased, wife of Dyer Ritchie; William B., deceased; Clarissa, deceased, wife of Henry Paul; John; Jane, wife of William Powell, of Michigan City, Ind.; Clark C., who makes his home in Kansas; Daniel L., who is living at Oak Lawn, Cook County; Mrs. Sarah Sweet, of Blue Island; and Ellen, wife of Frederick Gardner, of Thornton, Cook County.

John Crandall was a child of only two years when brought by his parents to Cook County, and was a youth of thirteen summers when, with the family, he removed to Missouri. Two years later he returned to Cook County, where he has since made his home. His education was acquired in the district schools of Thornton and Bremen Townships, and upon returning to Cook County from Missouri, he began life as a farm laborer. Soon after he began dealing in live stock on a small scale, and in 1854, with the capital which he had acquired, he purchased a farm of forty acres in Bremen Township, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1858, when he purchased a part of his present farm in Worth Township. To this he has added from time to time as his financial resources have increased,

until he now has two hundred and forty acres on sections 18 and 19, Worth Township, beside other lands in Palos, Bremen and Worth Townships. When the Wabash Railroad was opened across his farm in 1880, the station of Worth was established, and most of the town has been built upon his land. In 1890, he erected a comfortable residence here and retired from active business, renting his farms. For several years past, to a greater or less extent, he has been engaged in dealing in real estate.

Mr. Crandall was married on the 22d of November, 1855, to Jane McKenzie, of Bremen Township, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and is a daughter of William and Janet McKenzie, who came to America in 1835, and for one year lived in New York City. They then removed to Washington County, N. Y., and while there the father joined the United States army for service in the Mexican War, during which he was wounded and honorably discharged, but never reached his home. He was a stone-mason by trade, and was a highly respected man. His wife still survives him, and is now living in Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall have a family of six children: James Alfred; Harriet Janet, wife of Benjamin Crandall, of Piper City, Ill.; Ruby Clarissa, wife of Thomas Sproat, of Marley, Ill.; Mary, wife of Lewis Biedenkloff, of Chicago; Daniel Lincoln; and Ellen J.

Since the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Crandall has been one of its stalwart supporters, and takes a warm interest in everything that pertains to its growth and success. He served for nine years as School Trustee of Worth Township, and has also filled other offices, the duties of which he has ever discharged with promptness and fidelity. He is a self-made man, who began life for himself at the age of fifteen years without capital, but has steadily worked his way upward and by his own unaided efforts has achieved his present success. Perseverance, patience and integrity have been important factors in his business career. Mr. Crandall has witnessed the development of Cook County from an almost unbroken wilderness. He remembers herding cattle about the old Southern Hotel, which stood at the corner of State and Twelfth Streets, and recalls many other interesting incidents of pioneer days. Among other things, he recalls the first United States land sale held in Chicago, in 1835. There was much excitement and consternation among the settlers who had made squatter's claims, owing to the fact that a number of eastern capitalists were known to be in the city with the intention of bidding off the improved lands. When the day of sale arrived, David Crandall, as spokesman for the settlers, boldly announced that any man who dared bid against an actual settler would meet with summary justice. This determined stand had the desired effect, and the sale passed off quietly, most of the squatters bidding off the lands which they had claimed and improved without opposition.

JOHN L. ZACHARIAS.

JOHN L. ZACHARIAS, the popular President of the village of Blue Island, and prominently connected for many years with its commercial and official interests, was born in Bremen Township, Cook County, Ill., on the 26th of June, 1862, and is a son of Frederick and Christina Zacharias. Frederick Zacharias, who was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, came to America in 1851, settling on a farm in Bremen, where he resided for twenty years. In 1871 he

removed to the village of Blue Island, and dealt in flour and feed until 1883, when he retired from business. He served three terms as Supervisor of Worth Township, and was an active business man and public-spirited citizen. His death occurred on New Year's Day, 1894, at the age of nearly seventy years. Mrs. Christina Zacharias is still living at Blue Island.

John L. Zacharias, who is the youngest child and only son of his parents, attended the public school, and subsequently took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago. In 1883 he succeeded to his father's business, in which he is still engaged, doing an extensive trade in flour, feed and hay. He was married on the 29th of November, 1884, to Louisa, daughter of George Luchtemeyer, a well-known citizen and magistrate of Blue Island, where Mrs. Zacharias was born. Four children grace the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zacharias, named respectively Frederick L., Myra, Emily and Helen. The family residence at the corner of York Street and Greenwood Avenue, now in process of completion, is one of the most substantial and ornate in the village.

Mr. Zacharias is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an earnest and enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1887, and has since continuously and conscientiously dealt out even-handed justice to the denizens of the village, his fair and unprejudiced decisions inspiring the confidence and respect of litigants and the public generally. He has always taken a lively interest in all enterprises calculated to upbuild and improve this locality, in which he has important real-estate interests. He was one of the corporators of the Cottage Building and Loan Association, which has done much to advance the growth and prosperity of the town, and has been one of its Directors since its organization. In the spring of 1894 he was chosen by a large majority to fill the office of President of the Village Board, and upon his inauguration was presented with a magnificent gold star as a token of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. In the serious crisis precipitated by the great strike of railway workmen in the summer of 1894, he maintained a calm and impartial attitude, striving to protect alike the rights and property of workmen and corporations. While his actions were adversely criticised by some of the metropolitan press, it is conceded, in the light of subsequent events and calm consideration, that he pursued the only safe and dignified course.

GEORGE P. MEYER.

GEORGE P. MEYER, a real-estate dealer of Blue Island, claims Denmark as the land of his birth, which occurred in the village of Reinsbuettel, Herzog, Holstein, on the 19th of March, 1835. This territory is now a part of Germany. His parents were John and Heinke (Chlufer) Meyer. His mother died in Denmark, and in 1861 his father crossed the Atlantic to the New World, spending his remaining days in the home of his son George, where he died at the ripe old age of eighty-five.

Mr. Meyer acquired a common-school education in the German language, and worked upon his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he determined to try his fortune in the United States. The year 1854 witnessed his emigration. He came direct to Chicago, and was first employed at farm work in the vicinity, after which he engaged

in building railroads, doing business as a contractor for several years. In 1858, he purchased a tract of wild prairie land in Worth Township, paying for the same $9.50 per acre. With characteristic energy, he began its cultivation, plowing and planting the hitherto raw tract, which was now made to yield to him a good return for the care and cultivation he bestowed upon it. He afterward made additions to his farm, becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty-three acres; but a part of this he has since sold. He owns altogether three hundred and thirty acres of land in Cook County, besides numerous pieces of village property in Blue Island and Morgan Park. In 1882, he removed to the former place, and for two years engaged in dealing in agricultural implements. Since that time he has devoted his energies to the real-estate business, buying and selling extensively for himself and others. While living on his farm he gave considerable attention to breeding draft horses, and still owns some valuable animals. He now carries on a general real-estate, loan and insurance business.

On the 30th of March, 1860, Mr. Meyer was united in marriage with Johanna Buch, a native of Holstein, and a daughter of John Buch, an early settler of Bremen Township, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have been born seven children, who are yet living: Henry, a farmer of Worth Township; Freda, wife of F. Randall, of Blue Island; Julia, wife of James Fullerton, of Blue Island; Elizabeth, wife of Wendell Heckler, of the same place; Frederick, who is there engaged in painting; Augusta and Willie, who are still under the paternal roof.

Mr. Meyer and his family are all members of the German Evangelical Church, and he is also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' Society, belonging to the Subordinate Lodge and the Blue Island Encampment. He likewise holds membership with the Blue Island Liederkranz. In politics, he has been a stalwart Republican since casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has been honored with several local offices, having served as Assessor of Worth Township, while for twelve years he has filled the position of School Trustee. Although he received no English education, he reads, writes and speaks the language better than many native-born citizens, and is a lover of this country and her free institutions. His success is due to perseverance, good judgment and honorable dealing, and his prosperity is the just reward of his labors.

FREDERICK F. KEITH.

FREDERICK F. KEITH, the well-known and popular editor of the Harvey *Citizen*, published in Harvey, has been connected with this paper since 1892. In October, 1891, the paper was founded by the E. Arthur See Company, of which Mr. See was the prime mover and editor in charge. He began the publication of the *Citizen* as an independent paper, and took a stand in favor of the Prohibition policy, and in absolute opposition to the saloon element and to all favoritism in municipal government. He manfully took the side of everything which was calculated to advance the best interests of the village, believing its moral status fully as important as the financial standing of the municipal treasury. He successfully conducted his paper as a weekly publication for one year, and on the 1st of December, 1892, sold the plant to Frederick F. Keith, who has conducted it continuously since on the same independent basis and the same general policy.

Mr. Keith, though a young man, is thoroughly identified with the interests of the village, and deserves personal mention in this volume. He was born in Dansville, N. Y., about twenty-six years ago, and in common with the other boys of his native town attended the common schools. He afterward attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y., for two years, taking a special course. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon what has been his life work, becoming an apprentice in the printing-office of the Danville *Breeze*, which has made a name for itself among the humorous papers of the country. Here he became a practical printer, versed in all the duties of a country printing-office.

In the spring of 1892, Mr. Keith came to Harvey and entered the employ of the E. Arthur See Company, becoming foreman of the office, in which position he remained until he purchased the paper and took charge of its affairs. Previous to that time he was in Chicago for about eight months. His office is well equipped with a cylinder book job press and two smaller job presses, all run by electric power, and a fine outfit of type. The office does a great deal of fine job work, turning out a great number of circulars, pamphlets, etc. The paper is conducted as a weekly publication, and has a large circulation in the village. Mr. Keith's interests are all identified with the village in which he makes his home, and in the community he has many friends.

WADE ERRETT.

WADE ERRETT, the popular editor of the Blue Island *Standard*, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., on the 24th of July, 1850, and is a son of John W. and Eliza A. (McGary) Errett. The former was a native of New York City, and his father, Henry Errett, was a Scotch-Irishman, who married an English lady. The mother of our subject was born near Burlington, Vt., but her father was a native of the Emerald Isle.

By trade John W. Errett was a printer, but in later life became a minister of the Christian Church. His brother, Rev. Isaac Errett, was one of the most renowned preachers of that faith, and established the *Christian Standard* of Cincinnati, which he published for many years. The father of our subject was in charge of several churches through the Western Reserve, and became a warm personal friend of James A. Garfield, whose funeral sermon was preached by Isaac Errett. The year 1861 witnessed the arrival of John W. Errett in Illinois. He located in Monmouth, and afterward purchased a farm in Henry County, but his last days were passed in Columbus, Iowa, where his death occurred September 15, 1871, at the age of fifty years. His brother, Hon. Russell Errett, was for many years editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and for three terms represented his district in Congress.

Wade Errett was the fourth in a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. He acquired his education in the public schools, and in 1867 left home, going to Pittsburgh, where he learned the printer's trade in a book and job office, the same in which his father had learned the business. He afterward worked in the office of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, edited and controlled by his uncle, and in 1877 he emigrated westward. Locating in Galva, he purchased an interest in the *News* at that place. Subsequently, he came to Chicago and became traveling agent for the Chicago

Newspaper Union, continuing with that company in different capacities until 1890, when he came to Blue Island and bought an interest in the *Standard*, of this place, becoming a member of the firm of Errett & Volp. Under their able management this paper has become one of the fixed institutions of the village, and receives a liberal support from the citizens of this locality.

On the 19th of October, 1882, Mr. Errett married Miss Lydia Lennora Kelsey, daughter of Norton and Elizabeth L. Kelsey, of Galva. To them have been born six children, namely: Albert Wilbert, Wade, Clyde, Irene, and Lennora and Edwin, twins. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death, and the children are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Errett is a member of the Odd Fellows' society, is an independent thinker and writer, and is an accommodating and genial gentleman, who wins friends wherever he goes. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, and is recognized as one of its valued citizens.

FERDINAND HENRY SICKEL.

FERDINAND HENRY SICKEL, proprietor of the Calumet Steam Laundry of Blue Island, was born in Chicago, on the 13th of March, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Ernstine (Zammauck) Sickel, early settlers of that city and natives of Germany. In 1853, the father came to America with his parents, Diedrich and Christina Sickel. The former died of cholera, during the ravages of that scourge in 1854. He had been a prosperous farmer in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was highly educated, being well versed in seven languages. Meeting with some financial reverses he came to America with the hope of retrieving his lost possessions, and soon after arriving in Chicago was engaged on the *Staats-Zeitung*. The family of Diedrich Sickel numbered five sons and three daughters. The eldest were Henry and Charles, twins. The latter, a cattle and horse dealer, was killed by an engine at the Union Stock Yards in 1887. August, deceased, was a contractor and dealer in paints. Theodore and Otto were for many years successful market-gardeners in Lake View, and are now well-known real-estate dealers. Julia is the wife of Frederick Hoffman, of Chicago. Caroline is the wife of Fred Kack, of Chicago. Fredricka completes the family. The mother died in Chicago in 1884, at the age of seventy-five years. She was noted for her industry and energetic efforts to better the condition of her family.

Henry Sickel, father of the gentleman whose name heads this record, was about nineteen years of age when the family came to Chicago. For some time he worked as a newsboy, carrying the *Staats-Zeitung*. He was employed in an ice business, and at intervals assisted his mother in a market-garden which she carried on at Halsted Street and Center Avenue. In 1861 he was employed in building a distillery at Clybourn Place Bridge, and when it was finished obtained employment therein. His faithful and efficient services soon attracted the attention of his employer, and he was promoted to a better position, eventually becoming head bookkeeper of the concern, in which capacity he served until November, 1892, when he was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, from which he has never fully recovered. He has always been a man of regular habits and strict integrity, serving the interests of his employer rather than his own. He has always been a steadfast Republican, and has been a del-

egate to State and local conventions, and was once the nominee of that party for Alderman in his ward.

Mrs. Ernstine Sickel came to America from Sommerfeldt, Saxony, in 1856 with her parents, Christian and Elizabeth Zammauck. Her mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. To Henry and Ernstine Sickel were born five children: Emma, wife of Henry Plinke, of Dundee, Ill.; F. Henry, of this sketch; William, who went to Leadville, Colo., in 1888, and has never been heard from since; Agnes and Ella.

Ferdinand Henry Sickel graduated from the Newbury public school at the age of sixteen, after which he attended the Chicago Central High School for a time. He then began sign-painting and decorating, but the business proved injurious to his health, and in 1886 he went to California, where he worked on a fruit ranch for a time. Later he engaged in a tea and coffee store in San Diego, and subsequently carried on a branch store for the same firm at Santa Barbara. He was employed as hotel clerk in the West for a time, but in 1891 returned to Chicago and became assistant book-keeper with his father. After the illness of the latter he was made head book-keeper, and thus served until July, 1893, when, desiring to engage in business for himself, he resigned his position and purchased the laundry in Blue Island which he still conducts.

Mr. Sickel was reared in the German Lutheran Church, with which his parents are still members. He belongs to Columbia Council No. 7, R. L., and in politics is a supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party. Having inherited the industrious habits and honorable principles which distinguished his progenitors, and possessing the true American spirit of progress and originality, he is rapidly achieving the success which his efforts richly merit.

JAMES P. PAXTON.

JAMES P. PAXTON, a retired farmer of Eola, Ill., is a native of Fountain County, Ind. He was born in the year 1831, and is the youngest of twelve children. His parents, Thompson and Cynthia (Potts) Paxton, were natives of North Carolina. Thompson Paxton was born January 23, 1783; his wife, Cynthia Potts, January 16, 1790. They were married March 6, 1816. Four years before their marriage Mr. Paxton served as a soldier under Gen. Jackson, in the war with the Creek Indians. A brother, Col. James Paxton, served as a soldier, and died in the battle of New Orleans.

Soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Paxton, they moved north to Maury County, Tenn. Here he worked a small farm in connection with the cabinet-shop which he owned.

Having made a good beginning in life, and desiring to get as far away from slavery as possible, he determined to push his way still further north; so in 1830, he and his family moved to Fountain County, Ind., and there carried on farming on a larger scale until 1834, when he went to DuPage County (at that time included in Cook County) Ill., and there made a claim to a tract of land, probably over six hundred acres, and the next year brought his wife and children and settled at this place, with a log cabin for their first palatial residence in Illinois. In a few years he built a substantial frame house. In 1874 his son, James P., moved this structure off, and erected a larger frame house of modern design.

Thompson Paxton was Colonizationist in his views on the negro question, and also a strong

Abolitionist. He was the only man in Cook County that voted for James G. Birney, the anti-slavery candidate. Mr. Paxton kept a station of the famous Underground Railroad, and frequently assisted in effecting the escape of slaves. His house was a place of public worship, and for years was open every Sunday for Sunday-school. The first Congregationalist Church of Batavia was organized at his home, although he was a strict Presbyterian until his latter days, when he united with the Christian Church of Batavia.

Mrs. Paxton died March 19, 1853, and from that time on till his death, September 12, 1859, Mr. Paxton made his home with his youngest son, James.

Our subject was reared on his present farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of nineteen he took charge of the homestead, and has managed it ever since. His father deeded him one hundred and eighty acres of land, and after his death James paid the other heirs a sum of money for their interest in the homestead. Since then he has bought about two hundred acres more. He deeded a portion of his farm to his eldest son, and now owns about two hundred and sixty-five acres, located six miles northeast of Aurora.

Mr. Paxton has been thrice married. His present wife was Miss Nettie M. Olmsted, a native of Canada. She moved with her parents to Kendall County, Ill., in 1856. They were married in Aurora, March 26, 1868. By the first marriage there is one child living, Frederick E. By the present marriage there are four children: Nellie L., wife of L. S. Hill; Edward S., Jae E. and Roy N.

Mr. Paxton is a Republican in politics, and has served as Assessor and School Director. He belongs to the Big Woods Church of Christ, which is undenominational in principle, but Congregational in form. His first wife, Emeline McFarren, was a native of Whitehall, N. Y., and came to DuPage County with her parents. They lived in Bloomingdale Township. She was married July 5, 1856, and died October 31, 1859.

EDWARD WILSON.

EDWARD WILSON, a leading farmer of Worth Township, residing on section 7, is both widely and favorably known in Cook County. A native of the Emerald Isle, he was born near the city of Omagh, County Tyrone, December 26, 1836. His parents, Robert and Susan (Graham) Wilson, were both of Scotch descent. Upon his father's farm he spent his boyhood days, and in the common schools acquired his education. At the age of seventeen he left home and came to America. For a few weeks he remained in New York City, working in a spice and coffee mill, and on the 3d of July, 1853, he arrived at Downer's Grove, Ill. For six months he was employed on a farm in that locality, and then rented land in York Township, Du Page County, and sent for his parents and the other members of the family.

Accordingly they embarked for the New World, but the vessel in which they took passage was shipwrecked and obliged to return to Belfast, so they did not arrive in the United States until June, 1854. In 1859, they purchased a farm in Palos Township, Cook County, but after paying $800 thereon they abandoned it. In 1861, they purchased forty acres of land in Worth Township for $15 per acre, and this tract is still owned by our subject, although he has extended the

boundaries of the farm from time to time by additional purchase. Robert Wilson here spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 17th of June, 1865, at the age of sixty-seven years and three months. His wife never recovered from the shock and exposure incident to shipwreck, and died in Du Page County, December 26, 1854, at the age of fifty-two years. Both were members of the primitive Methodist Church. Their family numbered four children: Eliza Jane, who came with her brother Edward to America and is now living at Englewood; Edward of this sketch; Johnson, a prominent farmer of Worth Township; and Charles, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Homer Township, Will County.

Edward Wilson still resides on the old homestead and now owns three hundred and ninety acres of rich and arable land. The once wild prairies were transformed into rich and fertile fields, and excellent improvements have been made, until the place has become one of the model farms of the community. A part of the land lies in Palos Township, and thereon are raised hay, potatoes and grain. In addition to his farm in Cook County, he also owns land in Will County.

On the 28th of December, 1869, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Magdalene Lendrum, daughter of James and Magdalene Lendrum, of County Tyrone, Ireland. Mrs. Wilson was born at Dromore, Ireland. Six children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, namely: Edward Lendrum, at home; Eliza Jane, who died at the age of seventeen; Magdalene, who died at the age of fifteen; Susan Maria, who died at the age of twelve; Robert James, at home; and Sarah F., who died in infancy. The other three children now deceased passed away within a week of one another, all being stricken with diptheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are numbered among the highly-respected citizens of the community. In politics he is a Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since supported the party with which he now affiliates. He has served as Road Commissioner and filled other offices in Worth Township, yet he has never aspired to political preferment. When he arrived in Chicago, Mr. Wilson paid out the last dollar he possessed to a teamster for carrying himself and sister to Downer's Grove, but is now one of the most substantial citizens of Worth Township. His success is due to temperance, industry, frugality and good judgment, and his prosperity is certainly well deserved.

ANDREW BURGLAND.

ANDREW BURGLAND, who is engaged in the manufacture of packing pails in West Pullman, as a member of the firm of Burgland & Shead, was born in Jonkoping County, Sweden, on the 28th of March, 1846, and is a son of John and Anna Christine Burgland. He was reared upon the old homestead farm, spending the days of his boyhood and youth midst play and work. During the summer months he aided in the labors of the field, and in the other departments of farm work, while in the winter season he attended the public schools, receiving a fair education. He lived in his native land until twenty-two years of age, when, in 1868, he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the New World. He first took up his residence in Moline, Ill., where he sought and obtained a position in a pail factory, being thus employed for six years. On

the expiration of that period he went to Bay City, Mich., where he engaged in the same business. Six years later we find him in Defiance, Ohio, where he established a pail factory in company with F. J. Shead, his present partner, carrying it on for eleven years.

In January, 1894, Mr. Burgland came to West Pullman, and on the formation of the firm of Burgland & Shead established the pail factory, which is now numbered among the leading industries of this place. About one hundred workmen are employed in the shops in West Pullman, and they also have a branch factory at Cairo, Ill., where employment is given to thirty men. The capacity of the former is thirty-five hundred pails per day, and they enjoy a well-established business, having an extensive trade, which is constantly increasing.

Mr. Burgland resides at Hyde Park. He was married in 1871 to Ellen Nelson, a native of Sweden, and to them have been born four children who are yet living, all daughters, namely: Ellen Julia, Anna, Belle and Maud. One son, Andrew, died in infancy. The parents of our subject came to America in 1867, and located in Moline, Ill., where they still reside. For fifty years they have traveled life's journey together, and on the 24th of June, 1894, the worthy couple celebrated their golden wedding. They had a family of five sons, of whom Andrew is the eldest; Swan is engaged in business in Moline; Oscar is a lumber contractor of northern Michigan; Otto is engaged in the jewelry business in Osawatomie, Kan.; and August is a jeweler of Osage City, Kan.

Mr. Burgland of this sketch was reared in the Lutheran Church, but at present is connected with no religious organization. He is quite a prominent Mason, and belongs to Defiance Commandery, K. T.; Lake Erie Consistory of Cleveland, Ohio; and the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the Royal Arcanum and the National Union. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party, and although he is not a politician he is actively interested in the growth and development of his party. He began life in America as a common laborer, but before leaving Moline he was receiving the highest wages paid in the pail factory at that place and has steadily worked his way upward, until he is now at the head of a large factory. He has made the most of his opportunities in life and may truly be called a self-made man.

REV. WENTWORTH ROSCOE LIBBY.

REV. WENTWORTH ROSCOE LIBBY, pastor of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, is well known in the ministry, especially of his own denomination, and is now recognized as a leading citizen of this community. He was born in Mohanas, in the Parish of St. Stephen, Charlotte County, New Brunswick, on the 4th of May, 1852, and is a son of Ellis and Abbie (Tuttle) Libby, the former a native of New Brunswick, and the latter of Maine. The family is of English origin, and was founded on American soil by John Libby, who came from England about 1630, settling on Richmonds Island, now in Cumberland County, Me. He became one of the leading planters of that locality. His birth occurred in 1602, and he became the father of a family of eight sons and four daughters. His descendants in direct line were Anthony; Jacob, who was born in Hampton, N. H.; Samuel, born in Rye, N. H.; Jacob, born in Epsom, N. H.; Jacob, a native of

St. Stephen, New Brunswick; and Ellis, the father of our subject. The second Jacob served in the Revolutionary War and became one of the original proprietors of the town of Machias, Me. He afterward became one of the first settlers of St. Stephen, New Brunswick. The third Jacob was a farmer and lumberman, as was his son Ellis. The latter died in New Brunswick in February, 1879. His widow still survives him, and is living in Fairfield, Me. She is a daughter of Reuben and Polly (Kendall) Tuttle. Mrs. Tuttle was descended from one of two brothers, Thomas and Aquilla Chase, who emigrated from Cornwall, England, to America, locating in Hampton, N. H. Those in direct descent from the latter were Thomas, Roger and Stephen. The last-named had a daughter who became the wife of Gen. William Kendall, of Fairfield, Me.

Wentworth R. Libby, whose name heads this record, acquired his early education in the public schools and in the preparatory school in Wilbraham Academy of Massachusetts. He thence went to Tufts College, from which he was graduated in 1892. Four years previous he was graduated from Tufts Divinity School of Medford, Mass., and in 1891, while in college, was ordained as a minister of the Universalist Church. He won the degrees of A. B. and B. D., and having practically completed his course of study in 1891, he accepted the pastorate of the First Universalist Church of Blue Island, his present charge.

On the 11th of May, 1880, Mr. Libby was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Moore, daughter of George and Charlotte Moore, of Moore's Mills, New Brunswick. Their union has been blessed with one child, Marion Kendall, born May 2, 1888. Mr. Libby is a member of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., of Lewiston, Me.; Rabboni Lodge No. 150, A. F. & A. M., of Lewiston; and Elm Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, Blue Island, Ill. He is a thorough student, and an earnest and attractive speaker, his sermons being logical and ably delivered. His present church has been his only charge, and during the three years which he has here passed he has won the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CHARLES BAXTER LANE.

CHARLES BAXTER LANE, a prominent farmer of Worth Township and a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Cook County, was born near Bombay, Washington County, N. Y., October 26, 1831, and was a son of De Witt and Amy (Baxter) Lane, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. The grandparents were Joseph and Amanda Lane, the former a Scotchman by birth, while the latter was a native of the Emerald Isle.

In the spring of 1834 the family started westward, and on a sailing-vessel made the journey around the Lakes to Cook County. They took up their residence on section 13, in Worth Township, building a log cabin, in which they lived for some time. A few years later they removed to "Lane's Island," in the same township, where was erected another log house and a blacksmith shop, in which Joseph Lane carried on blacksmithing until his death, which occurred in 1839, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife survived him about fourteen years. De Witt Lane was called to the home beyond May 28, 1852, at the age of forty-six years, six months and seventeen days, and his wife died in 1849, aged thirty-four years. He became the owner of a large and val-

uable farm, and also bought and sold numerous tracts of land. For several years he dealt in live stock, and carried on quite an extensive business for those days. He was a valued and highly respected citizen, and his loss was deeply mourned throughout the community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lane were born four children, namely: Charles B.; Stephen Mede, who died in childhood; Theodora A., wife of Isaac Mason, of Chicago; and Mary, wife of Almon Schimmerhorn, of Florida.

Mr. Lane of this sketch received little schooling but that obtained in the school of experience. He was only three years old when brought to Cook County by his parents, and amid the wild scenes of the frontier he was reared to manhood, becoming familiar with all the hardships and trials of pioneer life. Upon his father's death he took charge of the old homestead farm, which he still owns. Under his careful management it has been thoroughly tilled and improved, and the rich and fertile fields now yield to the owner a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. He breeds some fine horses and Jersey cows, and altogether has one of the finest places in the township.

Mr. Lane has been twice married. He first wedded Julia Sturtevant, who died a few years later, April 6, 1864, aged twenty-eight years and seventeen days, leaving three children: Charles De Witt, now of Denver, Colo.; and Stephen M. and Hiram F., both of Chicago. For his second wife Mr. Lane chose Isabella Moss, daughter of Thomas Moss, an early settler of Bachelor's Grove. Mrs. Isabella Lane was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her father was born in England and her mother in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are the parents of five living sons: Thomas William, Joseph Levi, John Gilbert, George Elmer and Jesse Eli. The first son, also named Thomas William, died at the age of eighteen months and eleven days.

In his political views, Mr. Lane has always been a Republican since casting his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He is a pleasant gentleman, whose home is noted for its hospitality, and having spent almost his entire life in Cook County, he is here both widely and favorably known. When he first came to the West, the Indians were far more numerous than the white settlers of Cook County, and the work of progress and civilization seemed scarcely begun. All kinds of game were very plentiful, and Mr. Lane was a successful hunter and trapper. Chicago contained only two hardware stores, and other business in proportion. An honored pioneer and leading agriculturist, no one is more deserving of representation in this volume than Charles Baxter Lane.

JOHN QUINCY WHITE.

JOHN QUINCY WHITE was a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana County on the 7th of April, 1828. The family was probably of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather lived in Virginia for some time, and in 1820 removed from the Old Dominion to the Buckeye State. He took with him a number of slaves, to whom he gave their freedom after reaching Ohio. Thomas White, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, February 2, 1801, acquired his education in that State, and during the greater part of his life engaged in teaching school. He was a man of broad and cultured mind, and was very successful as a teacher. In his family were twelve children, namely: Rhoda, Mary, John, Sarah, Pleasant, William, Amanda, Luther, Thomas, Ruth, Martha and Eliza. The last died at the age of twelve years. Only Thomas

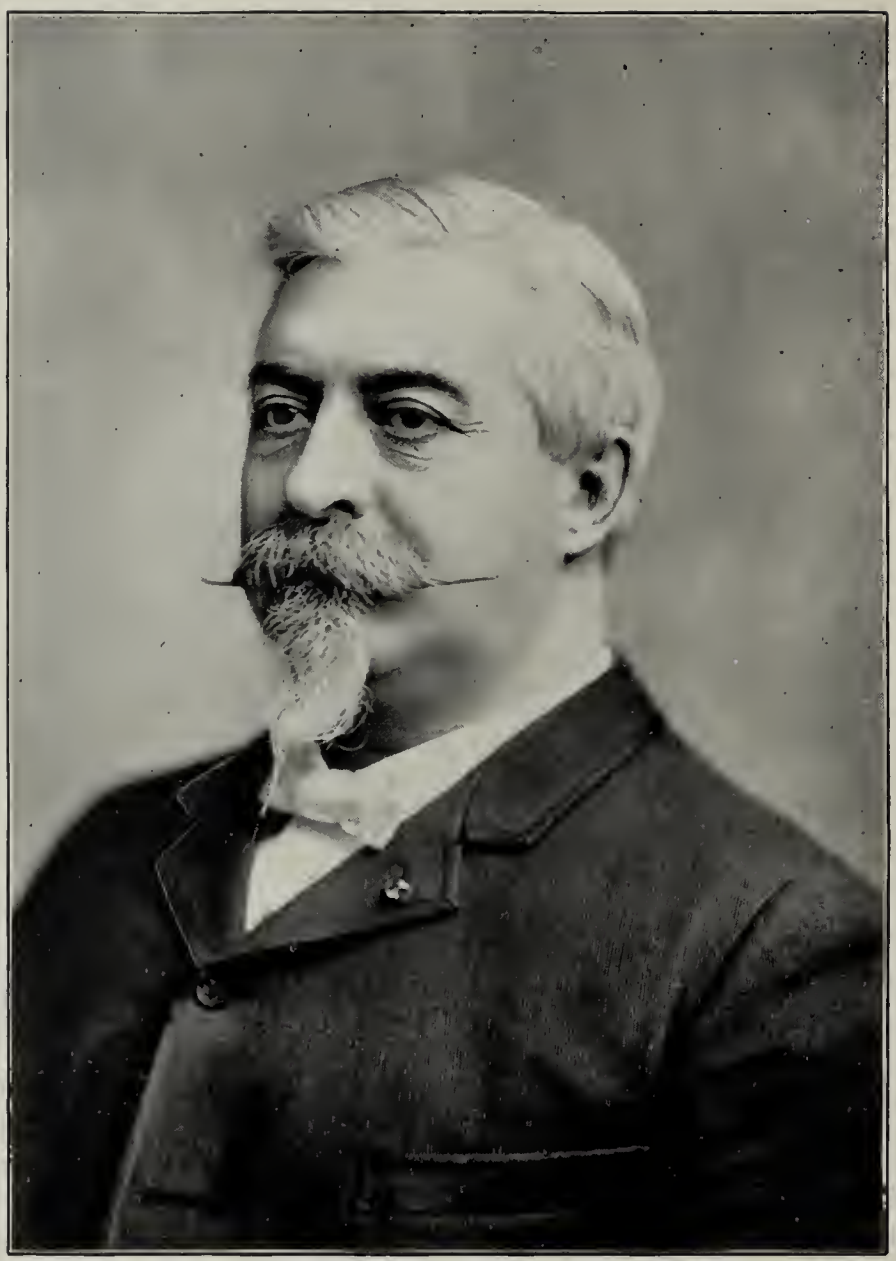
is now living. He resides in Urichsville, Ohio, and is a carriage-maker by trade.

John Q. White acquired his education in the common schools, and under his father's direction. At the age of seventeen he learned the trade of carriage-making, and then went into business in an adjoining town, where he remained until 1861, when he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry. He served for about two years, mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was then incapacitated by a sunstroke, which so affected his heart that he was unfit for further duty and was honorably discharged. Shortly after his return home he removed to Winterset, Iowa, on account of his wife's health. During his residence there, in connection with other duties, he was Justice of the Peace, during the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869.

Mr. White was first married in 1851, his union being with Ann Fredenberg, who was born in Ohio, and was of German descent. Her death occurred in Iowa, in 1864, and in 1870 Mr. White came to Chicago, arriving in this city on the 7th of April. For his second wife he chose Mary E. Mayo, who was born in Hampden, Penobscot, Me., April 28, 1836. Her grandparents came from Cape Cod, Mass., and were of English descent. Her parents were natives of Hampden, Me. Her father was a farmer, and died in his native city in 1866. In political sentiment, he was a Republican, and in religious belief both he and his wife were Methodists. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Mayo came to Chicago and lived with her daughter, Mrs. White, who, when twenty-eight years of age, came to the West and secured a position as a teacher in the schools of Chicago. She began teaching in Maine at the early age of sixteen years. Her marriage to Mr. White was celebrated September 28, 1866.

On his arrival in this city, Mr. White began working at his trade of carriage-making, which he followed for about two years, after which he began working as a contractor and builder, and during the remainder of his life was thus employed. He was very prominent in Grand Army circles, and on the night of his death was elected to the highest position in the order, with one exception. In early life he was a stanch Abolitionist, and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he immediately joined its ranks. He made many speeches in support of his party, especially in Ohio, and was ever one of its earnest advocates. He was also a strong temperance man, and was always found on the side of right and order.

By his first wife Mr. White had seven children, but four died in infancy. Mary Eliza, the wife of Harry C. Ashenfelter, now resides in Spokane Falls; and Joseph and Rodney are deceased. By the second marriage of Mr. White were born two children. Emily Horton is deceased. Clifford Norris, a patent lawyer and draftsman, whose office is located in the Monadnock Building, of Chicago, was born August 25, 1871, and married Edna Horn, a native of Chicago. E. H., who was born February 1, 1868, was a young lady of literary tastes and graduated from the High School of this city. In the winter of 1889 she was stricken with pneumonia, and on the 3d of December passed away. With Mrs. White resides her mother, Mrs. Emily H. Mayo, who was born in Hampden, Me., February 21, 1804. Her ninety years rest lightly upon her, and she still enjoys good health. She vividly remembers many incidents of her childhood. In 1814, she was in the town of Hampden during the battle when the English chased the United States ship "Adams" up the Penobscot River to the city, where Commodore Morris burned the ship in order to keep it from the English, who took possession of the town for a few days. A battle then occurred in front of Mrs. Mayo's home, in which two Englishmen and one American were killed. Mrs. Mayo has nine brothers and sisters now living. The five sisters are all over eighty years of age, and the ages of the four brothers range from seventy-six to eighty-eight years. They are all still actively engaged in business. Mrs. White is a highly respected lady who has many warm friends in this community. She still resides at the pleasant home left by her husband, No 3945 Langley Avenue.



COL. E. D. SWAIN

Photo'd by W. J. Root

EDGAR DENMAN SWAIN, D. D. S.

EDGAR DENMAN SWAIN, D. D. S., is engaged in the practice of dentistry at the corner of Randolph and State Streets, Chicago, and is prominent in both professional and military circles. He was born in Westford, Vt., in August, 1836, and is a son of Dr. Marcus and Charlotte (Woodbury) Swain. On the paternal side he is of Scotch lineage, and on the maternal side is of English descent. The father became a resident of Oshkosh, Wis., in 1857, and during the war he was appointed Surgeon of the Wisconsin Penitentiary at Waupun. About 1878, he removed to Englewood, Ill., and thence to Glencoe, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-nine. His wife died in Waupun, Wis. In their family were four sons and two daughters: Edgar D. of this sketch; Dr. Oliver D., a resident of Chicago; Marcus W., who was killed in a railroad accident in 1862; George A., who died of typhoid fever in the army in the summer of 1863; and Alice M. and Charlotte, both living.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch remained under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, and then left home, going to Worcester, Mass., where he worked in a machine-shop. He afterward removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where, in 1855, he began the study of dentistry. Two years later he became a resident of Wisconsin and began practice in Oshkosh. Subsequently he was engaged in the prosecution of his profession in Aurora, Ill., and in Batavia, Ill.

Mr. Swain watched with interest the progress of events which preceded the Civil War, and after the South had attacked Ft. Sumter, he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union. He raised a company, and on the 22d of July, 1861, became Captain of Company I, Forty-second Illinois Infantry. He was afterward promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in October, 1863, and in 1865 was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. He served until the close of the war, and took part in many important engagements, including the Fremont campaign in Missouri. His was the first regiment to enter Columbus, Ky., and with his company he took part in the siege of Island No. 10, being largely instrumental in its capture. Under the command of Gen. Polk, he then went to Hamburg, Tenn., and aided in the capture of Corinth. The following summer he was employed in guarding railroads, and in the fall was ordered to report to Gen. Buell, of Nashville, remaining with the command of Gen. Negley in possession of that city during Bragg and Buell's Kentucky campaign. After the cessation of hostilities his regiment was ordered to Texas for duty. Dr. Swain was finally mustered out in Springfield, Ill., on the 12th of January, 1866. He was wounded in the left knee at New Hope Church, Ga., and for three months his injury would not permit him to engage in active service, but he saw nearly all of the important campaigns of the war west of the Alleghany Mountains, and was in twenty-seven engagements.

Dr. Swain's connection with military affairs has since continued, and in army circles he is a leader. In 1877, he became Major of the First Regiment Illinois National Guards, and took part in suppressing the railroad riots of that year. In August he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in December, 1877, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, in which capacity he served for four years,

when he resigned. He has long been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, served for three years as Commander of George H. Thomas Post, and for two years was Commander of the Department of Illinois. He has also served as Senior Vice-Commander in Chief of the National Encampment, and is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

After the war, Dr. Swain began the practice of dentistry in Chicago, and for a time was associated with Dr. Cushing, and afterward with Dr. Noble. Since 1870 he has been alone in practice, and now finds little time for other pursuits. He is an accomplished microscopist and has given much time to the investigation of histology. He was President of the Chicago Dental Society in 1874, and of the Illinois State Dental Society in 1875. He was also Secretary of the latter for two terms, and was Secretary of the Chicago Octontological Society. At present he is Dean of the dental department in the Northwestern University. The degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him by the Ohio Dental College in March, 1883.

Dr. Swain was married in 1869 to Miss Clara Smith, who was born in Kane County, Ill., and is a daughter of Benjamin Smith, one of the pioneers of Chicago. The Doctor is a close observer and careful student, thorough and industrious in all undertakings, and has steadily risen in his profession until he is numbered among the leading dentists of the city.

WILLIAM HAHNE.

WILLIAM HAHNE, a well-known citizen and dealer in agricultural implements in Mattison, Cook County, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 2, 1834, and is one of six children, namely: Emma, Henry, Mary, Frederick Diedrich, William and Louis. Their parents, Diedrich and Marie (Biermann) Hahne, were also natives of Germany. The father died when our subject was about seven years of age, leaving quite an estate to the eldest son, Henry, who was to care for and educate the other members of the family. With his younger brothers and sisters, therefore, he left his native land and set sail for the New World, landing in Chicago on the 2d of October, 1850.

William Hahne acquired his education in the public schools of Germany. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for three years to William Wayman, a wagon and carriage maker of Chicago. After learning his trade, he worked for John Borman and Mr. Whitbeck, both of Chicago. In 1858 he embarked in business for himself in Elk Grove, Cook County, where he carried on operations as a wagon and carriage-maker until 1862. In that year he came to Mattison and continued in the same business, to which in a short time he added a complete line of agricultural implements and farm machinery. About the year 1882, on account of failing health, he abandoned wagon and carriage making, but still carries on the other lines, and is now enjoying a prosperous trade, which is the sure reward of untiring energy and straightforward business principles.

Mr. Hahne was married in the summer of 1858 to Sophia L. Shumacher, daughter of John Shumacher, a native of Germany. She was born in the same country in 1836. Their children are: John Frederick Henry, who was born in Elk Grove, Cook County, Ill., June 11, 1859, and died January 23, 1865; Dora Maria Berthe, who was born in Elk Grove, Cook County, Ill., Septem-

ber 21, 1860, and is now the wife of William H. Depke, a grocer of Danville, Ill.; Henrietta D. Marie Emma, born in Elk Grove April 18, 1862, the wife of Fred Utermark, proprietor of the Mattison House, of Mattison, Cook County, Ill.; Marie Caroline, who was born in Mattison, and is the wife of Henry Tueachman, a cigar manufacturer of Chicago Heights; Willemine Dorethea Mathilda, who was born in Mattison, March 11, 1866, and is the wife of Frank Kort, a baker of Dalton, Ill.; Diedrich William F., who was born in Mattison, November 12, 1867, and is a grocer of Danville, Ill.; Henry Carl George, who was born January 18, 1870, and died October 12, 1880; H. Gus Louis, who was born January 23, 1873, and died December 18, 1874; Caroline Marie Sophia, born in Mattison, February 3, 1874; Anna Sophia Dorthe, born October 23, 1876; and Amanda Marie W. C., born in Mattison, January 12, 1883. The last three are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahne are members of the German Lutheran Church, and have educated their children in that faith, and have also given them a thorough English education. Mr. Hahne has ever been a liberal contributor to the support of the church. His education was acquired in the schools of the Fatherland when quite young, but although he never attended the public schools after coming to America, by observation and close application, he has acquired a good knowledge of English. He is an ardent supporter of our public-school system, and his influence has been thrown into every educational movement. To him more than to any other citizen of Mattison is the public indebted for ten months school in each year, not only in the public, but also in the parochial schools. As Director or Township Treasurer, he has served almost continuously since his arrival in Rich Township.

On the 22d of October, 1856, Mr. Hahne received his naturalization papers, and in the following November he cast his first vote. He has always been a stanch Republican, holding firmly to the principles upon which the organization of this party was based. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the long period of twenty-five years, that of Notary Public for twelve years, and President of the Village Board of Trustees for four years. To the performance of his duties he has brought an intelligent mind and the right idea of the practicability of a movement. He is true to every trust, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. Happy in a promising family, he has become the possessor of a reputation for unsullied integrity of character.

NORMAN REXFORD.

NORMAN REXFORD, deceased, the first permanent settler of Blue Island, and for many years one of its most prominent citizens, will be long remembered among the pioneers of northern Illinois for his hospitality and kindly manner. Mr. Rexford was born in Charlotte, Vt., June 4, 1802, and died at Blue Island, March 28, 1883. He was a son of Benajah and Zeruia (Squire) Rexford, who had six children: Stephen, Norman, Isabel (Mrs. Fayette Dickson), Heber S., Elsie Ann (Mrs. Cooley) and Ruth, who died in childhood. Benajah Rexford was born in Wallingford, Conn., June 23, 1780, and died at Westfield, N. Y., March 25, 1862. His second wife, Roxana Ayer, of Stanstead, Conn., bore him six children: Wilder A., Betsy L. (Mrs. Daniel Morse), Olive H. (Mrs. Isaac Relf), Louisa A. (Mrs. Thaddeus Ayer), So-

phronia H. (Mrs. L. Harmon) and Thomas Ayer.

Benajah Rexford represented the fifth generation of his family in America, being descended from Arthur Rexford, an English ship-master, who was married at New Haven, Conn., September 3, 1702, to Elizabeth Stevens. Their eldest son was also named Arthur, and his first wife, Jemima, bore him eight children, one of whom, named Benjamin, served in the Continental army. He married Esther Hall, and they had eleven children, the eldest, Benjamin, being also a Revolutionary soldier. The latter married Catherine Rice, and Benajah was the eldest of their six children.

Norman Rexford removed while a young man to Ripley, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was married, January 10, 1828, to Julia Wattles, daughter of Chandler and Diana (Murray) Wattles. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Rexford removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and thence, in 1835, he drove by team to Chicago, arriving on the 5th day of June. He first located at Bachelor's Grove, Cook County, where his brother Stephen had preceded him in 1833. A few months later, Norman Rexford located at Long Wood, near the north end of "the island," where he kept tavern in a log cabin of four rooms. In November, 1836, he removed to the present village of Blue Island. A small log cabin had been erected the previous year by a man named Courtney. This was a rude structure, only 12x15 feet, without floor, and was the only building within the present limits of the village. Mr. Rexford proceeded to build a hewed frame building for a hotel. This was sided with boards drawn by team from Pine Creek, Ind., over one hundred miles distant, the lumber costing $40 per thousand. The building stood on the east side of Western Avenue, at the top of the bluff, on or near the site of the present post-office. As the country was rapidly filling up with emigrants, this hotel was well patronized. It was afterwards enlarged, and continued to be a landmark until 1858, when it was destroyed by fire. It was known as the Blue Island House. Many a social gathering was held therein, and many of the pioneers of Chicago and other points twenty or thirty miles distant often drove thither to trip "the light fantastic" upon its floor. The fun was frequently continued until morning, many of the guests remaining to breakfast before departing for their homes. In the spring of the year the prairie roads were often almost impassable. It was customary with Mr. Rexford to hang beacon lights in the upper windows of the house on dark nights, as a guide to all belated travelers who might be struggling through the mire or the severe storms of winter.

In 1838, a postoffice was established at Blue Island, and Mr. Rexford served as Postmaster for a number of years, during which time his son Fayette carried the mail on horseback from Chicago to Buncombe, Ill., a distance of ninety miles, making weekly trips. Letter postage was twenty-five cents, and nearly every house along the sparsely-settled route was a postoffice. In 1852, Mr. Rexford sold out the hotel and removed to a farm adjoining the village, where the balance of his days were spent. Most of the farm is now included in the village, and it has appreciated in value to an extent little dreamed of by him at the time of his purchase. Mrs. Julia Rexford still resides at Blue Island, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. The following is a record of their children: Fayette D. is proprietor of the Centralia House at Centralia, Ill.; Laura A., who became the wife of A. B. Kyle, of Englewood, is now deceased; Clarissa C. is now Mrs. H. H. Massey, of Blue Island; Norman B. is a well-known citizen of that place; Mary D. died in childhood; Julia married James B. Massey, and is now deceased; Susan Mary is deceased; Elizabeth P. died in childhood; and Heber Squire became a prominent citizen of Blue Island, where his death occurred in 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Rexford were active members of the Universalist Church, and were interested in many benevolent and charitable works. Seldom was a man turned away from their door for want of food or money, although their generosity was sometimes imposed upon. Mr. Rexford never engaged in litigation, or wished to see others do so. It is said that at one time, after trying in vain to adjust a quarrel between two of his neigh-

bors, he paid the amount in dispute out of his own pocket, rather than see them engage in a lawsuit. In early life he was an active Democrat, but afterwards became a Republican. A stanch adherent of every progressive movement, it may be truly said that Blue Island owes much of its present prosperity to the example of public spirit, forethought and enterprise set by Mr. Rexford.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, who resides in Bremen Township, where he is living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves, was born in Ballymolin, County Down, Ireland, in April, 1808, and is a son of John and Mary Ann Hamilton, both of whom spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle, reaching a very advanced age, the father living to be one hundred and four years old, and his wife to be eighty-six. The year 1822 witnessed the arrival of William Hamilton in this country. He lived for nine years in New York City, where he learned the plasterer's trade, and also engaged in making slate roofs. In 1838 he came West and took up his residence in Bremen Township, Cook County, then an undeveloped and unsettled region. The Indians occupied lands adjoining, and for several years he had only two white neighbors for miles around. The family lived in a log cabin, and went through all the experiences of frontier life. In 1850 Mr. Hamilton built the present family homestead, in which he has since lived. He has been a successful farmer and man of business, and increased his landed possessions from eighty to three hundred and twenty acres. As an investment, he early bought city lots in Blue Island, which he subsequently sold at a fine profit, and later made very successful investments in Hyde Park property, which is now owned by his children. In 1879 he retired from active life, and at that time apportioned his property among his children. He is now spending his declining years on the old homestead with his son John, and, although he has reached the advanced age of eighty-six, he still enjoys excellent health. He is one of the honored pioneers of the county, and by all who know him is held in high regard. Since fourteen years of age he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his life has been in harmony with his profession.

In 1837 William Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Kelley, of New York City. Her death occurred in December, 1887, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living: William, a resident of Hyde Park; Mary Jane, wife of W. A. Briggs, of Hyde Park; Margaret, wife of John P. Roberson, of Hyde Park; and John, who owns the old homestead in Bremen Township. The fourth child, James G., lost a limb in front of Richmond, Va., in October, 1864, while serving in Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment. He died May 7, 1885, aged forty-one years.

John Hamilton was born on the home farm, July 27, 1842. During his boyhood he attended the public schools and Hillsdale (Mich.) College. In 1864, having completed his education, he returned home, and since that time has devoted his energies to his extensive farming interests. Since 1879 he has had charge of two hundred and forty acres of good land, comprising one of the most valuable farms in this section of Illinois, and for the past sixteen years he has made a specialty of the dairy business. He keeps on hand about fifty cows, and has met with excellent

success in that enterprise. He also raises some fine horses, and is recognized as one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers of this locality.

On the 16th of November, 1882, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Alma G. Lucas, daughter of George and Barbara (Drummond) Lucas, whose family numbers five children, the others being Margaret, wife of W. Hulet, of Bremen Township; Robert and Arthur, well-known farmers; and Clara L., wife of Dexter Minard, who is represented elsewhere in this work. The father, George Lucas, was a native of the Buckeye State, but during his boyhood left his Ohio home, and has since resided in Illinois. By occupation, he is a farmer. His wife is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and a daughter of James and Margaret (McMartin) Drummond.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been born three children, Margaret Florence, Emily Clara and John Emerson, and all are still under the parental roof. In his political views, Mr. Hamilton is a stalwart advocate of Republican principles, and has served as School Trustee of Bremen Township, but has never sought political preferment, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with good success.

JOHN McELDOWNEY.

JOHN McELDOWNEY, one of the honored pioneers of Cook County, has for almost sixty years resided on the site of Chicago Heights, although it was long years after his arrival that the town sprang into existence. The history of Cook County as a frontier settlement is well known to him, and the experiences of the pioneer form a part of his record. He was born in Ireland, on the 11th of October, 1811. His father, John McEldowney, and his grandfather, who also bore the name of John, likewise were natives of the Emerald Isle. The mother, who in her maidenhood was Martha Caldwell, was born in Ireland, and was a daughter of James and Jane (Moorhead) Caldwell. Mr. McEldowney, the father, was a farmer, and followed that occupation throughout his entire life. In 1832, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, and in 1836 came to Cook County, Ill., where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 20th of January, 1875. With the Presbyterian Church he held membership. His wife was called to her final rest March 5, 1861. They were married in 1810, and became the parents of nine children, namely: John of this sketch; Jane, who was born January 21, 1814, became the wife of Robert Wallace, and died in 1874; James, who was born May 4, 1816, has followed farming throughout his life, and now resides in Chicago Heights; Ann, who married John Hughes, and died May 4, 1888; Thomas, born December 1, 1820, a retired farmer living in Chicago; Rosana, born May 28, 1822, and who died May 17, 1845, being the first one interred in Bloom Cemetery; Catherine J., born June 15, 1824, the wife of Stewart B. Eakem; Martha, who was born January 21, 1827, became the wife of John W. Morrison, a minister of Bloom for twenty-five years, and died on the 2d of May, 1894; and Elizabeth, born July 10, 1829, deceased, wife of John Miller.

The eldest member of the family, in whom the readers of this volume are especially interested, well deserves representation in the history of his adopted county. He acquired his education in the public schools, and remained on the Emerald Isle until 1832, when, with his father, he boarded a sailing-vessel and became a resident of Canada.

There he began working on a farm, receiving $7 per month for his services. He was thus employed until 1835, when he resolved to seek his home in Illinois, and in the spring of that year started for Chicago. He made the first part of the journey on foot as far as Burlington, Vt., and by way of the Canal and Lakes to Detroit, from whence he came on foot to his destination, a distance of three hundred miles.

For two months Mr. McEldowney worked in the New York Hotel stable. He has cut hay where the court house of Chicago now stands, and has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of Cook County. On the 1st of July, 1835, he took up his residence at Thorn Grove, now Chicago Heights, and made a claim of four hundred acres of land on sections 28 and 29, Bloom Township, for which he paid the usual Government price of $1.25 per acre. His first home was a log cabin, built on the site of the present town, and there he lived in true pioneer style. His farming was done with crude machinery, and he worked early and late in order to make a start. His enterprise, perseverance and industry were at length crowned with success, and at one time he was the owner of a very valuable farm of five hundred and twenty acres. He acquired a handsome competence, which now enables him to rest from business cares.

On the 15th of July, 1856, Mr. EcEldowney married Miss Ann Wallace, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wallace, and a native of Ireland, born June 4, 1814. They have eight children. Dorothy, who was born March 28, 1838, became the wife of James Hunter, and died June 28, 1870; Mary A., born May 17, 1840, is the wife of Samuel McDowall, an attorney at law, engaged in practice in Salt Lake City; William J., born June 30, 1843, is President of the Chicago Heights Bank; Martha E., born May 19, 1846, died February 27, 1867; James H. was born May 20, 1848; Margaret J., born May 13, 1850, died on the 6th of July following; Rebecca, born October 8, 1851, is the wife of William J. Campbell, an attorney at law; and Andrew W., born February 6, 1854, completes the family.

Since the organization of the party, Mr. McEldowney has been a stanch Republican in politics, and has been honored with several local offices. He has served as Supervisor, and for the long period of twenty years was Justice of the Peace, proving a capable and efficient officer. In 1886, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 7th of September, and was laid to rest in Bloom Cemetery. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. McEldowney also belongs. His life has been well and worthily passed, and throughout the community in which he has so long made his home he has the high regard of all.

EVERITTE ST. JOHN.

EVERITTE ST. JOHN, General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born at Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn., February 4, 1844. Both parents were natives of that State and of English lineage. When four years old, his father died, and his mother, though left with a large family of children, managed to provide for their physical comfort and gave each a public-school education. Ambitious to begin a career of usefulness, at an early age the subject of this biography began to earn his livelihood by becoming a clerk for his elder brother, who filled the combined offices of Postmaster, station agent, Town Clerk and gen-

eral store-keeper of the village. Here, and in his mother's home, were imbibed in a large degree those principles of industry, economy and perseverance which have characterized the man, and which are essential to the successful management of an extensive railway system, or other large enterprises.

Through the medium of the local gossip, which had its natural center at the village postoffice, he heard much of the success of other young men who had left the Nutmeg State to seek their fortunes in the great West, and becoming inoculated with the western fever, at the age of seventeen years he resigned his position as his brother's assistant and went to Quincy, Ill. Here he became a clerk in the general ticket office of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad, at a salary of $30 per month. When that road was consolidated with the Great Western Railroad, of Illinois, he was transferred to a similar position at Springfield, with a slight increase of salary. One year later, having received an offer of a better position from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, he came to Chicago, and on the 4th of July, 1863, began his career with that corporation. His steady application and untiring energy soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and secured promotion to a more responsible and lucrative position. Successively he became Chief Ticket Clerk and General Ticket Agent, occupying the latter position for fourteen years. At the expiration of that period, he was appointed General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the road, and six months later became Assistant General Manager, while still holding the former position. In July, 1887, he was made General Manager of the lines east of the Missouri River, and the duties of that office were supplemented by those of Assistant General Manager of the lines west of the Missouri River. On the 1st of April, 1889, he assumed the position of General Manager of the entire system, bringing to the discharge of his duties the ripened experience of a quarter-century of active railroad labors.

With the growth and development of the great West, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad system has grown, and in many localities has preceded the development of its tributary territory. Mr. St. John has constantly striven to improve and perfect every department, and to that end has devoted much of the time given by others to recreation, having often given, for many years, twelve to fifteen hours per day to his work. His industry has been something phenomenal, and it is a source of wonder to his acquaintances that he has not given way in physical vigor under the assaults made by his own ambition and industry. He is remarkably free from all ostentation and those assumptions of exclusiveness often affected by men in high and responsible positions, and is among the most approachable and genial of men. Having conquered by labor his own elevation, he can sympathize with all who labor, and his latch-string is always out to the humblest employe who has a grievance, or a request to make.

As Chairman of the General Managers' Association, Mr. St. John bore no small part of the responsibility in overcoming the great sympathetic strike of 1894, in which the American Railway Union, composed largely of switchmen, and others identified and unidentified with railroad operations, sought to compel the railroads of the country to abandon the use of Pullman cars, because of an alleged grievance of members of the union against the Pullman Palace Car Company. The principle thus sought to be set up being wholly un-American, and not acknowledged by thinking people, the railroads set about carrying on their own business according to existing contracts with the Pullman Palace Car Company, and for the accommodation of the traveling public. The false principle was set up, and an attempt made to force the railroads and the public to accept it, that the strikers had a right to prevent, even by force, anyone from operating the roads by fulfilling the duties and service they had left. The General Managers met every emergency, and by co-operation soon secured men to operate trains; and the National Government protecting its mails and inter-state commerce, delays were averted, and as speedily as possible the resumption of traffic, both passenger and freight, thereby secured. All this was not accomplished until much valuable property, chiefly the cars of the railroads and their freight, belonging to ship-

pers all over the country, had been destroyed by fires set by strikers and their sympathizers. By their firm position and prompt action in securing the most ready and valuable protection, the General Managers won, and received the admiration and thanks of law-abiding people everywhere, and also made more certain and intelligible the principle that every American citizen has the right to undertake any honorable employment he wishes, and that no class can rightfully cut off the privileges of the rest of the world to secure its own selfish ends.

As Chairman of the Railway Finance Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, he enabled that association to add nearly $1,000,000 to its treasury. He has been for years connected with many important railway associations, as follows: Chairman of Executive Committee of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association; Chairman of Western Railroad Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau; Chairman of the Chicago Car Service Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Freight Association.

Mr. St. John was happily married in 1869 to Miss Emilina B. Lamson, of Andover, Mass. They occupy a pleasant home on Rush Street, Chicago, where is stored his library of over one thousand choice volumes. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church; a member of the Union League Club, and of Waubansee Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of Montjoe Commandery, No. 53, K. T., and ex-President of the Sons of Connecticut.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, Jr.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, Jr., is the eldest child of the great inventor of the reaper, Cyrus H. McCormick. His mother is Nettie Fowler McCormick. He was born on the 16th of May, 1859, in Washington, D. C., where his parents lived for several months while his father was securing patents on his reaper. At an early age, young McCormick entered the public schools of Chicago, and at the age of eighteen was graduated from the High School at the head of his class. He at once entered Princeton College and became a member of the Class of '79. In the autumn following, he entered the business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, and served in several departments in order that he might obtain a knowledge of its various branches. On the death of his father in 1884, he was elected to succeed him as President of the company, and has continued in that position up to the present time.

On the 5th of March, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married at Monterey, Cal., to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, a niece of Mrs. E. S. Stickney, of Chicago. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

For several years Mr. McCormick has been a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of Chicago. Since June, 1889, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, and was for several years the first Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. In the summer of 1889, he spent some time in Paris in the interest of the company's exhibits at the International Exposition, and was soon after decorated by the President of France "Officer of the *Merite Agricole*." In speaking of this honor, the *Courier d'Illinois* said: "This is one of but a few instances

where that decoration has been bestowed upon a citizen of the United States, it being rarely conferred upon a foreigner."

Cyrus H. McCormick, who has inherited many of his father's qualities of head and heart, is a gentleman whose education and business training have fitted him to fill the responsible position to which he has been called. Under his management, the great manufacturing industry has developed successfully, and its output of harvesting machines is the largest in the world.

ALBERT WINGATE.

ALBERT WINGATE, one of the highly respected and prominent citizens of Worth Township, was born in Hallowell, Me., June 15, 1817, and is a son of Paine and Mary (Page) Wingate, The family is descended from John Wingate, who was a planter at Hilton's Point, now Dover, N. H., in 1657. He was a native of England, and the founder of the family in America. One of his ancestors was the Sheriff who committed the famous John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress," to jail. The name Wingate, according to a popular legend, originated with a powerful warrior, who during the siege of an ancient castle tore its gate from its fastenings and bore it away on his shoulders, thereby allowing his comrades to obtain an entrance. Members of the Wingate family were numerous in many parts of England and Scotland as early as the twelfth century, although the name was spelled in several different ways. They occupied many leading positions, becoming prominent in various walks of life. Descendants of the family were living in Bedfordshire, England, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Descendants of John Wingate still own his original homestead near Dover, N. H. He became one of the principal householders of that place, was a leading and influential citizen, and took an active part in the service during King Philip's War. His second wife, Sarah Wingate, was a daughter of Anthony Taylor, a native of England.

One of their sons, Joshua Wingate, was born in Hampton, N. H., and became Colonel of a regiment of New Hampshire militia. He took a prominent part in the siege of Louisburg in 1745. He wedded Mary Lunt, and his death occurred in 1769, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife passed away three years later, also at the age of ninety. Their son Paine, the eldest in the family of eleven children, became a Congregational minister, and for sixty years was pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Amesbury, Mass. He wedded Mary Balch, and his death occurred in 1786, aged eighty-three years. His wife also reached that age, passing away in 1789. Joseph, the youngest son of Rev. Paine Wingate, was born in Amesbury, Mass., and about 1800 removed to Hallowell, Me., where he died in 1826, at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Judith, was a daughter of Elder James Carr. By their marriage they became the parents of ten children, of whom the father of the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth. He cleared and developed a farm near Hallowell, where he spent his entire life, being called to the home beyond January 12, 1849, in his sixty-third year.

The gentleman whose name heads this record spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Hallowell, and in 1842 emigrated to Cook County, driving across the country with a team. The journey was accomplished in six weeks, and he settled on a farm on section 28, Worth Township,

but subsequently removed to section 27, where he now resides. For thirty-four years he lived on the first farm, and placed it under a high state of cultivation, making many excellent improvements upon it. He arrived in Cook County four years before the first school districts were organized, and for several years he held the three offices of Township Treasurer, Township Trustee and School Director. He was one of the leading spirits in the development of the educational interests of this locality, and has ever taken a prominent part in promoting those enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare.

Mr. Wingate was married, June 29, 1842, to Rhoda, daughter of Lowell and Lois Mitchell. She was a native of Chesterville, Me., and died May 30, 1864, at the age of forty-five years and two months. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate had a family of five children: Levi Page, who died at the age of four years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of eighteen; Mary Caroline, wife of J. M. Green, of Blue Island; Levi Albert, who is engaged with the Plano Manufacturing Company of West Pullman; and Mrs. Martha Alice Trumble, of Worth Township.

Mr. Wingate cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and is a member of the Chicago Tippecanoe Club. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart supporters. He has also served as Assessor and Highway Commissioner of Worth Township, in connection with the other offices before mentioned. He has never failed to keep an obligation or agreement, and although constantly in debt for thirty-three years, he was never dunned, sued nor refused a loan, a fact which indicates the confidence and trust reposed in his personal integrity. He possesses a remarkable memory, is considered an authority on matters of local history, and his evidence is often required in court, especially on questions pertaining to early surveys and titles to real estate.

CHARLES HENRY FELTON.

CHARLES HENRY FELTON, one of the well-known business men of Chicago, now Secretary and Manager of the White Swan Laundry Company (incorporated), was born in Troy, N. Y., February 18, 1840. His ancestors were of English origin, and the founders of the family in America, who came here in 1636, settled and resided in Salem, Mass. His great-grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Felton, took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War. He was a brave and valiant officer, as well as a highly educated man, and at the close of the war he was appointed Professor in a college, which position he held until disqualified by old age. He was a leader in Masonic circles, and was an influential citizen, who was honored with several public positions of trust. He lived to be eighty years of age, and was the father of ten children.

The grandfather of our subject, Skelton Felton, of Brookfield, Mass., was a lieutenant in the regular army, receiving his commission from President Madison. He served in the War of 1812, and after its close received a pension for gallant services rendered. He was also a Professor in a college of Massachusetts for a time. Later he removed to Troy, N. Y., and died at the age of sixty-five years. His children were Amory, Benjamin, Henry, Lucinda, Sarah and Amanda. Only one is now living, who resides in New York. The mother of this family bore the maiden name of Houghton. Her death occurred in the Empire State at the ripe age of seventy years.

Amory Felton, father of Charles Henry, was a native of Brookfield, Mass., born in 1813. From his father he received an excellent education, and at the age of nineteen years was Principal of Dudley Academy, Brookfield, Mass. Later, he removed to Troy, N. Y., and established the wholesale grocery house of Felton & Mathews. He afterward went into the iron business, purchasing the Empire Stove Works. He was very successful in this enterprise, and left to his family a fortune. In 1863, at the age of fifty-one years, he was called to his final rest. He married Nancy Boynton, a native of the Bay State, and a descendant of Hughes De Boynton, a Norman baron, who went with William the Conqueror into England. The manor and lands granted to DeBoynton by William the Conqueror in 1067, in the old Kingdom of Wessex, are still in possession of the family. Her mother reached the very advanced age of one hundred and one. The children of this marriage are William, Charles, Herbert and Emma Louise. William resides in Troy, N. Y. Herbert is Division Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y.; and Emma Louise is the wife of F. K. Lyon, of Dunkirk, N.Y. Mrs. Felton is still living, at the age of seventy-eight. She is a remarkable old lady, in perfect health, and in perfect possession of her faculties; her eyesight and hearing are good, and no silver threads are yet seen in her hair. Tall and straight, her step is firm and elastic, and she seems not to have passed the prime of life. She is also a well-informed lady, extensive reading having made her well informed on the questions of the day.

Mr. Felton whose name heads this record was educated in the common schools of Troy, N. Y., and in Bennington Seminary, of Bennington, Vt., from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen. During his school days, he manifested a restless spirit, longing to be a locomotive engineer, and would often run away from school, get aboard a locomotive, and try to run it. On completing his education, he remained at home for a while, and then went to Marion, Ala., where he remained for one year. Later we find him in Selma, Ala., where he obtained employment in a jewelry store. About a year later, as the War of the Rebellion was approaching, and his sympathies were with the North, his residence in the South became, in consequence, very unpleasant. He therefore decided to come to Chicago, and on his arrival here, he entered the employ of A. H. Miller & Co., the leading jewelry firm of the city at that time. With them he remained until February, 1862, when he enlisted in Battery L of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, then located at Camp Douglas.

The company was soon ordered to the front, and went to St. Louis, where it received its equipment, and from there was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, to reinforce Gen. Grant, but arrived too late to take part in the great battle which occurred at that place. They were actively engaged in the campaign which soon followed under Gens. Grant and Halleck, when they advanced on Corinth, and in the battles of the Grant campaign, including the battles around Memphis and at Jackson, Tenn., Bolivar and Holly Springs, Miss. After re-organizing at Memphis for the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Felton's company was sent to Lake Providence, La., and from this point they started on their march through the interior to Grand Gulf, where they crossed the Mississippi River below Vicksburg. Then followed the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills, Big Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg, in which Mr. Felton took part. During the campaign, he received several promotions for gallant services, until he reached the rank of Senior First Lieutenant, and Adjutant of Artillery of the District of Vicksburg, which comprised Vicksburg, Natchez and Milliken's Bend; then followed his promotion as First Assistant Provost-Marshal of the city of Vicksburg. About this time, Mr. Felton was recommended by Gen. Logan, of Illinois, and Gen. M. D. Legget, of Ohio, for the position of Adjutant of Artillery on Gen. Grant's staff, the place being then vacant; but as the war was now drawing to a close, he decided to resign, but did not do so till all the rebel armies had surrendered, when he returned to Chicago.

On the 25th of September, 1865, in Albany, N. Y., Mr. Felton married Miss Lizzie R. Borthwick,

who had been his playmate in early childhood. She is a daughter of Alexander Hamilton and Rachael (Esmé) Borthwick, the former a leading and successful merchant of Albany. Her grandfather was a grandson of Lord Borthwick, of Grands Hall, Scotland. Her ancestors were Scotch-French, and her maternal grandfather was an officer in the French army and came to America with Gen. La Fayette. Mrs. Felton was born in Albany, N. Y., and there resided until the age of fourteen. The three succeeding years of her life were passed in a college for young ladies in Lyons, Iowa, and after graduating she returned to her native city. Mrs. Felton is a linguist and a vocalist of some note, having studied under the best teachers in America and Europe.

In 1865, soon after Mr. Felton left the army, he re-entered the service of A. H. Miller & Co., with whom he continued until 1870, when he engaged in the railroad business. He was appointed contracting agent of the Empire Freight Line, which was a part of the Pennsylvania system, and to the duties of that position devoted his energies for ten years, when he became general agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Dairy Line (having charge of the territory west of the Mississippi River) of the New York Central System, in which capacity he served for two years.

In 1882 Mr. Felton purchased one of the largest steam laundries in Chicago, successfully conducting the same until 1884, when, accompanied by Mrs. Felton, he went to Europe and located in London, England. He there embarked in the manufacture of laundry machinery, and did a prosperous business for three years, when he became a financial agent, and dealt in all kinds of American enterprises and investment securities. With this business he was connected for five years, and was again very successful. During this period, in company with his wife, he visited and resided in some of the principal cities of Europe. In 1892, he returned to Chicago, and soon after secured an extensive interest in the White Swan Laundry, one of the largest in the city. This corporation, of which he is now Secretary and Manager, is doing a very prosperous business. Mr. Felton is a very energetic and capable man, yet modest and unassuming, polite and courteous, intelligent and well informed. His views are broad, his understanding having been well developed by travel and experience. He is domestic in his tastes, very fond of music, and an admirer of the opera and art. In religious belief, he is independent, and in his political views is a Republican. He keeps abreast with the times in all things, and is well posted on the leading questions of the day. We predict for him the same success in the future, that has crowned his efforts in the past.

CHARLES P. HUEY.

CHARLES P. HUEY, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law in Harvey, receiving a liberal patronage, was born in Cape Town, Cape Colony, October 3, 1849. His father, Robert T. Huey, was born and reared in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he made his home until the age of thirty-five, when he entered the British service and became a soldier in the Colonial army. He was sent with his command to South Africa, and reached Cape Town about 1838. In that place he was united in marriage with Wilhelmina Thomas. At the close of the war he was discharged from the service and returned to Cape Town, from whence he afterwards removed to Port Elizabeth, on the extreme southern coast of Cape Colony, where with his family he resided

for many years, engaged in trading and in various business pursuits. He finally engaged in merchandising, and in the interests of that business, and partly for recreation, departed for Liverpool in 1860. He took passage on a sailing-vessel, which was never heard from again, and is supposed to have sunk in mid-ocean, not a passenger escaping to tell the tale of the disaster. He left a wife and six children. Anna, the eldest, became the wife of Samuel Slaughter, who is now serving as a County Assessor in southern Utah; Mary is married and resides in northern Montana; Charles is the next younger; Leonard is in the railway service and resides in southern Colorado; Nellie is the wife of Ernest H. Price, of Fresno, Cal.; and Walter resides in the same State.

Charles P. Huey began his education in the private schools of Port Elizabeth, which he attended until nine years of age, after which he spent two years in the Gray Institute, a large and most excellent school. At the age of ten years he began the study of Latin. When a child of eleven summers he accompanied the family to America, locating in Salt Lake City, where he attended St. Mark's Grammar School, an Episcopal institution of learning, for two years. At the age of nineteen he entered a printing-office and worked as a compositor until 1872, becoming an expert printer. He learned so rapidly that in half the usual time he had completed the regular apprenticeship and was made a journeyman. He then, until the fall of 1873, was engaged in the newspaper and publishing business, and during a part of the time assisted John C. Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, in the publication of a local paper, which was opposed to the system of polygamy, and was really the beginning of the great opposition developed in Utah against the system. So bitter was the opposition of the Mormon leaders, that the printing establishment was once broken up by a mob and Mr. Young assaulted.

In the fall of 1873, Mr. Huey became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, pursuing a two-years course, and graduating with honor in the Class of '75. He at once began practice in Salt Lake City, and soon acquired prominence in the prosecution of the case of the United States against Rossiter, a prominent Mormon in the employ of Brigham Young, who was bound over under the Poland Law to keep the peace for having threatened with violence John C. Young, the old friend and associate of Mr. Huey, and who was then local editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the leading Gentile paper of the city. The case, under the advice of Mr. Huey, was prosecuted before Mr. Pratt, United States Commissioner, who held the accused under bonds. The prisoner's counsel, one of the leading lawyers of Salt Lake City, and attorney for the Mormon Church, appealed to the United States District Court for discharge, under writ of *habeas corpus*, which, after an able argument by Mr. Huey in opposition to the release, and arguments in its behalf by the prisoner's counsel, was denied by the Chief Justice, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. Mr. Huey's maiden speech at the Bar won the first signal victory for the anti-polygamist under the Poland Law and gained him a well-deserved prominence. He continued in practice in Salt Lake City until 1882.

In 1878, Mr. Huey wedded Mary J. McFerren, of Hoopeston, Ill., and in 1882, on account of his wife's health, removed to Hoopeston, where he practiced law for some time, but was mostly engaged in the banking business for six years, in company with his brother-in-law, J. S. McFerren, who is President and chief owner of the First National Bank of Hoopeston. Mr. Huey served as Assistant Cashier until 1889, when he resumed law practice, and also for a year published the Hoopeston *Sentinel*. He also founded and published the Danville *Sentinel*, and in March, 1892, came to Harvey, where for a few months he edited the Harvey *Citizen*. In the same year, however, he retired from the newspaper field, and has since successfully engaged in law practice.

In politics, Mr. Huey is a Republican, but at local elections subordinates party to the best interests of the town, laboring with other prominent citizens for temperance, good government, and the material interests of this thriving suburb. He now holds the office of City Attorney. He is

a member of the Episcopal Church, and an active member of Dirigo Lodge No. 399, K. P., which he represented in the State Grand Lodge at Springfield. He has taken the highest degree in the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He has only one child, James J., who is now nine years of age. Mr. Huey is recognized as one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Harvey, and in the history of his adopted county he well deserves mention.

PLEASANT AMICK.

PLEASANT AMICK, a pioneer of northern Illinois, now engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago, has for some years been connected with the business and official interests of this city, and is recognized as one of its representative men. He was born near Diamond Lake, Cass County, Mich., October 14, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Corron) Amick, natives of Virginia. They removed to Cass County, Mich., previous to 1830. The Amick family is of German origin, and the ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania. Members of the family afterward removed to the Old Dominion, and Jacob Amick was born near the Natural Bridge in Virginia. The Corron family is English, and its founders in America settled in Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Rachel Amick was a daughter of James Pinnell, Jr., who came from Lambeth, London. One of his uncles, Rev. Robert Pinnell, served as rector of a church for more than half a century in one of the parishes near London.

In 1835, Jacob Amick removed with his family to Illinois and located on a farm in Kane County, becoming one of the first settlers of that locality. He was a cooper by trade, and carried on that business in connection with farming. He was the inventor of the grapevine cradle-swath. In 1844, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of scythes and grain-cradles until 1849, when he went overland to California. There his death occurred, October 25, 1850, at the age of forty-eight years, resulting from an attack of cholera. He was an old-time Abolitionist, being identified with the movement from the beginning, and left Virginia on account of the slavery there tolerated. He was distinguished for his strong convictions and devotion to principle, and had the confidence of all who knew him. He held membership with the Tabernacle Baptist Church, now the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, the house of worship being then located on La Salle, between Washington and Randolph Streets. His wife, who was a member of the same church, passed away in 1878, at the age of seventy-two. Of their children, one died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth became the wife of Alanson Miller, and died of cholera in Chicago in 1852; Martha, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Shaw; Pleasant is the next younger; Hiram, who is now living in California, was a member of the Mercantile Battery of Chicago, and for a number of years was Secretary of the Fire Department of Chicago; Myron J., who for many years was a member of the United States army, and did much scouting duty during the Great Rebellion, now resides in New York City.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was in his tenth year when the family located in Chicago. The house built by his father in 1844 on Curtis Street is still standing. Pleasant Amick,

his wife, and afterward two of their children, attended the Scammon School on Madison Street, the first free-school building in the West Division, of which Prof. A. D. Sturtevant was the Principal, and Pleasant was afterward a pupil in Gleason's Academy. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a grocery-store on Clark Street owned by J. B. Doggett, with whom he continued until 1855, when he embarked in business for himself as a member of the firm of Leybourn & Amick, grocers. In 1859, they sold out, and during the war Mr. Amick served as enrolling officer under Col. William James, of Chicago. In 1864, he was elected Tax Collector for the West Division, on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and served two years. In 1866, he embarked in the real-estate business, which he has followed almost continuously since, being considered one of the best judges of real-estate values in the city. During the three succeeding years he served as City Assessor, and in 1880 and 1881 he was Assessor of the Town of West Chicago. For fourteen years he was in the tax department of the West Division, serving in various capacities.

On the 15th of November, 1854, Mr. Amick was joined in wedlock with Julia S. Bishop, a native of Lewis, Essex County, N. Y., and to them have been born three children: Frank S., a real-estate dealer of Chicago; J. Stella; and Mamie, who died at the age of three and a-half years.

Mr. Amick was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, but now holds membership with no religious organization. He is a member of Columbian Lodge No. 819, A. F. & A. M., of Lawndale, and in politics he has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party. He is a gentleman of genial and pleasant manner, has an extensive acquaintance among the earlier settlers of Chicago, and feels a keen and abiding interest in their early history. His long residence here makes him familiar with much of its development, and in the work of advancement he has ever borne his part.

HENRY TURMAN BYFORD, M. D.

HENRY TURMAN BYFORD, M. D., Professor of Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and of Clinical Gynecology in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and ex-President of the Chicago Gynecological Society, is a native of Evansville, Ind., born on the 12th of November, 1853. He is the second and only surviving son of the late Dr. William Heath Byford, of Chicago, and Mary Ann Byford, his wife, the latter a daughter of Hezekiah Holland, a physician of Mt. Vernon, Ind., and sister of a physician, Andrew Holland.

Dr. William H. Byford, the pioneer gynecologist of Chicago, was a man whose intelligence and culture, extended observation and experience, fitted him to fully appreciate the benefits of education, proper environment and morality upon the young, and took such measures as afforded his sons ample opportunity to enjoy them and to prepare to enter one of the learned professions.

The subject of this sketch obtained in the public schools of Chicago his primary education, and at the age of twelve had completed a large portion of the public-school course. He then accompanied his elder brother to Europe, where he spent four years (1865–1868) in travel and study. At Berlin, he learned French and German, and also took a full regular classical course including Latin and Greek. It would seem that under the

circumstances he would have labored under insurmountable difficulties in competition with the pupils of native birth, but at graduation he took prizes in divinity and also in German composition.

Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Byford matriculated in the University of Chicago, where he contemplated taking higher honors in the classics; but discovering a preference for the sciences, he entered the scientific department of Williston Seminary in East Hampton, Mass., from which he was graduated in the year 1870. Entering the Chicago Medical College, he took a three-years course, which he completed in 1873, graduating as valedictorian of his class. It is a matter worthy of remark that the college records show that he was marked one hundred per cent. in all branches of medicine taught, except diseases of the eye and ear, which at that time did not receive so much attention as at the present date. During his second year he attended the lectures and demonstrations given to the senior class, and at the end of the year passed a successful examination in all branches and fairly won the position of *interne* in Mercy Hospital.

The serious illness of his brother in Louisiana requiring Dr. Byford's presence there, interrupted his hospital course, and prevented his delivering the valedictory address to his class at graduation. Although absent from the commencement exercises, his extraordinary proficiency and exceptional standing were distinctly recognized by the faculty, which granted him his degree of Doctor of Medicine without examination, a very unusual act, but one which the circumstances of the case fully justified. One condition was attached to the granting of the degree, and that was that the young graduate, then hardly twenty years of age, should not enter the active practice of medicine until he had attained his majority. This was done out of regard for the ethics of the profession, which does not encourage the practice of medicine by minors, however proficient.

The interim between graduation and the attainment of his majority was spent by Dr. Byford in attendance upon his brother in Colorado, where he had the satisfaction of seeing him recover. Declining his father's proffered partnership, the young physician thought it best to begin professional life independently, and associated himself with his college friend, Dr. J. A. St. John, opening an office in one of the less fashionable districts of the city. The brilliant promise of future success which had appeared in the student was fully realized in the practitioner. He was energetic, competent, popular, and successful from the first. In 1879, he visited Europe a second time, and for a year and a-half devoted his time about equally to study in the hospitals and travel for pleasure.

On his return to Chicago, Dr. Byford associated himself with his father, and directed his attention principally to obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, working steadily toward his life object—the diseases of women and abdominal surgery. Although busy with his private practice he has not spent his whole time therein. He has been Curator in the museum of the Chicago Medical College, lecturer on diseases of children in the Chicago Medical College, and lecturer on obstetrics in Rush Medical College. These positions, however, were relinquished on account of their requiring time that he could not spare from his favorite study and specialty. In December, 1888, he received the appointment to the chair of Gynecology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, of which he is one of the founders; and the following year he was chosen Professor of Clinical Gynecology in the Woman's Medical College, and upon the death of A. Reeves Jackson, in 1892, was elected Professor of Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He has also been Gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital for several years past and surgeon to the Woman's Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Association, of the American Gynecological Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society (of which he was President in 1887), of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Byford is known throughout the United States as one of the most original and progressive men in his specialties, and has originated a number of operations which have been approved and adopted by medical practitioners generally.

Among these are inguinal suspension of the bladder, shortening of the sacro-uterine ligaments, bilateral anterior elytrorrhaphy, subcutaneous perineal tenotomy and the vaginal fixation and vaginal drainage of the stump in abdominal hysterectomy. Not only surgical operations, but also surgical instruments, have been the objects of Dr. Byford's study, and of these latter he has originated many new forms of greater utility than their predecessors that are in daily use and called by his name. As a clinical and didactic lecturer he has been very successful, and as a writer on medical topics is able and voluminous. He was one of the editors of "Byford's Diseases of Women," a treatise originally by his father, one of the authors of the "American Text Book of Gynecology," and also of "A Treatise on Diseases of Women, by Eminent American Teachers."

While in Paris, Dr. Byford was a student at the school of Julian, where he studied drawing of the human figure. From other artists of Europe he learned landscape-painting from nature, and now seeks recreation in the study of art and the treasures of literature.

On the 9th of November, 1882, Dr. Byford married Mrs. Lucy L. Richard, a daughter of Frederick Larned, who was a near relative of N. P. Willis. They have four children, Genevieve, Mary, Heath Turman and William Holland.

REV. JOSIAH AUGUSTUS MACK.

REV. JOSIAH AUGUSTUS MACK, General Secretary and Manager of the Chicago Bible Society, was born in Gilead, Tolland, County, Conn., on the 4th of July, 1828, and is a son of Ela Augustus and Esther (Cone) Mack, who were also natives of Gilead, and came of old New England families. The father was adopted in his infancy by a man bearing the name of Mack, which became his surname, although his own father was named Gillette. The father of Mrs. Esther Mack, John Cone, was killed, during her childhood, by the accidental explosion of a cannon on one of the training days of the Connecticut militia. E. A. Mack served as Captain of a company of militia, and made farming his occupation through life. He died at the age of forty-six years, and his wife passed away in Chicago at the advanced age of eighty-seven. They came to Illinois in 1836, and the journey by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes covered a period of six weeks. The family settled on a claim near the Fox River, in Kane County, afterward purchasing the land of the United States Government, and for several years they lived the typical frontier life. Later they removed to Batavia, Ill.

Josiah A. Mack acquired his early education in the district schools, then the only educational institutions. Afterward he attended a boarding-school in Batavia for several terms. At the age of eighteen he began clerking in a general store in Batavia, and three years later entered into partnership with his uncle in the same business. After two years he yielded to the desire for Christian work and became agent for the American Bible Society, and in that capacity labored in northern Illinois for three years. This occupation gave him experience and training for public speaking and determined him to enter the Christian ministry. A college course being out of the question, he took up the study of theology with Dr. William E. Merriman, who afterward became President of Ripon College, at Ripon, Wis.

After studying for one year, Mr. Mack was

licensed to preach by the Elgin Association of Congregational Churches, and in 1839 he accepted his first pastorate at Udina, Ill., where he was ordained by a special council, Rev. N. C. Clark preaching the sermon. He was later called to Plainfield, where he labored with growing success for four years. When the war broke out he took an active interest in organizing troops for the service, and during the struggle was sent to Helena, Ark., as a representative of the Christian Commission. There he engaged in Christian work among the soldiers and colored people. He spent some further time in the South for the benefit of his health, which had broken down under his labors at Peoria, in the First Congregational Church of that city. He held pastorates also at Moline and other points in Illinois, and in 1876 was called to his native town in Connecticut, where he served as pastor of the church for over six years.

In 1883 Rev. Mr Mack returned to Illinois and became General Secretary and Agent for the Chicago Bible Society, in which service he continues. Under his management the receipts of the society have increased from $2,000 to $14,000 per annum. In 1889 the society was reorganized and special provision made for a Bible-work department, in which fifteen to twenty young women have been employed, and the force is increased as fast as means justify. This work is undenominational, and the society is supported by benevolent contributions. It has been in existence for over fifty years, and is managed on the broad basis of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Mack was united in marriage in 1850 with Eliza Sophia Towne, a native of Troy, N. Y., and a daughter of Deacon Silvanus Towne, of Batavia, Ill. To them were born six children who grew to maturity. Emily Eliza, wife of George C. Clark, of Peoria, Ill.; Charles Augustus, pastor of the Congregational Church at Rantoul, Ill.; Mary L., wife of Charles Alden Smith, Principal of the preparatory school at Lake Forest University; William Howard, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Fannie Cone and Rose C.

Mr. Mack has always taken an intelligent interest in political and other public interests, though he is not a partisan politician. Growing up among the people, and earnestly sympathizing with whatever makes for good government and mutual confidence, he has cast his vote and given his influence in ways promotive of these ends. His good judgment and conscientious labors have been of inestimable value to the cause with which he is identified, while his genial, pleasant manner has won him many warm personal friends.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D., one of the foremost physicians, surgeons and medical writers in the Northwest, was born in Camden, N. J., on the 7th of October, 1831. His parents, natives of New Jersey, were descended from early Colonial immigrants. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Ludlam, an eminent physician, spent his earlier years in the East, but removed with his family to Illinois in 1856, and died in Evanston in 1858, after a long life spent in alleviating the sufferings of humanity. His widow, Mrs. Mary Ludlam, now eighty-six years of age, still resides in Evanston.

Reuben Ludlam's inherited tendencies and early training led him to follow in the professional footsteps of his father. In his childhood he was accustomed to accompany his father in his daily round of visits, and took great interest in the cases

he saw. His studious habits and thoughtful nature caused his rapid advancement at school, and at the age of nineteen he was graduated from the old academy at Bridgeton, N. J., with the highest honors of his class. At the age of sixteen he began the study of medicine in his father's office, and when qualified matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania (where his father had received his medical education), finished the curriculum, and was graduated therein in 1852. He had spent six years in preparation for the practice of his chosen profession.

Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Ludlam came to Chicago. He was a young man fresh from the influences of the regular or allopathic school of teachers, but he did not allow his training or environment to overbalance his judgment, and after weighing the doctrines of Hahnemann, the great founder of homeopathy, with care and conscientious attention, he decided they were largely true and should be adopted. To renounce the teachings of those he had learned to respect for their great knowledge of the healing art was a matter that required a great effort, but, his mind once made up, he was equal to the effort, embraced the new theory of medicine and became a practitioner of the new school. In 1859, the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago was organized, and he was chosen to fill the chair of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine therein. On account of the high degree of skill he showed in those branches, he was transferred, four years later, to the chair of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. He was made Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women a few years later, and elected Dean of the college faculty. In each of these capacities he rendered inestimable service, and his cheerful and attentive manner endeared him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. For twenty-five years he was Dean of the faculty, and resigned that place to become President of the college and hospital in 1891, which office he still holds.

From the first Dr. Ludlam gave very close attention to gynecology, and after exhausting the opportunities of this country he made four medical journeys to Enrope, where he spent some years in hard study and painstaking labor in order to make himself complete master of the subject. As might be expected from the man and from the effort, his success was abundant and almost beyond belief. In the department of uterine surgery, his services in difficult operations are constantly in demand throughout the Northwest, and as a consulting authority his ability is recognized wherever he is known.

Dr. Ludlam was chosen President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest National Medical Society in America, in 1869, and presided over its deliberations at Boston, and delivered the annual oration, entitled "The Relation of Woman to Homeopathy." He was also elected President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Western Institute of Homeopathy. In 1870, he was offered, but declined, the position of Physician in Chief of the Woman's Homeopathic Infirmary of New York City, and that of Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

The confusion and almost total disorganization of mercantile and social functions that succeeded the great fire of 1871, made it necessary to organize a Relief and Aid Society for attending the sick and homeless, who otherwise would have been left to suffer, and in many cases to die, for want of medical attention. Dr. Ludlam was one of the physicans who with tireless generosity devoted their best efforts toward the relief of suffering without pay or hope of reward. In 1877 the State Board of Health was organized, and Gov. Cullom, recognizing Dr. Ludlam's fitness for the place, appointed him a member of the Board. He was twice re-appointed and his service extended over a period of fifteen consecutive years.

Although Dr. Ludlam is so well known as a physician and surgeon, it seems probable that he is best known, to the reading and professional world at least, as a writer. For six years, beginning in 1860, he was editorially connected with the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, published in New York, and for nine years with the United States Medical and Surgical Journal, pub-

Photo'd by W. J. Root

STEPHEN D. JONES

lished in Chicago. Since 1879, he has been editor of the *Clinique*, a monthly abstract of the work of the Clinical Society and the Hahnemann Hospital. His paper entitled "Clinical Observations Based on Five Hundred Abdominal Sections," was one the most important contributions to this paper. In 1871 his great work entitled "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on Diseases of Women" was published, and is now in its seventeenth edition. It is an octavo of over one thousand pages, employed as a text-book in all homeopathic colleges, and is an acknowledged authority among homeopathic physicians both in America and Europe. This work has been translated into French, and has equally as high a standing among the physicians of continental Europe as among the English-speaking medical practitioners. In 1863, Dr. Ludlam brought out a volume entitled "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," which was the first work of a purely medical character ever published in Chicago and the Northwest. In 1880, in return for the compliment paid him by the translation of one of his volumes into French, Dr. Ludlam rendered into English a valuable work by Dr. Jousset, of Paris, entitled "A Volume of Lectures on Clinical Medicine."

Dr. Ludlam has been twice married. His first wife was Anna M. Porter, of Greenwich, N. J., who died three years after her marriage. His second wife was Harriet G. Parvin. They have one son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., a young man of ability, whose education and habits have enabled him to be of assistance to his father in the performance of his multifarious labors, as well as to establish for himself an enviable reputation as a practitioner. Dr. Ludlam is an untiring worker, an enthusiastic student and an accomplished linguist. He is social and a very entertaining conversationalist, whose fund of humor and anecdote enriches his instructive familiar discourse. As a writer he is forceful, graceful and lucid, and as a physician he stands in the front rank.

STEPHEN DECATUR JONES.

STEPHEN DECATUR JONES, a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Cook County, now resides in Blue Island, where he is engaged in business as a dealer in confectionery, stationery, etc. This is the place of his nativity, for his birth here occurred on the 23d of October, 1846. His parents were Stephen and Martha (Crandall) Jones. His father, who was a native of Broome County, N. Y., born November 5, 1806, died in Blue Island, June 14, 1851. His ancestors were early settlers of the Empire State, and took part in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Jones was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., on the 1st of November, 1808, and died in Blue Island on the 5th of August, 1890. Stephen Jones came to Blue Island in 1836, being one of three who in that year located there. He opened a wagon-shop, and carried on that line of business most of the time until his death. His wife came to Cook County in 1836, and the following year they were married. Three children of the six who were born of their union survived the period of infancy: Eda Ann, who was the first white child born in the village which is now her home; Stephen D. of this sketch; and Alice A., now the wife of C. A. Roberts, of Pasadena, Cal. The mother was one of the original members of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and in many other ways the family was connected with the early history of this community.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was reared and educated in his native town, and at the early age of sixteen years started out in life for himself. He began to earn his livelihood by working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed in this locality until 1868, when he went to Brushton, Franklin County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. In 1872, he returned to Blue Island, and followed his trade until 1880, when he embarked in his present line of business. He earnestly desires to please his customers, and his courteous treatment and straightforward dealing have won him the confidence and respect of all.

On the 12th of September, 1871, Mr. Jones was joined in wedlock with Miss Martha Slate, daughter of Charles P. and Ann (McElwain) Slate, of Bangor, N. Y. The lady, who was born in Ft. Covington, N. Y., April 24, 1849, was a member of the Universalist Church, and died in Blue Island, December 17, 1893, at the age of forty-four years. In the family were five children, but two died in infancy. Those still living are Emma Alice, Asa Charles and Martha Lillian.

Mr. Jones was one of the original members of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and has ever identified himself with those interests calculated to improve the community and promote the general welfare. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics, he was formerly a supporter of the Republican party, but now affiliates with the Democracy. For two terms he served as Clerk of Worth Township. He is a man of upright character, of a pleasant and accommodating spirit and manner, and has the high regard of all who know him. He can recall many interesting reminiscences of the early days in Blue Island, and may well be numbered among her pioneer settlers.

JOSHUA PALMER YOUNG.

JOSHUA PALMER YOUNG, an honored pioneer of Chicago and Blue Island, was born in Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y., on the 18th of March, 1818, and is a son of Eli M. and Temperance (Palmer) Young. Their family numbered four children: Eli, a resident farmer of Brockport, N. Y.; William, who died in Morganville, N. Y.; Joshua P. of this sketch; and Reuben, who died in Williamston, Mich. The father of this family was killed by a falling tree, when Joshua was about six years old, and his wife died several years later.

Soon after the father's death the family became scattered. Joshua was adopted by a Mr. Staples, a farmer residing near Brockport, who treated him kindly and gave him fair educational advantages. When he had attained his majority he began life for himself as clerk in a store in his native town, and later engaged in teaching school.

On the 15th of January, 1845, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Louisa J. Spencer, daughter of Oliver and Electa Spencer, of Sweden, N. Y. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the grandfather of Mrs. Young were Revolutionary soldiers, and were quartered at New London, Conn., at the time that place was sacked by Gen. Arnold; but having been sent out on an expedition some distance from the town, they escaped capture. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm near Sweden, N. Y., where they resided until 1848, which year witnessed their removal westward. Taking up their residence in Chicago, Mr. Young here embarked in business. He built the first house on the West

Side, south of Polk Street, and in 1856 he purchased eighty acres of land, comprising a part of the present site of Blue Island, which tract lay between Western and Maple Avenues, and included the most valuable portions of the present village, extending from Vermont to Burr Oak Streets. During the next four years he made his home thereon, devoting his time and attention to the improvement of his purchase, after which he returned to Chicago and engaged in the produce commission business at Market and Lake Streets, being thus employed until after the death of his wife.

Mrs. Young passed away in Chicago in October, 1863. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and was highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character. She left two children, and one had died in infancy. The surviving sons, Charles S. and Frank O., are both prominent residents of Blue Island.

On the 7th of February, 1866, Mr. Young was again married, his second union being with Minerva P., daughter of Sweet and Eliza Brayton, of Blue Island. The lady was born in Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., and still resides in Blue Island. She has one son, Chauncey Brayton Young.

In 1866, Joshua P. Young returned to Blue Island, erected a fine residence and began dealing in real estate in Chicago, handling both city and suburban property. In company with John K. Rowley, he laid out the south part of Englewood, between Sixty-third and Sixty-eighth Streets, and subsequently they platted the town of South Lawn, now Harvey. Mr. Young continued to engage in the real-estate business until his death, which occurred on the 26th of May, 1889. From the age of sixteen years he was identified with the Congregational Church. In Blue Island he organized the society, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the house of worship. He served as Deacon of that church until called to the home beyond, and was ever one of its most faithful members. He cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and his last vote for Benjamin Harrison. He was a member of the Tippecanoe Club, and filled several local offices, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and lofty, noble-minded principles. He was not partisan or sectarian, but advocated human rights in politics, righteousness and temperance in society, and Christianity in the church. He was ever progressive, and gave much thought to social and theological questions, though constantly engaged in active business. The influence of his exemplary life will be long felt wherever he was known.

HENRY HART MASSEY.

HENRY HART MASSEY, one of the pioneers of northern Illinois, now living in Blue Island, has since an early day witnessed the growth and development of this part of the State, and has borne his part in its progress and advancement. A native of New York, he was born in Watertown, February 25, 1828, and is a son of Hart and Nancy (Matteson) Massey. His mother, who was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and an earnest Christian lady, died in Watertown October 11, 1845, at the age of thirty-nine. The father afterward married

Emeline Utley, and about 1855 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in the lumber business for a few years. He then came to Blue Island and carried on a fire and life insurance agency. He, too, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a highly respected citizen. His death occurred on the 31st of January, 1882, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine.

To Hart and Nancy Massey were born eight children: Harriet Amelia, who died December 14, 1846; Henry H. of this sketch; Julia Jane, who became the wife of A. B. Safford, of Cairo, Ill., and died January 31, 1862; Heman Whelpley, who died in Santa Rosa, Cal., November 25, 1891; James Bates, who is living in Oakland, Cal.; Emily Elizabeth, who died in Blue Island, April 18, 1894; Ann Eliza, widow of A. H. Irvin, and a resident of Blue Island; and Charles M., who died in Blue Island, August 15, 1864.

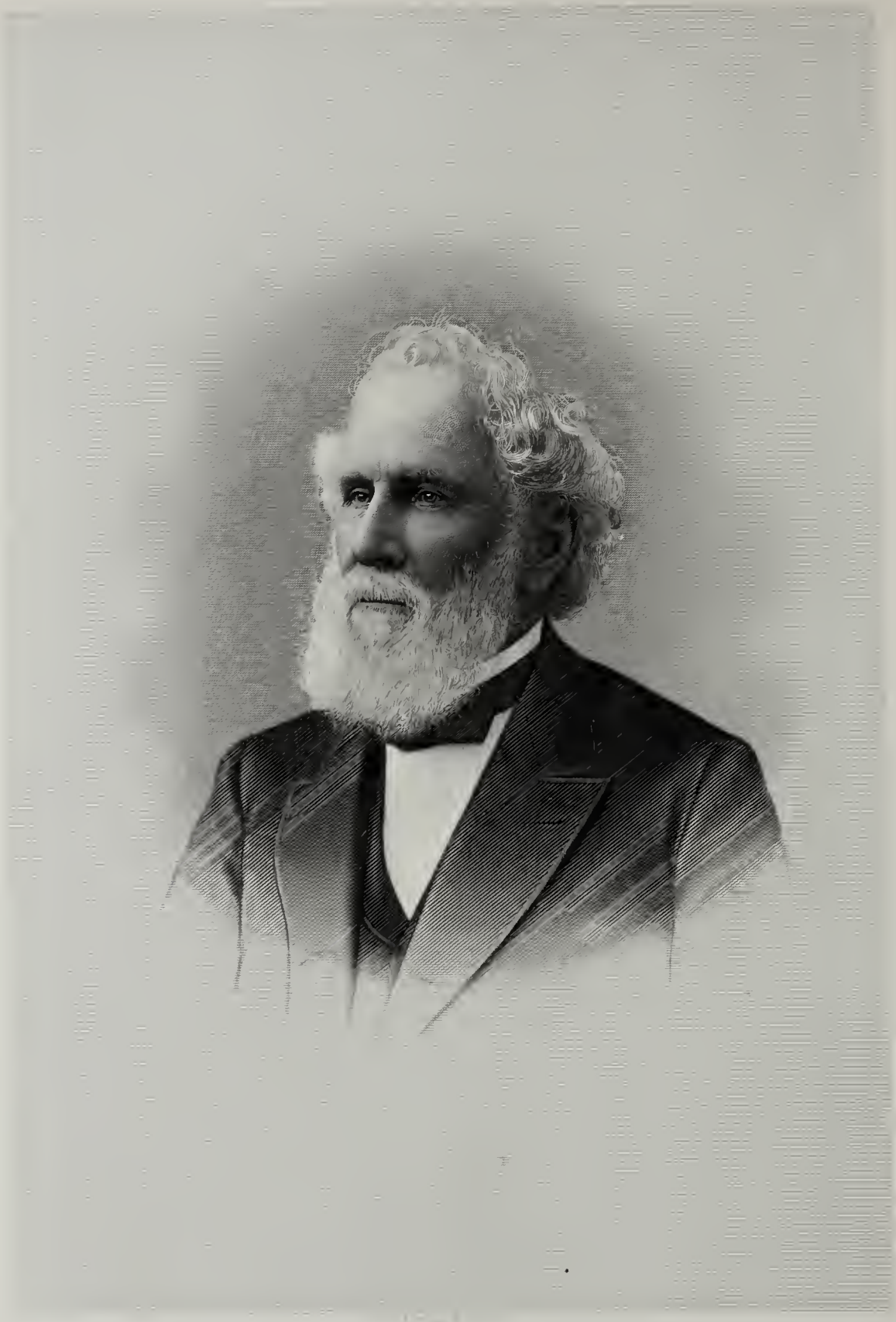
The children of the second marriage are: Ella Amelia, wife of Rev. Samuel F. Dickenson, now of Grand Junction, Colo.; and Harriet Holmes, wife of George T. Hughes, of Downer's Grove, Ill. The mother died in Blue Island April 20, 1876.

H. H. Massey of this sketch was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1847 removed to Joliet, Ill., where he was employed as clerk in a general store for two years. He then went to Chicago and secured a position in the dry-goods store of O. Sherman & Co., at No. 104 Lake Street, then one of the leading dry-goods establishments of the city. Nearly all of the business was done on Lake Street, while the present commercial center of the city was a residence district. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Massey went to Blue Island as clerk for the contractor who graded the Rock Island Railroad. The following year he became Treasurer of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Jonesboro, until the road was completed to Centralia, when his office was removed thither. He also acted as pay-master between Wapello and Cairo, Ill., until 1855, when he resigned and returned to Blue Island. Soon after he bought an interest in a general merchandise store, and carried on business along that line for twelve years.

Mr. Massey has since been prominently identified with the business of this locality. In 1868 he engaged in the grain and commission business on the Chicago Board of Trade, with which he was connected until 1871. From that time until 1876 he dealt in real estate in the city and in Blue Island, after which he was appointed Cashier in the County Recorder's office, and served for five years. During the succeeding year he was employed in the real-estate department of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and was then in the grain commission business until 1892, when he retired to private life. He now occupies his time and attention with improving his grounds and looking after his real-estate interests in Blue Island. He has added a number of subdivisions to the village at various times.

On the 4th of August, 1853, in Blue Island, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Massey and Miss Clarissa C. Rexford, daughter of Norman Rexford. They have become the parents of five children: Willie R., who died at the age of six years; Mary S., now the wife of Charles R. Clark, of Chicago; Julia R., wife of W. N. Rudd, of Blue Island; Harry A.; and Fred F., who is now a clerk in the Continental National Bank of Chicago.

The members of the family are all communicants of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and Mr. Massey has served as one of its Trustees and as Treasurer during the greater part of the time since its organization. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Treasurer of the Illinois Universalist State Convention, of which organization he was a charter member. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican, and never fails to vote in support of the men and measures of his party, although he has never sought office for himself. With the educational interests of the community he has long been identified, serving as School Treasurer of Worth Township for twenty years. He has also been Notary Public since 1856. He takes a commendable interest in all questions of public concern, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of Blue Island. Mr. Massey remembers when there was only one house at Washington Heights and one at Auburn Park.



Orrington Lunt

ORRINGTON LUNT.

ORRINGTON LUNT is one of the founders of Evanston, and of the Northwestern University, and has been one of the important factors in the upbuilding of Chicago. In the days of the infancy of the city, he cast in his lot with its settlers, and his interests have since been connected with theirs. Many monuments to his handiwork still stand, and the history of Cook County would be an incomplete volume without the record of his life. He was born December 24, 1815, in Bowdoinham, Me. His father, William Lunt, was a leading merchant of that place, and represented his district in the State Legislature. He was a direct descendant of Henry Lunt, of Newburyport, Mass., who emigrated to the United States from England in 1635. The mother of our subject died when he was ten years old, and his father afterwards married again. He lived to a ripe old age, and both he and his second wife died December 31, 1863.

Mr. Lunt of this sketch attended the public and private schools of his native town, and in his fourteenth year entered his father's store, serving as clerk until he attained his majority, when he was admitted to partnership. They safely passed through the financial panic of 1837, for their business had been prudently managed, and they could thus meet the crisis. Soon after, the father retired, and a partnership was formed between Orrington and his brother W. H. They did a good business, and besides dealing in dry goods traded largely and shipped hay and produce to the South. In 1842, Mr. Lunt sold out, preparatory to moving westward. He believed that better advantages were furnished by the new and rapidly growing West, and the then young town of Chicago attracted him. He left home on the 1st of November, and on the 11th reached his destination. This western town had then not a single railroad, and its business at that time was very slack, not much being done through the winter season. Mr. Lunt hoped for better opportunities in the spring, but his wife's health at that time forced him to return to Maine. The many discouragements which he met disheartened him, but he would not give up, and in the later part of July we again find him in Chicago. He had no capital, but was furnished with letters of recommendation from leading merchants in the East. He began business as a commission merchant, and soon had built up a flourishing trade. In the summer of 1844 he began dealing in grain, and in the following winter packed pork to a limited extent. Both of these ventures proved profitable, and he then leased one hundred feet of ground on the river front for ten years, erecting thereon a grain house. With the growth of the city his business increased, and in those early days he made one sale of fifty thousand bushels, which was considered a large transaction. He had now made about $10,000, but trade the following spring proved disastrous, and he lost all he had. He never shipped grain East, Chicago being his only market, and through the experience gained by his losses he became a prudent and careful business man. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since the beginning, but the business done there in early years was little, as the organization had to struggle for existence for some time, notwithstanding a lunch of crackers and cheese served as an attraction. In 1853 he abandoned the grain trade, and retired for a time from commercial life.

Mr. Lunt has been connected to a considerable extent with official positions. He was first called to office when in his twenty-second year, being elected Clerk and Treasurer of his town, and also appointed Justice of the Peace. In 1855 he was elected to the office of Water Commissioner for three years for the south division of the city.

On the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, and during the last three years he served as Treasurer and President of the Board. At the end of the six years the city departments were consolidated in the Board of Public Works. He was made a Director of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad in 1855, and continued as such until the consolidation of the road with the Northwestern. For several years he was one of the Auditors of the Board of Directors, and his time was largely given to the business of the office. During his last two years with the road he served as its Vice-President. In 1877 Mr. Lunt was elected by the lot owners of Rose Hill Cemetery Company as one of the three trustees for the care of the lot owners' fund. He was President of the Board, and for the last few years its Treasurer. It has been well managed, and a fund of $100,000 collected and now in their hands has been invested in Cook County and city bonds.

Mr. Lunt had previously leased his warehouse, but the parties failed after the panic of 1857, and he took possession of it in 1859. Forming a partnership with his brother, S. P. Lunt, they used the warehouse as a canal elevator, and did a large business, sometimes handling three and a-half million bushels annually. Impaired health, however, forced him to abandon the grain trade in 1862, and in 1865 he started for the Old World with his family, spending two years abroad, during which time he visited many of the famous cities of Europe and Asia.

Mr. Lunt was united in marriage, on the 16th of January, 1842, to Cornelia A. Gray. Her father, Hon. Samuel Gray, was a prominent attorney of Bowdoinham, his native town, and was Representative, Senator and a member of the Governor's Council of the State. He was also prominent in commercial circles. Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, three sons and a daughter, but one son died in infancy. Horace, who graduated from Harvard University, is a leading attorney; and George is a sturdy business man. Cornelia G., the accomplished daughter, seems to have inherited her father's philanthropic nature, and takes a most active part in charitable and benevolent work.

During the late war the Union found in Mr. Lunt a faithful friend. He was a member of the Committee of Safety and War Finance, appointed at the first meeting, which convened April 13, 1861. The Sunday after the fall of Sumter he spent in raising supplies and in preparing the first regiment to start from this city to Cairo. His labors in behalf of the army and the Union then continued until victory perched on the banners of the North. Four years after the commencement of the struggle he had the pleasure of being present when the Old Flag was again flung to the breeze from the battlements of the fort, attending the Grand Review of the victorious army, and visiting the principal cities of the late Confederacy.

When about twenty years of age, Mr. Lunt joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his name is inseparably connected with the history of its growth in this locality. For about twenty years he was Trustee of the Clark Street Methodist Church, and during much of that time was Secretary of the Board. He bought several lots on the corner of State and Harrison Streets in 1848, and five years later sold them on three years' time to the church at cost price. That ground was afterwards exchanged for the site of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, to which he transferred his membership in 1858. He has always given most liberally for the erection of church edifices, both of his own and other denominations in the city, and struggling churches in the West. Of the Clark Seminary at Aurora, he was one of the first Trustees. This was built by a private company, but subsequently turned over to the church without compensation. He was one of the charter members, and has been Secretary, Treasurer and General Business Agent of the Garrett Biblical Institute from its organization in 1853. In company with a few others, he procured the charter for and incorporated the Northwestern University of Evanston. The committee was appointed to secure a site. They wished to get land on the lake front, but could find none which they thought near enough to the city, and were almost closing a deal for property in Jefferson. Through the instrumentality of

Mr. Lunt, however, who, in riding one day, visited the present site of Evanston, the business was deferred, and his judgment led to the selection of the spot where now stands the University. To this institution he has contributed in time, energy and money, and while he was in Europe the board set aside land, now valued at $100,000, which he had given, as the Orrington Lunt Library Fund. Desirous, also, to render possible the erection of a suitable library building, he has given $50,000 toward the one now in process of completion. This splendid building is of Bedford stone, beautiful in style, graceful and enduring. The finest structure on the campus, it is a fitting memorial of the man whose name it perpetuates in the letters carved upon its noble entrance: THE ORRINGTON LUNT LIBRARY. He has always been on the executive committee of the school, and has been largely instrumental in the success of the institution. He was early connected with the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and raised nearly $20,000 to complete the edifice, while a member of the building committee in the summer of 1854.

The Chicago fire consumed the home of Mr. Lunt and all of the buildings from which he derived an income. The winter following he served on the Special Fire Relief Committee. Many Methodist Churches and the Garrett Biblical Institute also suffered great losses, and a committee to devise means for their relief was appointed by the Rock River Conference. Arrangements were made to solicit funds, and Mr. Lunt became Secretary and Treasurer. For eighteen months he was actively engaged in the disbursement and collection of the money raised, about $150,000. By this means he was enabled to rebuild the Garrett building, the structure being finer than the former one. When he could find time for his own work he built the fine banking-house occupied by Preston, Kean & Co. He has truly borne his part in the upbuilding of Chicago.

On the 16th of January, 1842, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, and a half-century later was celebrated their golden wedding. Two hundred friends met to extend to this worthy couple their congratulations for the happy years that had passed, to review the lives so well spent, and to wish them the return of many more such pleasant occasions. The co-workers of Mr. Lunt in church, in business and in his university labors all bore their testimony, not only to his pleasant companionship, but to his honorable, upright life and exemplary character. Many beautiful gifts attested the esteem and love of guests, which could not be expressed in words alone. Although Mr. Lunt has led a very prominent life, he is yet retiring and very unassuming in manner. He has followed the Golden Rule, has walked in the light as he saw it, has been unwearied in well-doing, and when he shall have been called to the home beyond he will leave to his family what Solomon says is better than great riches, "a good name."

MATERNUS SCHAEFER.

MATERNUS SCHAEFER, a retired farmer residing in Gross Point, has, as the result of his enterprise and industry in former years, acquired a competency that now enables him to lay aside business cares. He claims Prussia as the land of his birth, which occurred on the 26th of August, 1833. He is the eldest in the family of thirteen children born to Peter and Lena (Bleser) Schaefer. In 1843 the parents bade adieu to the Fatherland, and, having crossed the briny deep to the New World, took up their residence in New Trier Township, Cook County, where they continued to make their home until called to their final rest. The father died June 12, 1894, in his ninetieth year, and his wife passed away in 1891, at the age of seventy-nine. They

were well-known and highly-respected people, and further mention of them and their children is made in connection with the sketch of John Schaefer, on another page of this work.

The gentleman of whom we write became familiar with farming in all its details at an early age. He was married on the 26th of August, 1854, to Miss Mary Schaefer, daughter of John Schaefer, a tanner. She was born in Prussia, November 4, 1835, and died May 21, 1891, the last of her family to pass away. Fourteen children were born of this union, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and six daughters are yet living, namely: Katrina, who was born March 4, 1856, and is the wife of Louis A. Brucks, a real-estate dealer and insurance agent of Englewood; Christina, who was born December 19, 1857, and is the wife of Mathias Wagner, a carpenter and contractor of Englewood; Anna Maria, who was born March 26, 1861, and is the wife of Gerhard Steffens, a liquor dealer of Gross Point; Peter Joseph, who was born December 29, 1862, and is a contractor and builder of Wilmette; Frank, who was born October 18, 1864, and follows farming at Gross Point; Helena, who was born February 21, 1867, and is the wife of Peter Sesterhenn, an agriculturist of the same locality Margarite, born November 24, 1868, wife of Max Engels, who is engaged in the beer-bottling business at Gross Point; and Eva, who was born November 13, 1870, and is the wife of William Werner, a teamster of Chicago.

Mr. Schaefer and his family are Catholics in religious faith, belonging to St. Joseph's Church in Gross Point. He cast his first Presidential vote for Buchanan, then supported Lincoln, and has since been a stanch Republican. He has filled the offices of Town Collector, was President of the Village Board for thirteen years, and has been School Director for a quarter of a century. He is a member of St. Joseph's Library and Sick Benefit Association, and is a loyal citizen, devoted to the best interests of the community. He now owns thirty-five acres of valuable land on section 33, New Trier Township, besides a number of residences in Wilmette. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, and is a highly-respected citizen, whose excellencies of character have gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

GEORGE WEIMER.

GEORGE WEIMER is one among the representative citizens of Lemont. He was born in Nassau, Germany, on the 23d of September, 1835, and is a son of John and Margaret (Weis) Weimer. The father was a blacksmith, and died when George was only five years old. Three years later, Mrs. Weimer became the wife of John Noll.

Our subject was the third in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. At the age of five years, he began to attend the public schools, and finished the course at the age of twelve. During the next two years he attended the high school and also took lessons as a private student, acquiring a good practical education. In 1853, he left Germany for the United States, and landed at New York on the 23d of August of that year. In New York City and Raritan, New Jer-

sey, during the succeeding two years, he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, after which he started westward, arriving in Chicago August 23, 1855. There he learned carpentering and made the city his home until the latter part of 1857, a portion of the time being engaged as a carpenter and builder. In November of that year he went to Europe and returned with his parents and their family the following spring. They settled near Downer's Grove, Du Page County, and Mr. Weimer resided in Chicago, where he did business as a contractor. He erected many buildings in various parts of Cook County. In 1860, he came to Lemont.

On the 23d of June, 1861, Mr. Weimer and Miss Elizabeth C. Hein were united in marriage in this place. The lady is a native of the same town as her husband and came to America with her parents in 1856.

After two or three years' residence in Lemont, Mr. Weimer removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1865, at which time he went to New Buffalo, Michigan, and carried on contracting and building, erecting more than a hundred buildings during his stay there. For years he devoted his time and attention to merchandising, and also held the offices of Assessor and Supervisor from 1867 until 1877. For ten years he was also Justice of the Peace. In 1877, he returned to Lemont, where he has since resided. For a short time, in company with his brother, Andrew Weimer, he conducted a wagon and blacksmith shop, but during the greater part of the time he has been a contractor and builder. In 1879, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office for four years. In 1893, he was again elected to that position, and is kept busy during the greater part of the time in the discharge of his official duties.

Mr. and Mrs Weimer have become the parents of seven children, namely: George A.; Rosa, wife of Peter Meilinger, of Chicago; Mary Ann, Joseph M., Maria Elizabeth, Frank Joseph and Benjamin Franklin.

George A. Weimer, of Lemont, is a son of George and Elizabeth C. Weimer, whose sketch is given above. He was born at this place on the 5th of June, 1862, and obtained a good education in the schools of the town, where he spent his early life, attending until nineteen years of age. In 1882, he began to learn the drug business, and continued in that line until May, 1893, becoming in the mean time a very proficient pharmacist. His first employer was G. A. Bodenschatz, with whom he remained six years, when J. G. Bodenschatz succeeded to the business, and Mr. Weimer spent the remaining years in his employ. His genial disposition and good character made him a favorite with Lemont people, and when but twenty-one years of age, he was elected to office, and from that time to the present he has filled some public position. In 1883, he was elected Town Clerk and filled that office until 1888, when he was appointed City Clerk, thus serving until the next election, when he was elected. In discharging the duties of that position his time was passed until April, 1893, he being annually re-elected. At the last-mentioned date, he was elected Township Supervisor, and was again the people's choice in 1894. In 1893, he was appointed to a place in the County Treasurer's office, which he held until February, 1894, when he was made deputy in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, in which capacity he is now serving. In the fall of the present year (1894) he was nominated by the Democracy as the candidate of that party for State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District.

On the 22d of October, 1883, Mr. Weimer was joined in wedlock with Miss Lizzie V. Hettinger, daughter of George Hettinger, who came to Lemont about 1863. He was a member of the first volunteer fire company of Chicago. To them four children, two sons and two daughters, were born, all of whom died of diphtheria in less than two weeks' time, in May, 1893. The death of his children destroyed Mr. Weimer's faith in the efficacy of medicines and caused him to abandon pharmacy. He is an ardent and influential supporter of Democracy and a member of several fraternal societies.

WILLIAM S. WHITE, M. D.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR WHITE, M. D., is a native of Greenwood, McHenry County, Illinois, and was born on the 30th of December, 1864. The records show, and the Doctor modestly admits, that he is descended on the maternal side from Francis Capet (Coquilette), the Huguenot half-brother of Louis XIV., King of France, who, on account of the persecutions to which that sect was subjected, fled to America, and, changing his name to Coquilette, became the progenitor of a numerous family in Westchester County, New York, and later removed with his family to Rockland County, New York. His descendant, William Coquilette, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in Rockland County, New York, at an early age. Maria (Garrison) Coquilette, his wife, died at the age of eighty-eight years. Peter Cook, Dr. White's maternal grandfather, a native of New York and a descendant of the Knickerbockers, married Eletta, daughter of William and Maria Coquilette.

Capt. William White, the paternal grandfather of Dr. White, was born in the city of Gottenburg, Sweden, in 1813, and at an early age became a sailor. In his voyages, Capt. White carried troops to Mexico while the United States was at war with that country, transported the first shipload of stone for the construction of Ft. Moultrie, and twice circumnavigated the globe. His wife, who still survives him, was Mary Ehrhardt, of Philadelphia.

William R. White, the father of the subject of this sketch, and the son of Capt. William and Mary White, was born in New York City, in 1841, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits all his life. He married Emily A. Cook, daughter of Peter and Eletta Cook, two children, William S. and Wilomene T., being the result of this union.

William S. White came to Chicago with his parents in 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago. His first work was in the grocery store of John A. Tolman & Co., where he remained a year. He later entered the employ of D. S. Munger & Co. as office boy, and in three years worked his way upward to the position of cashier. In 1884 he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. At that time the course required only two years, but he attended three years, and during the season of 1886-87 demonstrated anatomy to the class of which he was a member, and also a part of that time to the senior class. He graduated in 1888. Following his graduation, he was successful in winning honors in a competitive examination, and during the years 1888 and 1889 was *interne* in the Cook County Hospital for eighteen months. Subsequently he was called to Rochester, New York, where he opened and put in practical operation the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, commonly known as the Monroe Avenue Hospital.

Returning to Chicago, Dr. White entered into the general practice of medicine and dermatology, in which he has since been engaged, with office at No. 70 State Street. In the fall of 1889 he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Chicago Homeopathic College. In 1890 he was made clinical assistant in the department of dermatology, and in 1893 was appointed Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the same institution. In January, 1893, he received the appointment of Dermatologist in the homeopathic department of the Cook County Hospital, and still fills all of these positions. He is a member

of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He holds membership in two fraternal organizations, being medical examiner in the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

On the 5th of October, 1892, Dr. White was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Stone, of Charlotte, Vermont, daughter of Luther D. and Phœbe (Rogers) Stone.

To judge the future from the past, it is not difficult to predict for Dr. White success in a much greater measure than usually falls to the lot of the medical practitioner. His mind is active, his memory retentive, his habits studious, his comprehension of the science of medicine rapid, intuitive and thorough. His manner is easy, affable and vivacious, with a dash of bonhomie, which, no doubt, is inherited from his Gallic ancestors. It is not too much to say that mental attrition with Dr. White would brighten many pretentious members of the medical profession.

JEROME BEECHER.

JEROME BEECHER, among the early, substantial and most exemplary citizens of Chicago, was a scion of old and well-known New England stock. His father, Mather Beecher was one of the pioneers of Central New York, going thither from New Haven, Connecticut. He was a tanner by occupation, and gave to his family the training which has developed so much of thrift, enterprise and morality among the sons of New England, and has made an indelible impression upon the religious, educational and mercantile conditions of the United States, and particularly the northern half of the country. Wherever a leaven of Yankee blood is found in a community, there are sure to be found churches, schools, factories and sound business men, Chicago was especially fortunate in that the major portion of her pioneers came from the land of industrious habits and careful economy, and to this cause alone may be attributed her wonderful progress in business supremacy, as well as in social and moral culture.

Jerome Beecher was born in the town of Remsen, Oneida County, New York, January 4, 1818. His first implement for self-help was the intellectual training afforded by the village school, and he was early made familiar with the occupation of his father, mastering all that pertained to the manufacture of leather and its uses. His natural sagacity and shrewdness, with these helps, enabled him to conduct the large business which he built up in later years, and to manage intricate financial trusts which were placed in his care.

The year 1838 found him in Chicago, whither his father sent him to look after a stock of leather, boots, shoes and findings which had been entrusted to an incompetent or unfaithful agent. He managed this undertaking with such success and found such glowing prospects in the young city that he decided to remain here and engage in business permanently. At that time the center of business clustered about the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, and his pioneer store was among those forming the group. He shortly set up a tannery, which was destroyed by fire about 1858. During these years, he had grown in wealth with the rapid growth of the city and surrounding country, his industry and integrity bringing him a large trade, which he retained until he decided to retire and give attention to his invest-

ments. His accumulations had been invested in land and improved real estate. With other careful investments, these had grown in value beyond his fondest anticipations, and he found himself while yet in vigorous middle life a man of independent means, and at the time of his demise, after more than half a century's residence here, his estate had become very valuable.

He became interested in the gas business as early as 1850, and was made a director in the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company. He was interested in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, and was one of the purchasers of the Chicago West Division Railroad, of which he was many years a director, in 1863. A recent writer says: "Among the enterprises of his earlier years, for which he should be remembered with grateful regard by those who survive, was his connection as trustee and treasurer with the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Company, in whose peaceful grounds so many once active in the brisk life of Chicago have found their last resting place."

Mr. Beecher had in his youth attended the worship of the Unitarian society near his home in New York, and he adhered to the faith which he there imbibed throughout his long and useful life. The First Unitarian Society of Chicago was a feeble band, in the third year of its existence, when he came to Chicago, and to his zealous aid much of its subsequent strength is due. At his decease, after completing more than the allotted years of the scripture, the church prepared and had engraved a most beautiful and touching memorial, which was presented to his widow. He was a member of the Calumet Club, whose meetings of old settlers in annual reunion gave him great pleasure. The Old Settlers' Association embraced most of his business and social companions, and he was prominent in its conduct. Mr. Beecher always endeavored to fulfill the duties of citizenship, but was conspicious in politics only once in his life. This was in the memorable campaign of 1840, when the Democratic party was overthrown and William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate, elected to the Presidency. Mr. Beecher was a delegate in the convention which nominated Harrison, and took part in the political meetings held in a log cabin on the north side, near Rush Street bridge.

In his business relations, Mr. Beecher was a man of unspotted integrity, careful and quiet in action, and reticent in speaking of himself or his affairs. One of his favorite methods of benevolent action was the assistance of some worthy man in starting in business, realizing that the truest way to help others is to teach and aid them to help themselves. He loved to gather children and young people about him, and a number were taken into his family and educated. He was especially fond of music, and to his own family connections and friends he was ever generous. His style of living was unostentatious, and his habits were simple and domestic. In bearing, he was affable and considerate, and he always spoke charitably of men, making it a rule never to speak ill of any person.

Four years after his arrival in Chicago, Mr. Beecher took a helpmeet in the person of Miss Mary Warren, daughter of Daniel Warren, whose biography will be found on another page of this book, and she proved in every way a companion to him. Mrs. Beecher's twin sister married Silas B. Cobb, another pioneer leather merchant (see skeech in this work). The sisters so closely resembled each other as to be often mistaken, one for the other.

The first housekeeping experience of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher was in a modest rented house at the corner of Lake Street and Michigan Avenue, and they afterwards built a home on Michigan Avenue. The advance of business drove them to several removals until the family homestead at No. 241 Michigan Avenue was constructed. This is one of two or three which escaped the flames in the great fire of 1871, and is almost the sole representative on the lake front of "old Chicago." Here they dwelt for more than thirty years, and here Mrs. Beecher continues to reside. She is greatly interested in benevolent work, and has been active in promoting several of the most important charities of the city, regarding a fortune as a blessing only in the proportion it is devoted to doing good.

G. W. Sherwood

Mrs. G. W. Sherwood

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.

GEORGE WESLEY SHERWOOD (the godfather of the business interest at Englewood) was born at Romulus, New York, on the 16th of July, 1833, unto Wesley and Delia Elizabeth Sherwood (*nee* King). His book-learning was necessarily meagre, the stern hand of necessity compelling him at early years to face the battles of life, and to learn from nature's pages the elements going to make up a successful career; for such was his to be, full of incidents, and his accomplishment, for one springing from so humble origin, was unusually conspicuous. It is for us to record these matters in graphic word-pictures, since his most speaking language was the eloquence of brave, manly, useful deeds.

His father dying when he was quite young, George was adopted by his grandfather, with whom he removed to a farm near Adrian, Michigan, where he grew up in agricultural pursuits until the period of sixteen had come; then he went to the neighboring village of Adrian, and apprenticed himself to Hatswell & Andrews, machinists, to learn their trade. At twenty-one he changed his situation to the shops of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railway, in the same village, where he remained three years. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, ever after his home, and where he was for many years a very actively useful citizen.

First entering the employ of the Rock Island Railway Company, he continued in its shops until May, 1860, when he accepted an offer from the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway Company as locomotive engineer. Obtaining an interest in the "Little Blue Dummy," the first means of communication via that line between Englewood and the "down town" city, he ran the same for three years; then he exchanged engines, and for a further space of seven years, ran over the same short-line upon the "Novelty." Resigning this employ at the end of that period to go with the Michigan Southern Railway, he acted as engineer over the division between our city and Elkhart, Indiana, until 1872, when he wholly abandoned railroading, and having accumulated by saving habits a fair property, began to build up and look more closely after his private fortunes at Englewood, then known as "Junction Grove," which was principally centered in real estate around the corner of Wentworth Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

Then began a remarkable career of activity, covering some score of years, so fruitful and various in results that Mr. Sherwood, the pioneer of local enterprises, is fairly entitled to the honor of being called the founder of business at Englewood. His extreme energy manifested itself in myriad forms, chief among which let us note, *en passant*, the following: 1, building of the first hotel, called the "Sherwood House," which, after the fire, was succeeded by the "Sherwood Flats" of to-day; 2, the building and running of the first livery stable, whose business increased so rapidly that a second was soon constructed to accommodate the trade; 3, the establishment of the first omnibus and express line between the city and Englewood; 4, opening of a first boot and shoe shop; 5, a first meat market; 6, a first barber shop; 7, a first drug store; 8, a first ice route in 1874; and 9, the first street sprinkler service about 1878. Most of the foregoing enterprises were later sold out to others, as he went on in his

self-appointed labors, of useful upbuildings from nothing to what has now become one of Chicago's most solid suburbs-within-limits.

Nor must we neglect to note that he was chiefly instrumental in first bringing the post office to his town, where he saw it located in one of his buildings, and in juxtaposition to which he put in a first news line. When the beautiful South Park was being laid out, he aided much in teaming toward shaping that urban paradise. We thus for the first time begin to realize what a man he was for the auspicious openings of a new place of metropolitan residence; he did more than any other in making business commencements, and was a source of cheer and encouragement to those who sought their fortunes in that environment up to the very day of his death.

In 1883 came the severest visit of fire experienced by the new town, Mr. Sherwood's loss including every building he owned, save his private residence at No. 6317 Wentworth Avenue (still standing and occupied by his widow). Fortunately, being well insured, and having more good fortune than some in obtaining favorable settlements with the underwriters, he was soon enabled to reconstruct his visible signs of prosperity.

Then, in December, 1886, came the beginning of the end, in that "unwelcome visitor and grim," heart disease. His life had been altogether too active; at the expense of reserve vital energy, he had been slowly selling his existence to railways for ordinary wages, giving up, to enhance their fortunes, hours required by nature for sleep or rest, until imprudence became a habit. Finally came a day of reckoning, to whose demands all of us in turn must yield ourselves. In October, 1890, he had a heavy stroke of paralysis, followed by another, and yet a third at the time of his death, September 4, 1894. His remains were borne by hosts of loving friends to Oakwoods Cemetery, where they wait the final call to judgment.

He was a very liberal man in his religious views, not regularly attending any place of public worship, but a quiet, worthy citizen, respected by all, and exceedingly liberal at all times with his purse in helping charities and struggling churches. The poor did not seek him in vain. Politically he was a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat, faithful to firm convictions; fraternally, a Blue Lodge Mason. A bright, shining light went out when our old friend was no more on this earth. The first generation of Englewood had no more truly historical personage; for when the final audit of its commercial prosperity and beginnings is heard, George Wesley Sherwood will be found in the front rank, if not, indeed, the very leader.

He was married November 19, 1853, by Anderson H. Sargeant, his uncle, a Justice of the Peace (with whom in boyhood he made his home for several years), at Adrian, Michigan, to Miss Abigail Matilda Osborn, who survives him, and promises, like her ancestry, to live to a good old age. They had eleven children, three of whom dying without issue, we do not enumerate by name; the eight living are as follows: Edward Wesley, in the employ of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway; George Porter, foreman on the Chicago end of the Pullman and Hastings Express; Alice May, who married Wilson K. Hoyt, of Mishawaka, Indiana; Mary Adelia, who mareied William J. Black, Superintendent of street sprinkling in Englewood; Lucia Dewey, who married John S. Blaksley; Carrie Matilda, Charles King, Albert Rollins. The last three being young and unmarried.

It is matter for deep regret that no more has been ascertained by research of the immediate relatives about the Sherwood antecedents, which are undoubtedly of very respectable origin.

Of Mrs. Sherwood's line, however, it is possible to give a very correct and extended, as well as highly honorable, pedigree. Her parents came to Michigan in 1840, from Abingdon, Massachusetts, their names being John William and Mary Whiting Osborn (*nee* Wheeler). The said John W. Osborn was a son of John Osborn, who served in the Revolutionary War upon the famous war vessel "Alliance," Capt. Luther Litts, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and was engaged in the bloody battle of Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia, at which time Capt. Litt's men boarded and cap-

Mrs. Delia Sherwood

tured an English man-of-war, (his brother Thomas was with Washington's army at Roxbury, while he was besieging Boston; also at Yorktown, at the time of surrender of Lord Cornwallis,) he married Miss Abigail McFarlane.

The last said John Osborn was a son of George Osborn, who came to America in boyhood, first settling in Boston, and following the sea for some years; afterwards, in 1753, at the age of twenty, settling at Pembroke, Massachusetts, building a home nearly opposite the "Old Osborn House." He was one of a company of minute men on the memorable day of the Battle of Lexington, to march from Pembroke to Marshfield, and, according to the Muster Roll in the State Archives, at Boston, he "served 2 days; wages per month, £2; due, 2 s.; miles traveled, 40." He married (1), Sarah Wade, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, by whom he had twelve children, eight being males; (2), Deborah Atwood, by whom he had three children.

The above Mary Whiting Wheeler (Osborn) was a daughter of William Wheeler, of Vermont, (a son of William Wheeler, who married Sarah Parkhurst,) who married Miss Jerushr Whiting, a daughter of Jotham and Susannah Whiting (*nee* Wilder, descended from a branch of the early Hingham, Massachusetts, Wilders).

GEORGE A. EMERY.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS EMERY, one of the most prominent real-estate dealers of Chicago, was born in Hampden, Me., November 2, 1831. The genealogy of the Emery family can be traced back to John and Agnes Emery, of Romsey, Hampshire, England. They occupied high stations in life, belonging to the titled classes of England. Their sons, John and N. Anthony E., sailed from Southampton in 1635, in the ship "James" of London, William Cooper master, with their wives and one or two children, landing in Boston on the 3d of June. They went soon after to Newbury, Mass. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of Anthony Emery, who resided in Newbury until 1640. He then removed to Dover, N. H., and in October of that year he signed the Dover Combination. In 1649, he removed to Kittery, Me., and was prominently identified with the interests of that town, holding several important offices. He was a capable business man, energetic, independent, resolute in purpose, bold in action and severe in speech, and did not hesitate to express his opinions. He died about 1680. The following are the names of the heads of the families of this branch in regular order: Anthony, James, Joseph, John, John, Daniel and George A.

The records show that the Emery family has always been prominently represented in all the walks of American life, the learned professions and in military circles, bearing its part in the various wars in which this country has engaged. They have ever been regarded as honored and respected citizens.

Daniel Emery, father of our subject, was a son of John and Abigail (Wasgatt) Emery. He was born in Hampden, Me., and there resided until his death in August, 1864. He was married first in 1820 to Hannah Sabine, who died February 27, 1825. In 1827, he married Lydia McDonald, whose death occurred in 1828. The children born of these marriages were Hannah Clark, Daniel Clark and Louisa Maria. The third wife, to whom he was married July 1, 1829, was Elmira Crosby. Her death occurred December 18, 1883. She was a daughter of Gen. John Crosby, an influential

citizen, wealthy man and brave officer. The children of the third marriage are John Crosby, George Augustus, Franklin, Charles, Sarah Crosby, Elmira C., Edwin E., Ann Eliza and Lucius. Daniel Emery was a successful farmer and merchant. He owned ships and carried on an extensive business with the West Indies, exchanging lumber for sugar and molasses. He was one of the valiant soldiers of the War of 1812, and served his country in the capacity of Colonel with Hon. Hannibal Hamlin as aide-de-camp. Mr. Emery distinguished himself as a brave and fearless officer. He was always a leader in public affairs and was considered a very influential man. He held several important offices, and was for twenty-eight years Representative and Senator in the Maine Legislature, and was United States Collector of Customs in Bangor, Me., for eight years, being the first Collector ever appointed for that port.

George Augustus Emery received his school education at Hampden Academy, the oldest institution of learning in the State, having been established more than a century ago. He left school at fifteen, and remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he resolved to seek his fortune in California; so in the spring of 1850 he took passage in the barque, "J. W. Paige," for a trip around Cape Horn. There were one hundred and twenty-five passengers, and the tickets sold for $250 each. One hundred and sixty-nine days were occupied in making the trip, which was very pleasant on the whole, although rough weather was experienced off Cape Horn. Brief stops were made at Rio Janeiro, Brazil and Talcuanho, Chili. After making necessary preparations for mining, Mr. Emery left San Francisco with his partner, Horace Atwood, former mate of the ship. The mines first visited were on the north branch of the Yuba River. Here they were quite successful, digging gold to the value of from $30 to $40 per day. Mr. Emery was thus engaged for three months, when, finding that he was unfitted for this hard life and exposure, he being small of stature and weighing only ninety pounds, he determined to seek other employment. F. F. Low, an old schoolmate, since Governor of California, Member of Congress and Minister to China, and now a prominent banker of San Francisco, was then in the grocery business at Marysville, Cal. He offered Mr. Emery a position, and our subject remained in his employ for five years. Mr. Low then closed out his business and opened a bank in Marysville under the name of Low Bros. & Co. In this business, Mr. Emery became interested as partner. In 1855, he returned home on a short visit by way of Nicaragua. It was at this period that he first visited Chicago, with a view of locating here, should he find a good opening for business, but the Golden State held out stronger inducements, and he soon returned to California, crossing the Isthmus by way of Panama. Soon after his return, gold was discovered in large quantities in Oroville, and his firm established a branch bank at that place, under the name of George A. Emery & Co., in which they did a large and successful business. Mr. Emery at this time was Treasurer of twenty-two institutions, the largest being the Union Cape Mining Co., which carried on the largest mining operations ever undertaken in California. He bought large quantities of gold dust, which was shipped to the United States Mint in San Francisco, and for some time kept a constant stream of gold dust going to the mint and a stream of gold coin returning. Altogether he shipped to the mint three hundred thousand ounces, or five tons, of gold dust. His credit at the United States Mint was unlimited, and he continued in this business until May, 1860, at which time he had accumulated what was considered a fair fortune. His father and friends at home feared that in some way he might lose it if he remained in California, so, finally yielding to their solicitude, he sold out his business an. returned to Hampden, Me., by the Isthmus route. While in California, Mr. Emery was a member of the Vigilant Committee and took an active part in keeping law and order among the criminal classes and desperadoes.

Soon after arriving home, Mr. Emery was married to Miss Frances Snow, of Troy, N. Y. He took great pride in the old homestead, and spent several thousand dollars in beautifying it, to the delight and satisfaction of his parents. In 1867, he paid a second visit to Chicago, and was so well

pleased with the city, which seemed in those days very much like California, that he immediately returned to Maine for his family. He first went to reside in Evanston, where he spent one year, but realizing, even at that early day, that Chicago was going to be the great city it has proved to be, he removed to the South Side and there invested his money in real-estate on the prominent avenues on the South Side. Mr. Emery has always been a firm believer in the future of Chicago and the South Side. He has been engaged in real-estate business ever since his arrival here, and through his long experience is probably better informed on land values than the majority of men. He was one of the few who went through the panic of 1873 unscathed. He has never been sued or had a judgment entered against him, is honorable and just in his dealings, and now is in the front rank of men remarkable for their energy.

Mr. Emery is domestic in his tastes, being very fond of home and family. The only society with which he is now connected is that of the California Pioneers, whose monthly meetings he attends regularly. While in Maine, he joined the Mystic Lodge of Masonry. He was brought up in the Orthodox Church, but his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the leading questions of the day. On the 1st of January, 1862, in Hampden, Me., Mr. Emery married Miss Frances, daughter of Col. Thomas Snow. Her mother's maiden name was Permelia Hopkins. Her father, who had served in the War of 1812, was a highly respected and gallant officer. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Emery, four yet living. Minnie is the wife of Charles Pickett, attorney for the First National Bank. They have one child, Frances. Fred A. married Millie Byers. George Francis married Olive Simpson. Louise resides with her parents.

Mr. Emery has a very interesting collection of old papers, among which is his father's commission as Colonel in the War of 1812, his appointment as Collector of Customs of Bangor, and the reports and correspondence pertaining to the same from the United States Government, all of which show that his duties were performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He also has books and papers relating to his career in California, which attest the magnitude of his business transactions while there; and he has a large collection of letters which he wrote to his parents, descriptive of life in the Golden State, forming altogether a very interesting as well as valuable memento. Mr. Emery is a very energetic man, even at this date, at the age of sixty-three years, but he is modest, unassuming and rather reluctant to be interviewed. We prophesy for him the same success in life in the future that he has attained in the past—if not a greater.

CHARLES W. EARLE, A. M., M. D.

CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE, A. M., M. D., the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Vermont, and was a descendant of Ralph Earle and his wife Joan, who came from Exeter, England, and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, probably in 1634, and became the progenitors of the numerous Earle family of America, which is now represented in every State and Territory in the Union. The genealogy of the family shows that many descendants of Ralph Earle have been especially prominent in the different professions and occupations.

Moses L. Earle, the father of Charles W., resided at Westford, Vermont, where the son was born on the 2d of April, 1845. Nine years later, the family, consisting of the parents and a son and daughter, removed to Lake County, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. There they experienced the usual hardships of farmers in this portion of the West at that time. In the warm season the labor of carrying on the farm was attended to, and in the colder portion of the year the children attended school.

Charles Earle's life did not vary from that of the others until he was sixteen years of age, when the War of the Rebellion began, and he, a strong, robust boy, considered that his country demanded his service in her hour of need, and hastened to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into the service of the United States in the summer of 1861. The regiment was enlisted for a period of three months, but on reaching Freeport it was announced that the full quota of three-months men had been recruited. The alternative of discharge or of remaining in the three-years service remained. Young Earle and his companions preferred to enlist, and in a short time found themselves at the front, operating with Gen. Fremont in Missouri. In the fall of 1861, young Earle was disabled while assisting to unload a transport on the Missouri River, and was discharged from the service on account of disability. Returning home, he remained there until his recovery, and then, in deference to his father's wishes, went to Burlington, Wisconsin, and attended the academy there until the spring of 1862. He then responded to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand volunteers and became a member of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry. This regiment was camped at Rockford, Illinois, until the demonstrations of the Confederate General, John Morgan, began to threaten the cities on the Ohio River, when it was sent south and joined the command of Gen. Gordon Granger. In the spring of 1863 they first saw active service with Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee.

Soon after his re-enlistment young Earle was made Orderly-Sergeant, and when the regiment was at Franklin, Tennessee, he was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of his company. He commanded his company at Chickamauga and was twice slightly wounded. His conduct on the field of battle received special commendation from his regimental commander. In this battle his company went in forty-five men strong and came out with ten, several of whom, including himself, were slightly wounded.

Several years after the war, Col. George Hicks delivered an address at Kingston, Jamaica, relative to the services of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, in which he said: "I found that I had now only a very few men with me and I should have thought that I had wholly strayed from my regiment, were it not that I had with me the colors of the regiment, together with the commander of the color company — the intrepid boy-Lieutenant, lion-hearted, fearless, unflinching Charlie Earle, whose name must be inscribed high among the highest on the roll of Chickamauga heroes."

On the following day, September 22, Lieut. Earle, with the remnant of his company, was ordered to reinforce the pickets on the summit of Missionary Ridge, and to remain in the position to which they were assigned until relieved by proper authority. Their position was greatly exposed, and through the cowardice of the staff officer, who failed to relieve them at the proper time, they were captured by the enemy.

On the night of October 1, they passed inside the gates of Libby Prison, where Lieut. Earle found himself a fellow-prisoner with Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, Chaplain McCabe, fourteen Colonels, thirty-five Lieutenant-Colonels, thirty-nine Majors, more than three hundred Captains and about seven hundred and fifty Lieutenants. He remained in Libby till the 9th of February, 1864, when he escaped, at the time of the famous delivery planned by Col. Thomas E. Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. Lieut. Earle and his particular friend, Capt. Charles E. Rowan, were informed of the project to escape soon after the tunnel was begun, and assisted in constructing it. The experiences incident to its construction and their subsequent escape from prison were the subject of a pamphlet published by Dr. Earle some years ago, in which he set forth

in graphic manner the story of their adventures. After six days and nights of peril, exposed to the greatest hardships, they saw a squad of cavalry a few hundred yards in advance which they recognized as Federal soldiers and knew they were safe. What followed is best expressed in the writer's own words. He says:

"It is impossible to express in appropriate words our feelings at that time; indeed, I doubt my ability to do so. No words of mine could form a fitting peroration to that event, commencing at the terrible battle of Chickamauga— a battle than which none could be more bravely fought, in which scores of my young friends went down, school-mates and neighbors—and ending with an escape from military prison, the anxiety and solicitude of that picket duty, the thousand-mile trip to a Confederate prison, the joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments, the waitings and watchings while incarcerated, and the days and nights of peril and sufferings and cold and hunger, the swamps and briar thickets, the anticipation of success, and the despair at the thought of recapture; all this, and finally freedom and home and friends—what words can express it all?

"We came into our lines a few miles from Williamsburgh. Some of the escaped officers reached our lines the third day out from Richmond, and Gen. Butler, who was at that time commanding Fortress Monroe, sent out, on alternate days, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the First New York Rifles to drive back the enemy, and to patrol the country with tall guidons to attract the notice of the escaping prisoners. The First New York Rifles were our deliverers. No one can describe the kindness shown to us by this body of men. Every attention was showered upon us. We were banqueted at Company A's head-quarters, and feted at Company B's, and banqueted again at Company C's, and so on.

"As soon as possible we reported at Washington. Every paper was full of the escape from Libby. Fifty-five of one hundred and nine reached our lines; the others were recaptured. We were ordered to rejoin our respective regiments, permission being given to delay reporting for thirty days."

Returning to his regiment, Lieut. Earle was made First Lieutenant, and began the Atlanta campaign with his former companions in arms. He did not remain long with them, however. Immediately following the battle of Resaca, he was ordered to take command of a company whose conduct had never been satisfactory to the Colonel of the regiment. The young Lieutenant was a strict disciplinarian, and with him in command the record of this company at once and continuously improved. In the battles about Atlanta he was assigned to duty as Adjutant of the regiment, and during the last eight months of the war was detailed as Aid-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. W. C. Whittaker. At the close of the war he was brevetted Captain of the United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out of service.

In the fall of 1865, he entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, where he spent three years. At the end of that period he entered the Chicago Medical College, from which, in 1870, he was graduated with the second honors of his class. Dr. Earle had studied medicine in the office of Prof. William H. Byford, and enjoyed his friendship and profited by his advice, and he now commenced practice in the office of his preceptor.

In the following year, 1871, Dr. Earle was married to Miss Fannie L. Bundy, of Beloit, a sister of the late Maj. J. M. Bundy, editor of the New York *Mail and Express*. Two children were born to them: Carrie and William B. Dr. Earle's father, Moses L. Earle, resides at Waukegan, Illinois, as does his eldest sister, Mrs. C. A. Partridge. Another sister, Mrs. Dr. F. H. Payne, resides at Berkeley, California. One brother, Dr. Frank B. Earle, is a medical practitioner in this city. Another brother, Fred L., is on the old farm in Fremont, Illinois; and still another, William A., is in Texas.

Dr. Earle's practice at an early stage assumed proportions that made his life a busy one. In 1870, at the organization of the Woman's Medical College, he became Professor of Physiology, al-

though probably the youngest member, and at the bottom of the list in the faculty. At the end of twenty-one consecutive years of service, on the death of Prof. Byford, he became President of the institution. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Professor of Obstetrics, and after the death of Dr. Jackson was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Directors. At the time of his death he was Dean and Professor of Diseases of Children in the former, and President, Treasurer and Professor of Obstetrics in the latter.

In 1886, Dr. Earle visited Europe and pursued a course of study in the hospitals of Vienna, Florence and Berlin, after which he wrote a series of essays on obstetrics. At the ontset of his professional life he became a member of, and devoted much of his time to, the local medical societies, in most of which he served as Secretary and later President. For seventeen years he was attending physician at the Washington Home, during which time he treated more than ten thousand inebriates, and later was attending physician at the Wesley Hospital. He was Professor of Obstetrics in the Post-Graduate Medical School, President of the Chicago Medical Society, and was a charter member of the American Pediatric Society, and of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society; member of the British Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Pathological Society. He was one of the founders and former Presidents of the Chicago Gynæcological Society, and was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion, of the Lincoln Political Club, the Illinois Club, and the Irving, a prominent literary club on the West Side.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands of his practice, Dr. Earle wrote a large number of medical articles on a wide range of subjects, which attracted the attention of the profession, not only in America, but in Europe.

Among his writings were notable essays on temperance, education, military themes and general topics. He contributed much to medical journals and was one of the authors of "Keating's Cyclopedia of Diseases of Children," and also of the "American Text Book of Diseases of Children." From his occupancy of the Chair of Diseases of Children in the Woman's Medical College, Dr. Earle was able to publish many papers on pediatrics. Among others is one entitled: "Diphtheria, and Its Municipal Control," after the reading of which before the Chicago Medical Society, a resolution was offered by Dr. Earle and passed without a dissenting vote, recommending the present system of placarding infected houses. He also wrote articles on typhoid fever and influenza.

Dr. Earle was an earnest, consistent Christian throughout his life, from the time he united with the Congregational Church at fourteen years of age. In 1870, he became a member of the Union Park Congregational Church of Chicago, where his name has ever since had an honored place.

At a meeting of the Chicago Gynæcological Society, held May 24, 1894, Dr. Henry T. Byford said of Dr. Earle: "Outside of the profession he was popular and prominent. * * * He was passionately fond of music and was a good singer. Hewas a favorite after-dinner orator. He possessed a commanding, almost colossal, figure, a handsome face, a powerful intellect, a magnetic temperament, and a voice whose sonorous and sympathetic vibrations commanded attention and made friends. He took no vacations and worked almost incessantly, notwithstanding the urgent and constant appeals made by his wife and friends. But the limit of physical endurance was reached on October 20, 1893, when he was taken ill with spinal meningitis. Cerebral symptoms soon developed, and he died November 19."

Dr. Foster said: "In the medical societies he encouraged cordial fraternal relations among their members and the dissemination of practical knowledge in the profession, and appreciated the power of societies for public good, either through individual effort or by united influence upon special legislation. My acquaintance with Dr. Earle dates from his graduation. During his entire professional career he was aggressively active, never daunted, always hopeful. He had an exceptionally large circle of friends, and few enemies, notwithstanding his pronounced and outspoken opinions. He was a born fighter of disease, and was as anxious and determined to exterminate it as

Mary W. Osborn

he was to overcome any other obstacle. He was the ideal representative family physician. Dr. Earle was thoroughly practical in his teaching; he practiced what he taught, and taught what he practiced. He did not pretend to be a classical and learned professor, but instilled into his students all that he knew of the subject he was teaching."

Dr. E. J. Doering said: "I certainly never knew a more generous, gentle and kind-hearted man than Dr. Earle. His very presence was an inspiration, his genial and cordial greeting made us all feel at home, and I feel that in his death we sustain a loss we never can fill, and that we shall always treasure and cherish his memory as long as life lasts."

MARY W. W. OSBORN.

MARY WHITING WHEELER OSBORN. The subject of this sketch was born as early in the century as November 26, 1809, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, unto William and Jerusha Wheeler (*nee* Whiting). Like her contemporaries in "rock-bound" New England, she had only a common school education, finishing with the "R's" at fourteen, and beginning the active duties of an unusually long and happy life.

Her mother died at a time when this daughter, of whom we are writing, was but six months old, leaving only one other daughter, Jerusha, who died in Michigan in 1891, aged past eighty-five. Indeed, the whole family seem to be of exceptional vitality. Mary Whiting Wheeler, even before leaving school, was, nights and mornings, already at her tasks, which developed in her the busy, contented spirit which has continued to characterize her days down into the vale of advanced years. In the old days of the early nation, all were useful members of society; to labor was a pride, not in any sense a mortification. And so, at fourteen, our subject most cheerfully started in to help support her aged grandparents, Jotham and Susannah Whiting, of Hingham, Massachusetts, by fitting shoes, which for years was her skilled and remunerative custom, for such old merchants as Caleb Loud, Elias Hunt, Abner Curtiss and Goddard Read, the local Astors and Stewarts of their day.

It is worthy historical mention of those times, now faded since the invention of machinery, to pause to narrate how she received for her labors from four to seven cents per pair for fitting shoes, "finding" for herself needles, thread, wax, awls, clamps, etc., the merchants furnishing only the stock. Yet she sometimes made as high as six pairs a day, which was good pay for the times, and we can readily believe that none of her mates ran their fingers more deftly along their work than she.

Her early days were spent in Abbington (now Rockland), Massachusetts, where many of her relatives still survive, and where on November 6, 1827, in her home, she was married to John William Osborn, of Pembroke, Massachusetts. He was a very skillful shoemaker of his day. She moved with her husband, in 1830, to Pembroke, Massachusetts; thence in 1840 to Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan, where her husband died in 1877; thence to Elkhart, Indiana, to live with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Susannah W. Hart. From this place she came to Chicago, where she is at present staying with her daughter, Mrs. Sherwood.

She has had eleven children, of whom nine are yet living—Susannah W., who married Malcolm

Hart, of Elkhart, Indiana; James W., who married Margaret Delamater, of Tecumseh, Michigan, who died leaving three children, Vesty E., Margaret and Mary Alice; John Henry, who married Anne Whittemore, by whom he had three children, William and Carrie, twins, and Mamie Loretta; Mary Caroline, who married Nathaniel Lampman, and became the mother of four children—William Hart, Charles Edward, Oliver Rufus and Albert Clealand; Abigail M., who married George W. Sherwood (for whom and her husband, as long time residents of Chicago, see sketch on another page); Benjamin A., who married Sarah Whittemore, by whom he had two children, Frederick Arthur and Margaret; he had a second wife, Rose Calvert, by whom he had no children. George F., who married Laviah Hill—one child, Jennie; Louis A., who married Mollie Steinberg, to whom were born three children, Edgar Louis, Hattie May and Bessie B.; Lucetta A., who was married to Charles Bemis, and became the mother of six children, Herbert, Wallace, Bertha Alice, Earnest Osborn, Guy, Bernice and Ethel May; Edward Wilbur, who died in Adrian, Michigan, in February, 1855, aged four; Edward Eugene, who married Annie Calvert, by whom he had four children, Lillian May, Harry Wilbur, George Malcolm and Benjamin Franklin.

At the age of eighty-five past, the subject of this sketch is living in good health and spirits, hale and hearty; and seemingly the veil of more than a nonogenarian will be drawn before she leaves a life whereof she has none but pleasant memories to add to present comforts. She has thirty-six grandchildren and thirty-two great-grandchildren. Who of our residents can point to a more numerous progeny, while yet living?

Without the aid of glasses she sews with a readiness and accuracy that is marvelous; is an excellent conversationalist and with memory exceptionally retentive for her years. On the occasion of the celebration of her octogenarian birthday, no fewer than three metrical compositions, in good taste, written by her descendants, greeted her ears:

"Care's wrinkled the brow of dear mother,
Her hair is now turned quite gray;
One hardly would think so, to see her,
That mother is eighty to day."

(See genealogy under shetch of George W. Sherwood.)

DAVID FIELWEBER.

DAVID FIELWEBER, a blacksmith of Morton Grove, who is also engaged in business as a dealer in buggies, wagons, harvesters, agricultural implements and hardware, is numbered among the leading business men of Niles Township. Enterprise and industry have won for him success, and his reputation is one well merited. He was born in Lake County, Illinois, December 16, 1856, and is a son of Jacob and Kate (Hierchberker) Fielweber. This worthy couple were married in 1844, and the same year left Germany, the land of their birth, for the New World. The father was born in Alsace, then a part of France, June 5, 1818, and served as a soldier for seven years in the French army. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Fielweber, was also a native of Alsace, and fought under Napoleon in the war with Russia.

David Fielweber is the second or youngest son in order of birth in a family of ten children, numbering two sons and eight daughters, of whom Sarah and Carrie are now deceased. Those

still living are: Jacob, a farmer of Dennison, Crawford County, Iowa, who is the sixth eldest; David, of this sketch; Katie, wife of George Popp, a farmer of Waterloo, Iowa; Ellen, a resident of Chicago; Frederika, wife of John Keller, who is in the flour and feed business in Chicago; Sophia, widow of Henry Methling, of Chicago; Emma, wife of John Urich, a policeman of the same city; and Louisa, wife of Otto Buelow, a commission merchant of Chicago.

Under the parental roof Mr. Fielweber whose name heads this record spent the days of his boyhood and youth. At the age of seventeen he began learning the trade of blacksmithing, serving a three-years apprenticeship, and since that time has made it his life work. He was first employed in Wauconda Township, Lake County, for three years; afterwards spent one year in Palatine, Cook County, and four years in Chicago. He then began business for himself as a dealer in agricultural implements and hardware in Niles Township, buying a three-acre lot, upon which was an inferior dwelling and shop. With less than $300 he began operations here, but his business has steadily increased, until he now employs eight men and is enjoying an extensive trade. Since buying his lot he has erected a two-story building for his machinery, and in 1891 he built a neat two-story frame dwelling in modern style of architecture and supplied with all modern conveniences.

On the 2d of July, 1882, Mr. Fielweber led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Methling, daughter of John Methling, a retired farmer of Wheeling, Cook County, and a native of Mecklenburg, Germany. The lady was born March 21, 1862, and by her marriage has become the mother of two daughters: Clara, born December 5, 1883, and Ella, born January 3, 1886.

The public gives to Mr. Fielweber a liberal patronage, for he earnestly desires to please his customers and is straightforward and honorable in all business transactions. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired political preferment. He and his wife hold membership with the Lutheran Church. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, ever ready to advance its interests, and for several years he has efficiently served as School Director.

DAVID L. ROBERTS.

DAVID LEWIS ROBERTS, a worthy pioneer of Cook County, whose life record is highly deserving of preservation in these pages, was born at Denbigh, Wales, November 29, 1801, and died in Jefferson, Illinois, December 30, 1864. His parents, Thomas Roberts and Elizabeth Lewis Roberts were Independants or Congregationalists, and their house was well known in both North and South Wales as a hospitable home for traveling ministers of that denomination. David L. attended school until twelve years of age, and at sixteen, left home and came to America, joining his brother, Henry Roberts, at Utica, New York. There he learned the trade of tanner and currier and, later, carried on a tannery at Booneville, New York. Soon after coming to this country, he joined a temperance society, one of the earliest organizations of that character in America, and strictly adhered to its principles throughout his life.

In 1836, he came to Illinois, locating at Joliet, whither he brought his family from New York, with a team and wagon. The country through which they traveled was sparsely settled, and

nearly every habitation did duty as a tavern, though the accomodations furnished were often of the rudest. A part of their goods was shipped by water. The vessel in which they came was partially loaded with salt, and sunk in the Chicago harbor, before its cargo was discharged. Most of Mr. Robert's goods were recovered, though much of them were damaged by brine. A year or two after going to Joliet, he built a residence which was considered quite a pretentious mansion in those days, and is still standing. He engaged in the business of packing pork, supplying contractors on the canal with meat and other provisions. His packing house, which was situated upon an island in the river, was swept away by a sudden freshet, and he then took a contract for construction on the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was thus engaged for several years, employing a large number of men, and, though the State failed to pay, he completed his contract. He refused to take advantage of the bankrupt law, but sacrificed all his avaliable property to meet his obligations, and eventually settled with all his creditors.

In 1839, Mr. Roberts became a resident of Chicago, where he dealt in general merchandise for a time, and afterwards kept the "Chicago Temperance House," located on the east side of La Salle, between Lake and Water Streets. In 1844, he purchased a farm in Jefferson Township, on the site of the present village of Jefferson Park. A country tavern had been built on this property a few years previously, by Elijah Wentworth. This house displayed the sign of "Clarendon Hotel," but was more popularly known as "The Old Geese Tavern." Mr. Roberts took down the sign, but continued to maintain a house of entertainment, known as the Roberts Hotel. This house stood where is now the intersection of Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues, and was the only house in that locality when Mr. Roberts took possession.

Mrs. Wentworth, wife of the previous proprietor, was quite a heroine in local annals. Soon after she and her family settled there, she visited Fort Dearborn, where she learned that an Indian uprising was anticipated. Borrowing a horse from an officer at the Fort, she followed the Indian trail which passed the log cabin eight miles out upon the prairie, where now Lawrence Avenue crosses Milwaukee Avenue. She met many wagons loaded with women and children, the men walking and urging on the jaded oxen. "Going the wrong way," they said, but heart and home were beyond to her. Arriving at home she found her husband and son-in-law had gone two or three miles farther up the North Branch. Often, as the horse bounded through the fallen leaves or stepped upon some broken branch, she thought she heard the dreaded war whoop; but at last the perilous ride was rewarded by seeing her loved ones safe in Fort Dearborn, where they were compelled to stay sometime for fear of an Indian massacre. At that time, the North Branch often overflowed its banks, and Mrs. Wentworth had frequently seen the Indians come in their canoes from the North Branch to Milwaukee Avenue near her house, more than a mile and a-half from the bed of the river.

After living at Jefferson for a few years, Mr. Roberts rented his farm and hotel, and returned to Chicago and kept the United States Hotel, at the corner of Randolph and Canal Streets, which subsequently burned down, with all its contents. Failing to recover any insurance, he returned to Jefferson, where he continued to reside until his death. His farm, which comprised about three hundred acres, has been subdivided, and is now a part of the city of Chicago.

In early life, Mr. Roberts was married to Mary Ann Clark, daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Elderkin) Clark, who were natives of Windham, Connecticut, and represented prominent colonial families. Several members of these families bore a part in the Revolutionary conflict. Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, who was born in New York, died a year or two after her marriage, leaving one son, Clark Roberts, now a prominent citizen of Jefferson, Chicago. Mr. Roberts was afterwards married to a sister of his first wife, Mrs. Hannah Jackson, who bore him two daughters, Mary A., now a resident of Chicago, and Ellen O., deceased. Mrs. Hannah Roberts died at Jefferson in 1867.

Mr. Roberts was always a public-spirited citi-

zen, devoted to the progress and moral welfare of the community. He was instrumental in organizing the Congregational Church at Jefferson, donating the site for its church and parsonage, and was the chief contributor towards the building and support of the same. He was one of the earliest Abolitionists of Cook County, and while living in Chicago, sometimes sheltered fugitive slaves in his house. He began to vote the Anti-slavery ticket when the advocates of the movement were so rare it was not worth while to have printed tickets. He served for a number of years as Justice of the Peace, and always enjoyed the respect and good will of the entire community. When the family first settled in Chicago, there were no pavements and but few sidewalks. They were often obliged to wade through deep mud to reach the Presbyterian church, on Clark, between Madison and Washington Streets, where they worshipped.

SAMUEL WAYMAN.

SAMUEL WAYMAN, one of the founders of Chicago, was among the number who were permitted to witness some of the results of their early labors, in the development of the business metropolis of America. Though not a native of this country, he was one of its most loyal and worthy sons by adoption. He was born at Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, England, July 31, 1811, and was the son of James Wayman, an English farmer, who gave his sons, three of whom became American citizens, the best rudimentary education which his time and home afforded. Samuel Wayman was early apprenticed to the trade of painter and glazier, of which he became master. As soon as he was ready to begin life on his own account, he resolved to settle in the United States, and accordingly, at the age of nineteen years, he sailed for the home of the free. He was accompanied by a younger brother, James Wayman, and the adventurous boys landed in New York City in July, 1830, after a perilous sailing voyage. They soon found employment on New Jersey farms and remained in the vicinity of New York until the following spring.

Cincinnati was then known as the "Queen City of the West," and they determined to settle there, in the hope of soon establishing themselves in business. Proceeding to Philadelphia, they were able to make arrangements for the carriage of their small belongings, all of which were contained in a trunk, on one of the numerous freight wagons then plying between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to the latter point. For themselves, they were content to make use of the means of locomotion with which nature had provided them, as they were forced to husband their financial resources against future and unknown needs. Being stout of body, as well as of will, they arrived duly in Pittsburgh. Though their journey could not be called a pleasure jaunt, a cheerful disposition and good health, together with hope for the future, made the trip pass pleasantly, as a notable feature of life in the New World. By making themselves useful at the landings, in taking on wood and in other ways, a passage on an Ohio steamer to Cincinnati was cheaply secured.

At Cincinnati, Samuel Wayman at once found employment at his trade, and soon began to lay

up something for the future. The value of his foresight and thrift was all too soon demonstrated, for the spring of 1833 found Cincinnati suffering in common with the whole country from the finanical depression caused by President Jackson's veto of the United States bank bill. All building operations at once stopped, and many unfinished structures were seen about the city. The mechanic is always among the first to feel the effect of financial stringency, and these uncompleted buildings were often marked in chalk, "vetoed," by the wags among the sufferers. Mr. Wayman could not endure forced idleness in which the savings of his industrious days were being exhausted, for very long, and he set out for Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he had been led to believe work awaited him. Here, the state of affairs was no better than in Cincinnati, and he pushed on to South Bend, on foot. The proprietor of the hotel at which he put up there, had a contract for building a new court house, and was glad to secure the services of a competent man in painting and otherwise ornamenting the building. Here, Mr. Wayman labored for some weeks, and by his ingenuity was enabled to carry out the contract to "grain" the front door. By mixing the cheap paints on hand and applying the tip of a racoon's tail as brush, the most artistic job of door painting then known in South Bend was accomplished. After completing a few odd jobs there, the young artist again found himself out of work.

It was here that his attention was first directed to Chicago. One of the pioneers of that infant city gave him such glowing accounts of its prŏspects that he concluded to go there instead of returning to Cincinnati, where he had hoped to go into business on his own account at an early day. He secured passage to La Porte in a wagon bound for a camp meeting at that point, expecting to continue from there to Chicago by stage. It was found, however, that the contemplated stage line was not yet running, and again Mr. Wayman found it desirable to travel on foot. With a companion bound for the same objective point, whom he accidentally met in La Porte, he set out. The country was sparsely settled, and comortable stopping places were few, but they got on very well until within some thirty miles of their destination, when they went into camp for the night. Soon, a terrific rain storm came on and, being without shelter, they resolved to push on their way, rather than suffer the exposure in camp. Early morning brought them within sight of Fort Dearborn. After taking breakfast with a trader at the mouth of the Calumet river, they rested until afternoon, and walked into the little settlement known as Chicago on the afternoon of August 15, 1833

At the famous Sauganash Hotel, kept by Mark Beaubien, Mr. Wayman found shelter and slept that night on the floor. This house was the political headquarters, and was crowded with guests, many of whom were among the leading citizens of the future metropolis, and Mr. Wayman soon formed the acquaintance of all and quickly learned the plans for improving the place. He foresaw something of the future growth of the city, and determined to cast in his lot with the enterprising souls who controlled. He at once obtained profitable employment and immediatly opened a little shop. His industry and prudence soon secured to him a small surplus for investment, which was at once placed in that neverfailing source of profit, Chicago real estate. By continuing this steadfast course until 1840, he laid foundation of the great fortune which was at once his surprise and merit. While his faith in the future of the young city never flagged, he did not dream that in his lifetime it would reach the point where it would entertain the whole world at the most stupendous industrial and artistic exposition in the history of the human race.

For nine years, from 1840, Mr. Wayman devoted his attention to farming in Northfield Township, Cook County, Illionis, and moved in 1849 to Packwaukee, Wisconsin, where he invested in a store and mill, which he successfully operated until 1866, since which year his home continued to be in Chicago until his death. He passed away full of years, and regretted by the entire group of pioneers, as well as a wide circle of friends, March 25, 1891. The fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Chicago witnessed a notable

gathering at his home in the city, when the rapidly-diminishing band of old settlers gathered to congratulate him and one another, and to renew early acquaintances and recount their pioneer adventures. In speaking of this event, a recent writer says: "The silver-haired host himself was then counted one of the pioneers with whom time had dealt most leniently, and the years added to his life since that time have not perceptibly dimmed his mental or impaired his physical powers. Always a worthy and much-esteemed citizen, he has become, in the evening of his life, one of the most picturesque and interesting characters, whose information concerning the local happenings of half a century in Chicago is almost cyclopedic."

While a resident of Wisconsin, Mr. Wayman formed the acquaintance of Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. Barker, a pioneer of that State, and this acquaintance resulted in their marriage in 1851. Mr. Barker came from New York State to Wisconsin but was descended from an old Connecticut family. Mr. Wayman took an intellegent interest in all public questions. When he assumed the duties of American citizenship, he was inclined to affiliate with the Democratic party, but an inherent hatred of slavery drove him to join the Republicans, to which party he adhered the balance of his life. While in Wisconsin, he took an active part in the management of affairs, serving as Superintendent of Schools and member of the County Board of Supervisors. He never relinquished his holdings in Chicago, and enjoyed himself much in travel during his later years, both at home and abroad. From early manhood, he was affiliated with the Baptist Church, and he was always active in good works. His brother James, who came with him to America, followed him to Chicago, and died many years ago. The other one, above mentioned, was William Wayman, whose biography will be found on another page of this work.

JOHN R. SANDY.

JOHN ROBERT SANDY has been for some years Station Master of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Chicago. The story of his life furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by determined, independent effort, without special opportunities or unusual preparation. He was born on the 19th day of February, 1844, in Lincolnshire, England, and is a son of Thomas and Christina (Patton) Sandy.

Thomas Sandy's father was a British soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and his mother, Ann Williams, was a Welsh woman. In 1850 Thomas Sandy came, with his family, to America in a sailing vessel. The voyage consumed only four weeks, which was considered a very quick trip in those days. After spending a year in New York City, he removed, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Buffalo, and thence to Sandusky and Shelby, Ohio, where he was employed for two years as section boss on the Sandusky & Newark Railroad. In April, 1853, he came to Chicago by way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, which had then but recently been completed to this city, and after stopping here for a few days, he went to Morris, Illinois, then the western terminus of the Chicago

& Rock Island Railroad. He was engaged for several years in teaming and farming in Morris and vicinity and, in 1861, removed to Summit, Cook County, settling on a farm near that of John Wentworth, familiarly known as "Long John." He subsequently became a citizen of Chicago, and in 1864 entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He continued to serve that corporation in its machine shop until his death, which occurred in 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. He was an industrious, conscientious citizen, faithful to his employers and all the obligations of life.

Mrs. Christina Sandy was born near Sterling in Scotland. Her father, who was a relative of the renowned family of MacPhersons, was a soldier in the British army. Her parents dying during her infancy, Christina was adopted by an English family named Harrison. Her foster-father had been a comrade of Mr. Patton in the military service. Mrs. Sandy is still living in Chicago, at the age of seventy-one years.

John R. Sandy is the eldest child of the family. From the age of thirteen years, he did a man's work on the farm, taking the place of his father, who was in poor health, as the main support of the family. He was nineteen years old when they located in Chicago, where he supported the family by teaming until his father's health was recuperated. In the fall of 1863 he began work for the West Chicago Street Railway Company, driving the bridge horse on Randolph Street, an occupation which kept him almost constantly employed, day and night. The following spring he began work with his father in the machine shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, then located at Halstead Street viaduct. This employment was not congenial to him, and the next fall he secured a situation as brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad, where the brake wheels seemed to be adjusted to suit his small stature. After being thus employed for about a year, he began to learn house-painting and decorating, in deference to his father's wish that he master some trade. He still cherished a strong inclination for railroad work, however, and at the end of eighteen months, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway again. He began as a freight brakeman at 2 A. M. on the 7th day of January, 1867, and has served the same employer continuously since. He successively filled the positions of freight brakeman, freight conductor, passenger conductor and local freight agent at Western Avenue Station, and on the 20th day of July, 1891, was promoted to his present position.

On the 14th of June, 1869, Mr. Sandy was married to Evelyn Elizabeth Havens, daughter of Orrin G. Havens, of Chicago. Mrs. Sandy was born in Lyme, Connecticut. Mr. Sandy's family has been increased by the advent of five children, all of whom are still at home. They are named: Leslie M., Olive C., Thomas H., Orrin G. and John R., Jr. All the members of the family are regular church attendants, although not in communion with any religious society. Mr. Sandy was one of the charter members of the Order of Railway Conductors, and has been connected with numerous other orders and associations, often serving as an officer, but is not now in active connection with any. He finds that fidelity and business ability are the chief keys to success and promotion, and that these qualities are appreciated by superior officers, regardless of social affiliations. He is an ardent admirer of William McKinley, and in national politics always supports Republican candidates.

Though his educational opportunities were limited to three months' annual attendance at a log schoolhouse in rural Illinois, he has become a capable and efficient business man, chiefly through the exercise and development of his natural talents. He is decided in his opinions, plain-spoken and straightforward in expressing them on occasion, and is noted for his industry and application to business. These qualities have been the means of securing his success and rapid advancement, and have won the respect and approbation of all with whom he is brought in relation, either as employer or employed, or in social contact.

Orrin D. Ranney

ORRIN D. RANNEY.

ORRIN DATUS RANNEY was born at East Granville (on Holden Hill), Massachusetts, March 6, 1812, unto Orrin and Betsy Ranney, (*nee* Gibbons.) He had one brother and three sisters, all of good attainments. The brother, Timothy Pickering Ranney (now deceased), was long a prominent laywer at Newark, New Jersey. His sisters, Nancy Deborah and Sarah Sheppard Ranney, were both graduates of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. The former (now departed) for many years had a private ladies' seminary at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Sarah married Mr. J. Austin Scott, a capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio. Sarah Sheppard Ranney Scott and husband are now both dead.

The subject of this sketch, on account of ill health was obliged to forego youthful aspirations for becoming a clergyman. After finishing his common school education, at the age of fourteen years, he began clerking in Westfield, Massachusetts. Upon his marriage, at the age of twenty-one, he began to conduct his own store at Lee, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Adrian, Michigan. Thence he went to Maumee City, Ohio, where he remained for a period of about ten years; thence to Toledo, Ohio. In all of these places he continued, with varying fortunes, in the mercantile business.

Removing from Toledo, Ohio, he came to the final destination of his earthly life, arriving in Chicago in 1856. He went directly into the provision commission business, on South Water Street, where he was long associated with the still surviving veteran Sherman Hall. Later he was for some years a member of the Board of Trade, in which we need not add he was deeply interested, and at whose marvelous growth he was, with his compeers of earlier days, obliged to marvel greatly.

In May, 1872, he became attached to the force of the First National Bank, serving that corporation most faithfully in the capacity of Manager of the Safety Deposit Vaults, for upwards of a score of years, unto the very time of his death, March 4, 1894.

By political faith, he was a staunch Republican, following the progressive career of that supremely American party in every election with his unvarying support at the ballot box. The uplifting force of his long and good life is found in the Presbyterian dogma, to which he subscribed by actions which "speak louder than words." At the time of his coming to our city, he identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church, in which he was ever honorably prominent, acting as an Elder for long years, up to within about two years of the time of his decease. He was also warmly interested in the welfare of the Foster Mission, a time-honored school of that denomination. The Rev. Herrick Johnson officiated at his funeral, and he was laid at rest in Albion, Michigan.

Our departed friend belonged to no clubs, he was no society man; he belonged to his home; he was a man for the fireside and his tried, true friends. Said one of those high in position, with whom business associations for a lengthy period had brought the subject of this sketch into close relations of importance," I would as soon have thought of our bank suddenly becoming bankrupt for some inexplicable reason, as to know that anything had gone wrong with our Deposit Department while it was under Mr. Ranney's supervision." Another, standing under the shadow of his tomb, said, "He was an honest man in every way, church, business, social and domestic life; none could come nearer perfection than Orrin Datus Ranney. All knew him only to respect and love, as one of God's noblemen."

As the Creator does not finish the lives of any,

no matter how saintly, upon this lower earth, so we cannot record in worthy fulness what is most deserving of historic remembrance and emulation on the part of succeeding generations of business men, about to enter upon important duties in our vast and rapidly growing metropolis. Surely, we may trustfully believe, as he was without fear, he passed to fields of Paradise without punishment; as he submissively wore the cross, the crown of eternal bliss is already encircling his beloved brow.

Mr. Ranney was twice married, having and leaving children only by the former marriage. The first union was with Miss Phœbe Eldredge, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Isaac Knapp, at Westfield, Massachusetts, April 15, 1833. Three children came to them, as follows: Charles Luce Ranney, born January 14, 1834 in Westfield, Massachusetts; went through the Civil War, and died in a hospital in Portland, Oregon, in 1890, unmarried. Ellen Maria Ranney, born July 5, 1839, in Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, died in childhood at Maumee City; Alice Maria Ranney, born July 5, 1849 at Maumee City, Ohio; educated at Miss Ranney's Private School in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and later a graduate of the Chicago Dearborn Seminary. She married December 10, 1868, Walter Weeks Hilton, a banker of early Chicago, by whon she has two children: Myra Fisk Hilton, born September 27 1869, educated at the Chicago Dearborn Seminary; and married June 26, 1889, to Mr. William Z. Mead, formerly of Virginia, now of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the insurance business. John Ranney Hilton, born September 5, 1873, educated in the Chicago High School, unmarried.

On the 19th of January, 1881, Mr. Ranney was married to Mrs. Adeline S. Peabody, (*nee* Grosvener) a prominent family of Albion, Michigan, by the Rev. Daniel M. Cooper, of Detroit, Michigan. Their more than half a score of happy years of wedded life were not blessed by offspring. She still survives him, living at Albion, and visiting his last resting place on frequent occasions, feeling honored in being the associate of one in every way so worthy of the best of womankind.

It will be seen that Mr. Ranney leaves no male child to bear his name throughout the coming years; therefore, although the good traits of female descendants will loudly voice themselves in his behalf, it is especially appropriate that at this time and in this place and manner, in dignified setting, surrounded by the best of his contemporaries, a lasting memorial be created, befitting in some degree the superlative characteristics of manhood possessed by him of whom this is written.

It is to be regretted that some fuller record of Mr. Ranney's lineal ancestry is not available; for the present it is known that his maternal grandparents were Timothy and Elizabeth Gibbons, and that the preceding in the male line was Peter Gibbons. It is unnecessary to call attention to those prominent in this family, a Cardinal being in the mouths of us all, at first mention. The paternal grandfather was Jonathan Ranney.

MARTIN N. KIMBELL.

MARTIN NELSON KIMBELL, one of the most public-spirited of Cook County's pioneers, who ably bore his part in promoting its moral and intellectual progress, as well as aiding in its material prosperity, was born in Stillwater Township, Saratoga County, New York, January 24, 1812. He was the eldest child of Abel Kimbell and Maria Powell. The former

was born at Pownal, Bennington, County, Vermont, and was a son of Noah Kimbell, a native of Rhode Island, who removed to Vermont while a young man. The last-named was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a farmer and miller by occupation. He joined the Continental forces and took part in the battle of Bennington. Abel Kimbell, in early life, removed to Saratoga County, New York, where his death occurred in 1833 at the age of forty-two years. He was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Mrs. Maria Kimbell died in Saratoga County, New York, in 1830. Her mother, whose maiden name was Nelson, was of Dutch descent, and her father's name was Frost Powell. He was of English-Welsh extraction, son of Obadiah Powell, a Quaker, who died in Saratoga County at the age of nearly one hundred years. Some time previous to the Revolutionary War he removed thither from Dutchess County, New York, with his wife Betsy, bringing all their belongings on a pack pony. They became the parents of three sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to extreme old age. During the Revolutionary struggle, Obadiah Powell was much censured by his neighbors on account of his non-combatant principles. and most of his personal property was confiscated. He was steadfast in his convictions, however, and lived to become one of the leading farmers of the county. At the age of ninety-eight years he husked several baskets of corn and carried them to the loft of his carriage house. His house was a favorite gathering-place of his numerous descendants, including the subject of this sketch, who was the recipient of considerable attention from the old gentleman on account of his being the first great-grandchild. About 1840 Frost Powell moved to Wisconsin, settling near Waterford, in Racine County, where he died a few years later.

Martin N. Kimbell was but six years old when the family moved to Windham, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and a few years later another removal was made to Tioga County, New York. Though his parents were able to equip him with little other education, they implanted in his mind those upright and honorable principles which, with the habits of industry, frugality and sobriety acquired in early youth, admirably fitted him for the battle of life. At the age of twelve years he began working out among the neighboring farmers, his first wages being $4 per month. The money earned in this way was spent for schooling—most of his education being obtained after he had passed the age of eighteen years. At the age of twenty he returned to Saratoga County, New York, where he was employed as foreman upon a large farm at the extraordinary salary of $11 per month, the other help receiving from $6 to $8. So satisfactory were his services that he was offered still farther advance in salary, but after a few years he again went to Tioga County and taught school for several terms at a salary of $15 per month, "boarding around." Having heard wonderful tales of the great West, in 1836 he came to Chicago. His first employment here was at farm work and teaming. In the fall of the same year he made a claim to a quarter-section of land in Jefferson Township, now inside of the city limits, and in the spring of 1837 built a shanty of hay on his claim. In 1838 he purchased this land, paying to the middle man who secured the title from the Government, the sum of $2.50 per acre in annual installments of $100. The same year he built a frame house near the location of his late residence, and engaged in active farming operations. Four years later he rented a hotel on Milwaukee Avenue, at the corner of the thoroughfare now known as Warner Avenue. This house was at that time known as "The Prairie Grocery," but he changed its name to "Live and Let Live." Although this enterprise was quite successful, he resolved to abandon it because it did not provide satisfactory environment for his growing family, and two years later he returned to his farm, which was his home during the rest of his life. At one time his farm comprised two hundred and seventeen acres, most of which has been subdivided in city lots. In addition to his farming operations he engaged for some years in jobbing and general contracting. In 1849 he began to grade and plank the highway known as Milwaukee Avenue, and built about three miles thereof, and was afterward employed for five

years as superintendent of the Northwestern Plank Road Company. His winters were spent in getting out oak plank for this purpose in the Desplaines woods, and some of the timber is still found in the grade of that thoroughfare. Mr. Kimbell was also interested in several other enterprises, and was for eleven years a director of the National Bank of Illinois. He was always a firm friend of the cause of education. Two terms of school were kept in his house, during which time he boarded the teacher gratuitously, and he often contributed money in excess of his school tax for the purpose of securing capable teachers. The first schoolhouse in his district was built by himself and two neighbors at their own expense. He was a school officer for thirty years, giving of his time and labor for the benefit of the public schools without hope of reward.

In early life he was a Democrat, but upon the passage of the fugitive slave law he renounced that party, and during the agitation which followed that act, he several times sheltered runaway negroes in his house, and rendered them other assistance in escaping from their pursuers. He made no secret of these acts, but such was the respect with which he was held in the community that no one interfered with this practical demonstration of his principles. Upon the organization of the Republican party, he became one of its strongest supporters, and consistently held to that course ever after. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Cook County, and served as Deputy Sheriff at one time. Three of his sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War, in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Mr. Kimbell spent most of his time for three years in sanitary and benevolent work for the soldiers. The first contribution of $300 which he raised, was the proceeds of a ball at the Jefferson Town Hall. In this and other ways he subsequently contributed largely to the funds of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Kimbell was married on the 31st of August, 1837, to Sarah Ann Smalley. Her father, Nehemiah Smalley, died in 1836, soon after coming to Chicago with his family. Mrs. Kimbell was born in Madison County, New York, April 16, 1816, and has been an able helpmeet of her husband during their long and laborious career. Of their children, Charles B. is now living retired at Hinsdale, Illinois; Julius W. is their second son; Spencer S. is the third; Anne Maria (now deceased) was the wife of Jacob Stryker; Frank A. is a resident of Missouri; Angeline, Mrs. E. H. Smalley, resides at Caledonia, Minnesota; Martin N., the fifth son, resides on part of the old homestead; and Edward C. is a resident of Los Angeles, California. Three of the sons still reside near the old homestead. All are well-known business men, and the firms with which they are connected and manage, have furnished more stone and brick for Chicago buildings than any other firm in existence. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbell had twenty-eight grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren, beside seventeen children and grandchildren by marriage, at the time of his demise. When congregated at the old homestead, this family exceeds in number the gatherings which took place at the house of Obadiah Powell in Mr. Kimbell's childhood.

Mr. Kimbell was a Universalist for fifty-seven years. He contributed toward the building of five churches in the city of Chicago, and was a member of the Church of the Redeemer. All the members of the family cherish the same faith.

Endowed by nature with a strong and vigorous constitution, he always enjoyed good health until about the year 1890, when he began to have trouble with his feet, which gradually developed into gangrene. This continued to increase steadily until, in January, 1895, it was decided by a council of physicians that in order to save, or even prolong his life and relieve the intense suffering he was enduring, it would be necessary to amputate his left leg above the knee. This was accordingly done, with his full consent, and with the hope on the part of the family that his otherwise robust constitution would enable him to rally from the operation. But his advanced age of eighty-three years was against him, and he sank gradually until the end, which came February 13, 1895. The last years of his life were spent in quiet retirement, surrounded by his numerous family, enjoying the fruits of a life of

hard and honest labor, combined with temperance, benevolence and frugality, a useful and exemplary life well worthy of emulation by rising generations.

ANDREW J. GALLOWAY.

ANDREW JACKSON GALLOWAY, one of the pioneer railroad builders of Illinois, has witnessed the growth of the State from a few scattered hamlets to one of the most populous and wealthy commonwealths of the Union, and is still vigorous of mind and hale in body. He inherits from his Scotch ancestry those subtle qualities of mind which make the successful business man and the vigorous constitution which enables men to carry on continuous and fatiguing enterprises. His father, Andrew Galloway, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, during the first year of the present century. His ancestors were among those who fled from the persecution of the Protestants in Scotland to the North of Ireland, and their descendants are now numerous in America, including many enterprising and successful business men. Several brothers of Andrew Galloway settled in America. Robert G. also located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. John settled at Baltimore, Maryland, and Samuel went to New York, whence he removed, in 1836, to La Salle County, Illinois.

Andrew Galloway's wife (the mother of the subject of this biography) was Isabel, daughter of Hugh Wilson, who came from Ireland to Virginia with his father, John Wilson. The family moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania, where Hugh became a lieutenant of militia in the War of the Revolution. He married a daughter of Mr. Joseph Pierce, who was, doubtless, of English extraction. He moved from New Jersey to Westmoreland (now Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania, in 1772, making the journey on horseback, as there were then no roads over the mountains. The Pierce family was very early identified with the colony of New Jersey.

Of Andrew Galloway's ten children, two died in infancy; the subject of this sketch is the fourth, and beside him, but three are living, namely: Julia, widow of Francis S. Galloway, Sarah J., widow of William Bedford, both residing in Chicago; and George, now of Jackson County, Oregon.

Andrew J. Galloway was born near Butler, the seat of Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1814. Before he was six years old, his father moved to the vicinity of Corydon, then the capital of Indiana, and in 1823 settled on a farm in Clark County, same State, where he remained ten years. He died in Marseilles, La Salle County, Illinois, in October, 1843, of congestive fever contracted while making preliminary improvements on a farm which he had just located. His age was sixty-six years.

While a boy, A. J. Galloway spent his summers in doing such work upon the farm as he was able to perform, getting a little insight into the mysteries of letters during the winter months. At the age of fifteen, he found an opportunity to earn his board by working evenings and Saturdays, while attending a grammar school at Camp Creek, some miles distant from his home. In 1834, he entered the preparatory department of Hanover College, Indiana. He had intended to study the classics, with a view to taking up the science of medicine, but his attention was turned to engineering by the great demand made by canal and railroad construction, and the liberal

compensation offered to competent engineers. Under the instructions of Professors Harney and Thompson, he made special studies in mathematics and engineering, and received his diploma as civil engineer in April, 1837.

Proceeding to Evansville, he hoped to obtain a position on the Indiana Central canal, but was offered the charge of the Mount Carmel Academy at Mount Carmel, Illinois, soon after, and accepted for one year. Among his pupils were many young men who have since become distinguished men of business, law and letters. At the close of his school year, he accepted an appointment as assistant engineer in the service of the State, and was actively employed in the location and construction of railways in that section of the State.

In the fall of 1840, he went to Springfield, and was employed during a part of the following winter as assistant enrolling clerk of the Senate. In the following July, he received an appointment from the Canal Commissioners as engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under Chief Engineer William Gooding and his assistant, Edward B. Talcott. He continued in this work until the suspension of operations in the winter of 1843-4, when he retired to the farm which he had purchased in 1842, on the Big Vermillion river in La Salle County. In 1845, he resumed his position and employment on the canal, with headquarters at Marseilles, and continued until December, 1846, when the work was about completed and he was relieved. Within a few days, he was elected enrolling and engrossing clerk of the lower house of the Legislature, to which position he was also elected in 1848. At the close of the session in 1849, he was appointed Secretary to the State Trustee of the Canal Board, with office in Chicago. He moved his family to the city, and for over two years filled this position, until he resigned to accept the office of assistant engineer under Col. Roswell B. Mason, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Galloway located about one hundred and fifty miles of the line of this road, and superintended the construction of the twelfth division until near completion, when he was transferred to the land department of the same road, with an increase of $1,000 per annum in salary. He superintended the survey of more than a million acres of the company's lands, and made sketches for maps of the same, with descriptions of the character and quality of every tract surveyed.

He retired from the railroad service in July, 1855, and formed a company, with two others, to deal in real estate and lands, under the title of A. J. Galloway & Company. Before the close of that year, they bought sixty thousand acres of Illinois Central lands, all of which eventually passed into the individual possession of Mr. Galloway. For some years he was occupied in disposing of these holdings, together with sales on commission for the company and other owners, and has done his share in securing the location of desirable citizens in the State.

Mr. Galloway cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and has voted in every national contest since. He adhered to the Democratic party until the organization of the Republican in 1856, since which he has affiliated with the latter party. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and chairman of the committee on canal and river improvements in the house. This was the first Legislature under the present State Constitution, and held four sessions, two of them being called by the Governor of the State, and one of which was made necessary by the fearful conflagration which destroyed some two hundred million dollars' worth of property in Chicago in the brief space of twenty hours. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the Cook County Board of Commissioners in November, 1872, by some eight thousand majority, but was beaten on the "law and order" ticket in the following year for the same office, by some ten thousand majority given for the candidate on the "people's ticket." In 1882, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for County Clerk, and though elected by the legal votes cast, was counted out. While at Springfield, he formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and their mutual friendship continued with the life of the latter.

As chairman of the committee on taxation of the Citizens' Association, he has rendered valu-

able aid to that very useful organization, and at various times, through the medium of the press, has given to the public useful hints, facts and statistics which ought not to be forgotten.

In November, 1838, Mr. Galloway was married to Miss Rebecca Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Victor Buchanan, senior, of Lawrence County, Illinois, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, who died and was buried on his farm in the year 1843, having reached the ripe age of eighty-one years. Following are the names of Mr. Galloway's children: Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of George G. Gunther, now residing in California; Robert Wilson, an amateur artist and member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at the age of twenty-seven years; Margaret, widow of Samuel L. Fogg, and James Buchanan, a prominent business man, reside in Chicago. Jessie died in 1870, aged twenty years.

REV. JAMES TOMPKINS, D. D.

REV. JAMES TOMPKINS, D. D., for seventeen years Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Illinois, is not only an able preacher but a superior business man as well. His practical ideas and genial, sunny disposition inspire confidence and interest in all with whom he comes in contact, and secure ready co-operation in his work. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on the 6th of April, 1840. His father, Deacon Samuel Tompkins, was one of the founders of that city, being a member of the committee that came from New York, in 1835, to select the site of an institution of learning and, incidentally, of a town in the "wild West." The committee entered a township of Government land and platted a village in its center, in the name of Knox College. Tompkins Street, on which is located Knox Female Seminary, is named in honor of this pioneer. Samuel Tompkins was a native of Rhode Island, and his wife, Mary Grinnell, was born at Paris Hill, Oneida County, New York.

James Tompkins spent his early years in his native place, studying in the public schools, until 1854, when he entered the preparatory department of Knox College. He graduated from that institution in 1862, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1865, having pursued special lines of study, he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1867, he graduated from Chicago Theological Seminary, and in 1888 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Illinois College.

During his preparatory and college course, he maintained himself by teaching school, and the same year of his graduation—at the age of twenty-two—he took charge of Elmwood Academy, at Elmwood, Illinois. He continued here two years, at the end of which period a regular system of graded schools was established by the town and the trustees of the academy decided to merge that institution in the public high school. The formation of the grades and establishment of the high school was a task assigned to Mr. Tompkins, and faithfully carried out.

While he was in college, the call of President Lincoln was issued for seventy-five thousand men to put down the rebellion, and a company was enlisted at Knox College, Mr. Tompkins being among the first. So many men were enlisting

throughout the State that it was feared the company of students would not be accepted, and its captain was sent to Springfield to urge the matter upon Governor Yates, but the mission was vain, and thus several good soldiers were spoiled in the making of some good ministers.

After graduating, Mr. Tompkins aided in recruiting some companies of volunteers under a later call. These went into the Seventy-seventh and Eighty-fifth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers. Through much open air speaking in recruiting, Mr. Tompkins was suffering from a slight inflammation on the lungs at this time, and the examining surgeon refused to pass him for military duty. As he was anxious to go out with the men he had enlisted, he endeavored to persuade the surgeon that his ailment was temporary, but the official was inexorable and he was compelled to remain behind. After resigning his position at Elmwood, however, in June, 1864, he was enabled to give his services to the country by joining the United States Christian Commission, which did such valuable work for the "boys in blue" in camp and hospital and on the battlefield. In this service, he remained until the close of the war. He was first sent to the Army of the Potomac, in company with Rev. W. G. Peirce, the beloved and heroic chaplain of the Seventy-seventh Illinois. When they reached City Point, Virginia—General Grant's headquarters—they responded to a call for volunteers to go to the front, and were assigned to duty at Point of Rocks, on the Appomatox river. Here Mr. Tompkins met with an accident which nearly proved fatal. After hovering between life and death for a week, he rallied sufficiently to be taken in an ambulance to City Point, and was placed on a steamer bound for Baltimore.

On his recovery, he was engaged for several weeks in lecturing throughout Central Illinois on the work of the Christian Commission, and collected several thousand dollars for its use. He then visited the Army of the Cumberland and followed General Thomas as he drove the Confederate army, commanded by General Hood, out of Tennessee. He cared for the sick and wounded of both armies, took the last message of the dying for the loved ones at home, and aided in giving a decent burial to the remains of those who had given up their lives for their country.

Mr. Tompkins was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry April 24, 1867, immediately after graduating from Chicago Theological Seminary, in the Congregational Church at Prospect Park (now called Glen Ellyn), and entered upon the duties of the Congregational pastorate, serving jointly this church and the First Church of Christ in the neighboring village of Lombard, Illinois. On visiting Minnesota for rest and recuperation, he was engaged as stated supply of the Congregational Church at St. Cloud. From there, he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis. Three years' residence in Minnesota made it apparent that a milder climate was necessary to the health of both himself and wife, and he resigned his charge in Minneapolis. He soon after accepted a call from the Congregational Church at Kewanee, Illinois, which he served as pastor for over six years.

In May, 1878, the General Congregational Association of Illinois voted to appoint a Superintendent of its work in the State. A number of prominent clergymen were candidates for the position, and after several ballotings, Mr. Tompkins received a majority of all the votes cast and was declared elected. He entered upon his new duties in the succeeding July, with headquarters in Chicago, and is still occupying that position. He has introduced several new methods in the prosecution of the work, and awakened a deeper interest and more hearty co-operation in all the churches. The most important of the new instrumentalities was the employment of able men as State Evangelists. This gave new impetus, strength and enlargement to the work.

In 1869, on the 8th of September, Mr. Tompkins married Miss Ella A. Kelley, a native of Rutland, Vermont, daughter of J. Seeley Kelley and Mary E. Hall. To Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have been given four children, namely: Roy James, born in Minneapolis, Mabel Ella, William C., born at Kewanee, Illinois, and Seeley Kelley, born at Oak Park, Illinois.

KASPAR G. SCHMIDT

KASPAR G. SCHMIDT.

KASPAR G. SCHMIDT was born in Vockenhausen, near Wiesbaden, Nassau, Germany, February 20, 1833. His parents' names were John and Elizabeth (Dinges) Schmidt. John Schmidt was a tailor by trade and, in later life, became foreman of a tannery. He served in the German army as a sergeant-major under General Blucher. After participating in the battle of Waterloo, he accompanied the victorious army to Paris. His death occurred in 1854, at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt survived until 1882, attaining the venerable age of eighty-two years.

Kaspar G. Schmidt is one of a family of nine children, of whom but one beside himself came to America. This was a brother, named Nicholas, who now resides in Chicago. Kaspar received a common-school education and, at the age of fourteen years, began to learn the trade of a machinist. After serving a four years' apprenticeship at Mines, he followed the same occupation for some time at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In April, 1854, he set sail for America. After a tempestuous voyage lasting fifty-six days, he landed in New York. Thence he came direct to Chicago, where he soon obtained employment at his trade. His enterprising spirit was not destined to be confined to mere mechanical labor, however, and he began saving his surplus earnings with a view to making a permanent investment. He did not have to wait long for an opportunity, and when, in 1857, several large Milwaukee brewers became bankrupt, he purchased a stock of beer at an advantageous figure and began doing a small wholesale business in that product. This enterprise continued to prosper until 1860, when he was enabled to start a small brewery, at the corner of Superior and Clark Streets. Two years later, he removed to Grant Place, which has ever since been the scene of his operations. His extensive buildings were totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871. His loss at that time, including his residence, amounted to one-fourth of a million dollars. He was able to recover but a small percentage of his insurance, and the entire business had to be built up anew. Rebuilding upon a small scale, he enlarged the establishment at intervals until it attained a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day and furnished employment to one hundred men. Having more than recovered his loss by the great fire, and being resolved to retire from active life, he sold out his plant in 1890, and is practically retired from business.

Mr. Schmidt was married in 1856 to Barbara Wagner, who was born in Rhodt, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. She died on the 21st of September, 1894, at the age of sixty years. Of the eight children born to this union, five reached mature years. Barbara Elizabeth is now the wife of George W. Kellner, of Chicago; Katie Emma is Mrs. Martin Herbert, of Chicago; August died in 1889, at the age of twenty-eight years; George K. and Edna complete the list of the survivors. Ten living grandchildren make glad the heart of Mr. Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt was a charter member of Mithia Lodge No. 410, F. & A. M., in which body he has filled all the chairs, and served as Master for five years. He helped to organize the Germania Club, with which he has since been identified, and is one of the original members of the Sonnefelter—a German singing society. Ever since he became a citizen, he has given faithful allegiance to the Republican party, because its principles embodied his ideas of progress and good government. In 1868, he was elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, serving four and one-half years

in that capacity. The time of election was changed during his term from fall to spring, thus prolonging his term six months. From 1874 to 1877, he served as County Commissioner, during which time he was chairman of the Building Committee of that body, and had charge of the construction of the present court house. His experience in the repeated construction of his own ample buildings was especially useful to him in the discharge of this duty, and was of great benefit to the county, and the city of Chicago. He owns a fine stock farm at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, where he has spent considerable time in recent years, and where he finds enjoyment and recreation. Though sixty-two years of age at this writing, Mr. Schmidt is still hale and hearty. His interest in the growth and development of Chicago is unabated, and he views with pride and satisfaction the continuous progress in which he was for many years an active participant.

GEORGE M. DEARLOVE.

GEORGE M. DEARLOVE, B. L., a young man of pronounced judgment and business ability, who makes his home in Chicago, though spending much of his time in travel, is a native of Cook County. He was born in Northfield Township, in 1873, and is a son of George and Mary A. Dearlove, the history of whose lives may be found elsewhere in this volume. In his early years he attended the public schools of Chicago, and later, as a youth, the Morgan Park Military Academy. After graduating from the last-mentioned institution, he attended the North-Western Military Academy at Highland Park, from which, after passing the Government examination in an able manner, he received his commission of Second Lieutenant in the State Militia, subsequently attaining to the rank of Senior Captain and Adjutant. While attending the academy he was President of the Class of 1891.

Not satisfied with his attainments thus far, Mr. Dearlove then attended Lake Forest University, completing the entire course with the exception of the senior year. Thence he went to Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, where he took a course in Liberal Arts, graduating June 6, 1893, with the degree of B. L. While a student of Lake Forest University, he was a member of the Zeta Episiton, and of the Eccritian Society while attending the college at Monmouth. In the latter institution, as well as at Lake Forest, he made a special study of Economics and of Financiering.

Possessed of strong human interests and a lively intelligence, it is not strange that Mr. Dearlove should find one of his keenest delights in traveling, especially as he is financially able to do so. Since 1887 he has spent most of his vacations in traveling, chiefly through the South and West. In these journeys he has happily combined pleasure and business, for, being possessed of considerable foresight and discernment, his travels have given him abundant opportunities for investment in promising enterprises. He was one of the promoters and constructors of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, and is still one of the Directors of the company which operates the same—a corporation which pays the largest dividends of any railroad company in the United States. He was also one of the original incorporators, and is now Vice-President of the Florida, Ocean & Gulf Railroad; Director of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad; and Director and Vice-President of the Florida Engineering and

Construction Company, which owns about two million acres of land in Florida. In addition to these numerous offices, Mr. Dearlove is a Director of the Florida Development Company, which has extensive fruit lands in Florida, with offices at Jacksonville, Florida and Chicago; and a Director of the Avon Park National Bank at Avon Park, Florida.

With the foregoing record of his business connections before one, it is hardly necessary to remark that Mr. Dearlove is a young man of keen perception and ready decision, who never loses a business opportunity for lack of promptitude in action. In address he is pleasing and intelligent, showing a great general knowledge of men and affairs, remarkable in one so young.

EUGENE C. LONG.

EUGENE CONANT LONG was born in Brandon, Vermont, October 31, 1834, and is a son of James and Cerusa (Conant) Long, who were among the early pioneers of Cook County. James Long was born in Washington, District of Columbia, and was a son of Andrew and Alice Long, of Baltimore, Maryland. Andrew Long was killed in the service of the United States during the War of 1812. The family of Long (or Laing, as it was originally spelled) is of Scotch extraction, and was founded in America by four brothers who settled at Baltimore about 1660. Commodore Long, who was in the United States naval service during the Revolution, was descended from one of these.

While a young man, James Long went to New York City, where he became a partner with Samuel Hoard, afterwards Postmaster of Chicago, in the publishing business. A few years later, the firm removed to Brandon, Vermont, where they published a newspaper for some years. In 1835 James Long moved, with his family, to Cook County and engaged in farming in Jefferson township, near the present village of that name, now within the limits of the city of Chicago. Not finding agriculture very profitable, after three years' experience, he sold out and moved to Chicago and built a steam grist mill on Michigan Avenue, at the corner of Lake Street. This he operated for several years. The engine in this mill was employed in pumping the water which was first supplied by the city to the people of Chicago. This contract continued some years, the water being forced through hollow logs laid in a few streets near the river. Those outside the service were wont to keep barrels for storing a supply, and these barrels were filled by private enterprise, at ten cents per barrel.

After disposing of the mill, Mr. Long was appointed by President Polk as Keeper of the lighthouse, which stood near the site of the present Rush Street bridge. He subsequently served as County Treasurer, and for a number of years filled the office of Alderman of the First Ward. After retiring from business and public life, he spent considerable time in travel, and his death occurred in Paris, France, on the 10th of April, 1876, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mrs. Cerusa Long died in Chicago in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a daughter of John Conant and Chara Broughton, of Brandon, Vermont. John Conant was descended from one of the earliest American families. His grandfather, Ebenezer Conant, served in the Continental army, as Captain of a Massachusetts company. Roger Conant, father of the last-named, was among the Colonial Governors of Massachusetts—preceding Governor Endicott.

Eugene C. Long was still in his infancy when the family came to Cook County, Chicago being at that time a village of three or four thousand inhabitants. While a boy, he was accustomed to do the family marketing. The chief produce market was on State Street near Randolph, and its wares were brought by farmers from long distances and displayed in wagons and other vehicles, much after the present fashion of the Haymarket of the West Side. The pioneers of that day did not lack for the substantials, though there was little cash in circulation, and they were largely ignorant of the present style of living in the city.

At the age of seventeen years, Eugene C. Long graduated from the Beardsly Seminary, and soon after became a clerk and teller in the Marine Bank. His connection with that institution continued for twenty-two years, during the last twelve of which he served as Cashier. In 1874 he resigned this position and engaged in the stock and brokerage business, continuing that occupation five years. He then entered the office of the late Judge Van H. Higgins. Since 1880 he has been a stockholder and Secretary of the Rose Hill Cemetery Company, and since 1893 has also been Treasurer of the corporation.

He was married in October, 1858, to Harriet Alexander, step-daughter of Van H. Higgins, and daughter of the first Mrs. Higgins—Elizabeth (Morse) Alexander. Mrs. Long was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, and is the mother of two daughters, Eugenie and Harriet, the first being now the wife of Edward L. Frasher, of Chicago.

Mr. Long and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he has been a life-long Republican in principle and practice. The record of his business career shows him to be capable and upright, for only through these qualities could any one hold the positions he has filled. In manner, he is courteous and easy, showing long familiarity with the best men and methods of the day.

FRANCIS HUTCHISON.

FRANCIS HUTCHISON, a successful Chicagoan now living in practical retirement, is a Scotchman by nativity and spent his youth upon the banks of the river Leven, the outlet of Loch Lomond, a locality which has been rendered famous in song and story, and abounds with historic interest and romantic scenery. His birth occurred on the 30th day of April, 1828, in the village of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire. His parents, James and Janet (Weir) Hutchison, were in humble circumstances and, though able to afford their offspring but a rudimentary intellectual training, endowed them with habits and principles which fitted them for filling responsible and useful positions in life.

James Hutchison was born at Abernathy, near Perth, Scotland, but removed during his youth to Dumbartonshire where his later life was spent. Mrs. Janet Hutchison was a daughter of Donald Weir, a well-to-do farmer and herdsman of Argyleshire. But three of their nine children are now living, and Francis is the only resident of the United States. The other survivors are Rev. John Hutchison, an Independent (Congregational) minister at Ashton-under-line, England, who has filled his present pastorate for upwards

of forty years, and Donald Hutchison, who is the chief engineer of a steamship company, which operates a line of vessels plying between Liverpool and the La Plata river in South America.

At the age of eight years, Francis Hutchison began to earn his daily bread by laboring in the print and dye works which abound in the vicinity of his birthplace. At fourteen he was set to learn the carpenter trade serving five years apprenticeship at that industry. He was afterwards employed as a ship-carpenter and acquired a degree of skill and proficiency which has since served him in good stead.

Having heard fabulous-sounding stories of the great land beyond the Atlantic ocean, he determined to see and investigate its wonderful resources by a personal visit and, uot without considerable misgiviugs as to the duration of his sojourn, iu 1858 he took passage upon the steamer "Kangaroo" for New York, arriving in that city on the ninth day of June. He went from there to Rochester, New York, and after speuding a few months at that place, took passage by way of the lakes for Chicago whither he arrived in due time, landing upon a temporary pier at Clark Street. His destination was the home of his uncle, Donald Weir, who lived ou the Des Plaines river near "the Sag," but as the address which had been furnished him was rather vague, he spent several days in unnecessary travel before reaching the place, a delay which was amply atoned for by the hearty welcome accorded him upon his arrival. As a number of farm houses were being erected in that neighborhood, he found a ready demand for his services, and his first season's earnings so far exceeded any sum he had ever received for a corresponding period of time that all doubts concerning the superior advantages of this country as a permanent place of residence were dispelled from his mind and he determined to become an Amerıcan citizen.

In the fall of 1860 he went to Helena, Arkansas, where he was employed at his trade until the following spring, when, owing to the outbreak of the rebellion and not wishing to be pressed into the Confederate service, he returned to the North without being able to collect the money he had earned there. His brief residence at the South had given him a good understanding of the conditions which prevailed there, however, and enabled him to take a more conservative view of the questions which divided the union than prevailed among the more enthusiastic partisans of the North.

The prevailing wages for house-builders in Chicago at this time ranged from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day, and Mr. Hutchison found it more profitable to engage in ship carpentry. He was subsequently employed in building gun-boats for the United States Government at St. Louis, and at Cairo, Illinois. In 1863 he purchased an interest in a distillery at Joliet, but as some features of the business became distasteful to him, he sold out the following year and invested his profits in vessels plying between Chicago and the lower lake ports. He continued the carrying trade for the next nine or ten years, and in the meantime purchased several lots and a residence at the corner of Van Buren and Throop Streets. The rapid growth of the city soon created a demand for this location for commercial purposes and he replaced his residence with several substantial business blocks. He has since bought and improved other valuable west-side property, and of recent years the care and renting of these buildings has absorbed most of his time and attention.

Mr. Hutchison was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, who died in Chicago in 1882, at the age of more than eighty years. The lady was born in Denbighshire, Wales, and came to America in 1856. She has been an able helpmeet and counsellor of her husband, and their union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are still under the parental roof, namely: Elizabeth Agnes, Catherine Jane, wife of S. B. Foster, James Francis and Jeannette Weir. All the members of this family are identified with the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hutchison is a man of simple tastes, and leads a quiet and unosteutatious life, though he does not think it out of place to crack au occasional joke among his old-time frieuds. Since the

war he has been a pronounced Republican, but sometimes ignores party lines concerning questions of local import. When he first arrived in Chicago his total cash assets were comprised in a gold quarter eagle. This he carefully hoarded for some time and when obliged to spend a portion of it for repairing his shoes, he received in change a one-dollar bill of "wild-cat" currency, which proved to be worthless. His subsequent prosperity, therefore, may be attributed solely to his frugal, industrious habits, correct judgment and integrity of character.

WILLIAM B. SNOW.

WILLIAM BLAKE SNOW, who put on track the first railway passenger coach built in Chicago, is descended from an old American family. The environment of the New England fathers was calculated to develop all that was sturdy in mind and body, and in many of their descendants are found the qualities which enabled them to survive the hardships they were compelled to endure and caused them to prosper in the midst of most forbidding conditions. The spirit of adventure and progress which led to the colonization of New England, still lives in the posterity of the Pilgrims, and has raised up simultaneously throughout the northern half of the United States churches, school houses and factories.

William B. Snow was born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, February 13, 1821, and is a son of Solomon and Lucina Snow. His ancestors were, doubtless, English, and early located in America. His paternal grandfather was a chocolate manufacturer near Boston, and his maternal grandfather, "Bill" Blake, established the Bellows Falls *Gazette*, one of the first newspapers in Vermont. His wife was Polly Wait, of Milbury, Massachusetts.

The subject of this biography passed his boyhood in his native village, receiving his education in the schools there existing. At the age of fourteen years, he began working in his father's wagon and carriage shop, becoming expert in the use of woodworking implements. For some years he was employed by his uncles in a paper mill. When twenty-two years of age, he set out to make his fortune, going to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he took contracts for carpenter work. From there he went to Seymour (then called Humphreysville), Connecticut, where he was employed by the American Car Company, and moved with that establishment to Chicago in 1852. At this time he had a contract with the company for building coaches, and set up the first one ever constructed in this city. This was purchased by the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, then in its infancy. An account of the origin of that enterprise will be found in this work, in the sketch of John B. Turner, who was its founder. When the American Car Company sold out to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Mr. Snow was employed by the new proprietor, with whom he continued from 1857 to 1872. His integrity and executive ability had meantime become known to many Chicago citizens, and he was offered a lucrative position by the Pullman Palace Car Company, for which he traveled three years. At the end of this period, he again took employment with the Illinois Central Company, and so continued until he retired from active business in October, 1891.

Mr. Snow has always been a quiet citizen, giving his undivided attention to business, and leaving others to manage their concerns in their own way. He has been a faithful attendant of the

Reformed Episcopal Church, with which his family is affiliated, being identified with Bishop Cheney's congregation. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a demitted Freemason. His early political associations were with the Whig party, and he has adhered to the Republican organization since it came into existence. He has never sought political preferment, but has fulfilled that imperative duty—as well as privilege—of the good American citizen, a vote in every important contest. In 1843 he was married to Miss Orra L. Dyke, of American parentage, and two children have blessed this union. The eldest, Frank Austin Snow, resides in Chicago, as does also the other, Lottie, wife of A. G. Farr, of the firm of N. W. Harris & Company.

ALBERT G. LULL.

ALBERT GALLATIN LULL was born in Windsor, Vermont, February 20, 1827, and died in Chicago, February 13, 1892. His parents, Joel and Celia (Smith) Lull, were natives of the Green Mountain State, the Lull family being one of the oldest in that commonwealth. Mrs. Celia Lull died in Windsor, and her husband afterwards came to Chicago, where he served as constable for several years. His death occurred in 1880, at North Attleboro, Massachusetts.

After leaving the public schools, Albert G. Lull became a student for a time at Dartmouth College. At Springfield, Massachusetts, he took up the study of gunsmithing and mechanics. In 1849, he came to Chicago and obtained employment in the machine shop of H. P. Moses. While thus engaged, he assisted in the construction of the first water works in the city. He was subsequently employed by Foss Brothers, in a large planing mill on Canal Street, near Monroe, the site of which is now occupied by the Union Passenger Station and railroad tracks. When this mill was torn down, preparatory to the construction of the depot, he purchased the machinery, in company with his brother-in-law, Isaac Holmes, and built a new mill on the west side of Canal Street, between Jackson and Van Buren Streets. The firm dealt in lumber and carried on the manufacture of packing boxes, doing an extensive business until 1871, when the entire plant was consumed in the fire, which occurred on Saturday night, the 8th of October, preceding by one day the memorable "great fire." The disaster which destroyed the mills of Lull & Holmes made a gap which saved the West Side from the ravages of the succeeding fire. The firm rescued the safe containing their books from the ruins and placed them in the office of a friend, on the south side of Van Buren Street, only to be lost in the greater conflagration of the following day. This alone inflicted a serious loss on Mr. Lull, who never recovered his fortunes and suffered a permanent loss of health from the shock and exertions in trying to rescue his property. He retired a few years later from all business activities.

On the 5th of April, 1855, he was married to Mrs. Mary Sammons, daughter of John and Ellen Holmes, widow of Elijah H. Sammons. Mrs. Lull was born at Bradford, England, and came to America with her parents in 1835, arriving in Chicago in April of that year. She is still active in mind and body, and relates many incidents of pioneer life in Chicago. She is a member of the Cathedral Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in which Mr. Lull was also a communicant. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lull—Richard H., who is a physician now practicing in Chicago, and Mary C., who is the wife of Mark R. Sherman, an attorney of the same city.

Mr. Lull was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and likewise, of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, in which last fraternity he had taken all the degrees and was a member of the Grand Lodge of the United States. From the first organization of the Republican party, he was one of its most steadfast and consistent supporters, and as a man and citizen, he ever sought to promote the material, moral and intellectual growth of the community in which he lived.

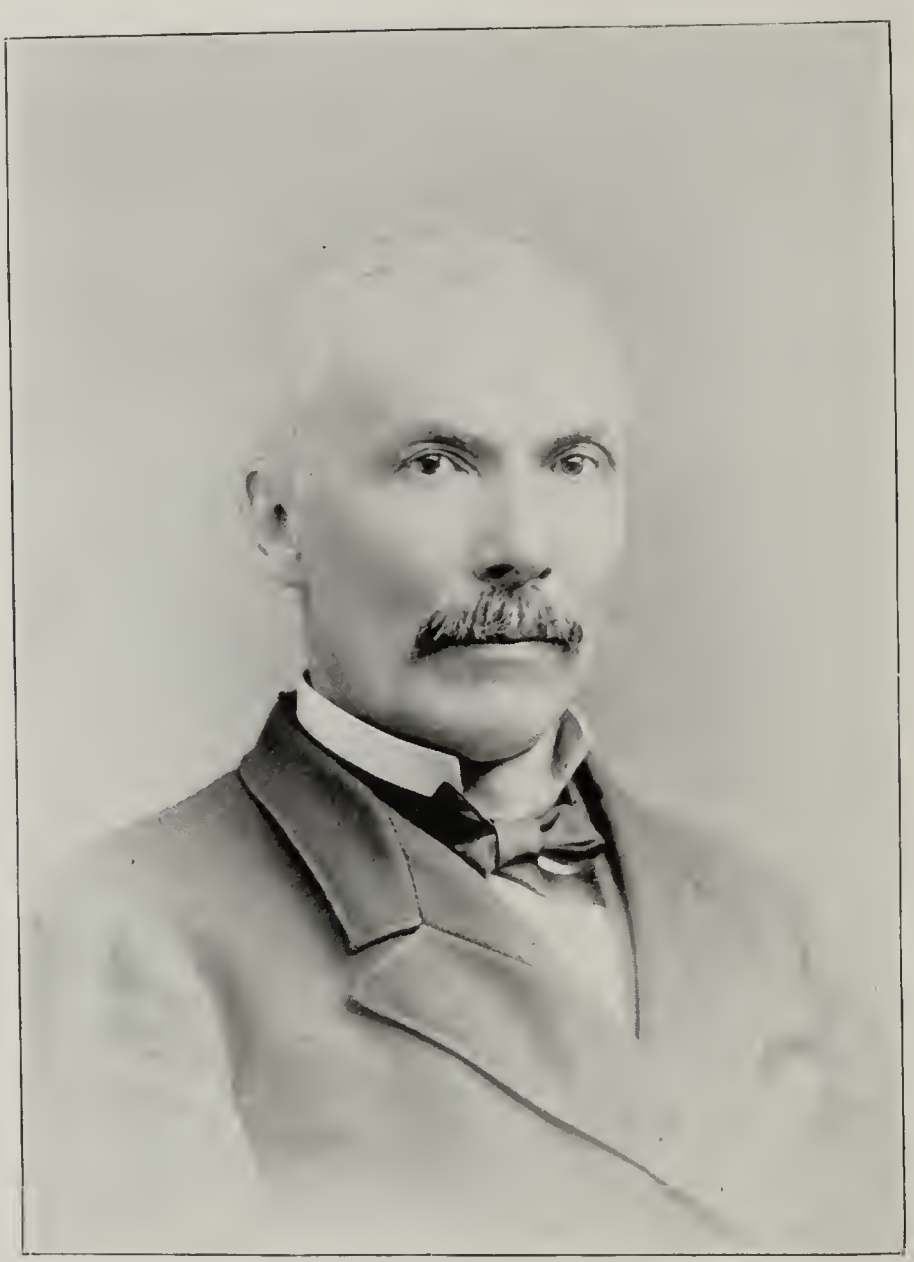
EDWIN F. DANIELS.

EDWIN F. DANIELS, an enterprising business man of Chicago, was born at Concord, Jackson County, Michigan, January 23, 1848. He is a son of George and Delzina (Johnston) Daniels, both of whom died before he was five years old. George Daniels was born at Hull, England, and was one of a family of eleven children who came to America with their parents in 1832. They settled at Dearborn, Michigan, near Detroit. George Daniels afterwards moved to Jackson County, where his death occurred in 1854, at the age of thirty-two years. His wife was of Irish descent.

Edwin F. Daniels lived with his paternal grandparents and attended school at Hudson, Michigan. Before completing his education, however, he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to assist his uncle, Capt. William H. Johnston, who was a commissary officer in charge of forage for the army. He continued in that employment until Sherman's army started on its famous "march to the sea," when he became a messenger in charge of forage on the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. At the time when the rebels tore up the track, at Big Shanty, Georgia, the train on which he was serving returned to Altoona, just in time to escape capture. After the battle between Hood and Corse, in which the former was defeated, Mr. Daniels returned to Chattanooga and soon afterwards left the service and returned to his boyhood home in Michigan. He then, for some years, engaged in the manufacture of woodenware and also operated a planing mill.

In February, 1876, he came to Chicago, and was employed for four years as Clerk in the County Treasurer's office. In 1881, he began dealing in coal, an occupation which he has continuously and successfully followed until the present time. The original firm of Weaver, Daniels & Co., was succeeded in turn by Peabody, Daniels & Co., and Edwin F. Daniels & Co. Since 1890, Mr. Daniels has been sole proprietor, and the business, which was inaugurated on a rather limited scale, has grown to immense proportions and is now one of the most extensive in its line in the city.

He was married in 1880, to Miss Kate Elkins, daughter of Henry K. Elkins, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Daniels was born in Chicago, and has presented her husband with two sons, Henry Elkins and Raymond Elkins Daniels. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are members of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, and the former is identified with the Union League, Kenwood, Chicago Athletic and Tolleston Shooting Clubs, and the Chicago Board of Trade. During the hunting season, he finds recreation by making weekly trips to Tolleston for shooting water fowl. He is an advocate of Republican principles, but ignores party lines in voting upon local issues. His success may be attributed to his enterprising business methods, ready decision and integrity of character.



Lyman C. Clark

LYMAN C. CLARK.

LYMAN C. CLARK is one of the leading and prominent business men of Turner, where he has made his home since 1870. During the years which have since passed, he has continuously engaged in the insurance business. He was born June 10, 1833, in Darien, Genesee County, N. Y., and is a son of Henry S. and Deborah R. (Carpenter) Clark. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Clark, was a Revolutionary soldier and served under Gens. Washington and Green. He was a native of Rhode Island, and after his removal to New York he took up several hundred acres of land. Throughout his life he followed farming as a livelihood. A prominent and influential citizen, he was honored with the office of Justice of the Peace for over forty years. His death occurred in the Empire State at the advanced age of eighty-seven. In his family were thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to mature years. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Carpenter, was a native of Connecticut, and his entire life was spent in that State, where he died at an advanced age.

Henry S. Clark was born in Rhode Island, and became a contractor and builder of New York. He also engaged in painting, and his death was the result of his being poisoned by paint, in 1855, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, who was born in Connecticut, died in the Empire State in 1881, at the age of eighty-four. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and the father was a local preacher of that denomination. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow received a pension on that account. In their family were four sons and five daughters, of whom the following are now living: Henry H.; Lyman C.; Lorinda E., wife of William Waldron, of Trenton, Canada; and Susan M., wife of Albert Blackman, of Erie County, N. Y. Two brothers lost their lives during the late war. Jerome was killed at Bentonville, N. C., and Dennis died at home from injuries received in the service.

We now take up the personal history of our subject, who was reared in the State of his nativity, and in the common schools of the neighborhood acquired a good English education. When about fourteen years of age, he began learning the trade of carriage-maker, which he followed continuously until 1865. The following year he emigrated westward and took up his residence in Davenport, Iowa, where he embarked in the life-insurance business. In 1870 he came to Turner, where he has since devoted his time and energies to the same pursuit with good success.

On the 18th of September, 1855, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Babcock, daughter of Rev. R. and Lucinda (Gilbert) Babcock, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. Seven children have been born of this union, two sons and five daughters. Altie Florence is the wife of C. E. Norris, of Turner, by whom she has four children: Charles H., Carroll W., Ernest L. and Florence. Clarence Henry, deceased, was a twin brother of Altie Florence. Clara Louise, Henrietta and Charles Herbert are all deceased. Ella Laura is the wife of E. B. Holmes, of Turner; and Lulu Pauline completes the family.

The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take a most active part in church and benevolent work. Mr. Clark has been Steward of the church for thirty-seven consecutive years, and has also served as Trustee and Class-leader for many years. He is now Su-

perintendent of the Sunday-school, which is making good progress under his able management. He has also been prominently identified with temperance work. In politics, he is a Republican, and socially is connected with Amity Lodge No. 472, A. F. & A. M.; Doric Chapter No. 166, R. A. M.; and Siloam Commandery No. 54, of Oak Park. He and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Clark has a good home and other town property in Turner, and is numbered among the valued and representative citizens of this community. He has lived an upright, honorable life, and his career is one well worthy of emulation. He has the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his life.

EDWARD HERRICK CASTLE.

EDWARD HERRICK CASTLE. To the student of human progress, or the youth who seeks an example worthy of his emulation, the history of this successful man offers especially interesting features. His career has been full of adventure and excitement, and yet the experiences of his life have made his mind philosophical and his heart sympathetic. When he was born, the nation was young and still almost an experiment, so that men were not encouraged to venture into strange fields of action. He has lived to see the American nation become one of the greatest of the earth; and now, in his old age, he rejoices that he has been permitted to witness the triumph of the institutions of liberty.

E. H. Castle was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 5th of August, 1811, and is now nearing the completion of his eighty-third year. His great-grandfather, Gideon Castle, was one of the early Colonists who came from England. A brother went to Virginia, while another accompanied him to New York. Gideon, son of Gideon Castle, who lived to the age of ninety-six years, occupied an honorable place in history as a member of Gen. Washington's personal staff. He was with the immortal commander through the Revolutionary War as Commissary of Subsistence. He owned a mill in Dutchess County, which manufactured flour for the Continental army. After the treaty of peace he removed to Amenia, where his son, William Castle, father of the subject of this biography, passed his life. His farm was situated about two miles from the village of Amenia, and here Edward H. Castle grew up to be a strong and hearty youth, full of ambition. He longed to go to sea and visit strange lands, and to make his fortune in the world. However, he remained upon his father's farm until about ten years of age, attending the small school in the vicinity. He afterward attended Dr. Taylor's academy in Cortland County, but his restless disposition soon drove him to sea, and he shipped on a bark bound for a distant port. After a voyage of many months, he returned to find his mother dead and the household in mourning.

This seems to have been a turning-point in Mr. Castle's life. The death of his dear mother affected him deeply. He had started out into the world full of youth's bright hopes, and this sudden bereavement was a severe blow. He had not been permitted to close the dying eyes of his best friend on earth, or receive her last blessing. He determined to honor her memory by making something of himself. In deference to his father's earnest wish, he consented to enter the office of

his father's attorney, Samuel Perkins, and take up the study of law. He studied faithfully two years, until an attack of measles resulted in a partial loss of his eyesight. He had long been convinced that he was not calculated to make a lawyer, and on being relieved from his studies, he began to look about for an opportunity to enter a business life, much to his father's disappointment. His subsequent fortune shows the wisdom of his choice.

Soon after attaining his majority, on the 1st of September, 1832, Mr. Castle started out from his father's home in Freetown, Cortland County, whither he had moved from Dutchess County. He traveled on foot over a lonely road to Carbondale, Pa., one hundred miles distant. At Carbondale, Deacon Hodgden had a force of men and horses employed in hauling coal from the mines to the canal. Young Castle applied to him for employment, and was offered $14 per month and board. He stipulated, however, for what he proved to be worth at the end of three months, a unique plan, which was accepted by the Deacon with alacrity. Before the day of settlement came around, Castle was foreman and was paid $40 per month. By gradual increase his salary soon rose to $100 per month, and he shortly bought out his employer, giving in payment his personal note, which was promptly paid when due.

After three years of business, Mr. Castle entered into partnership with Stephen Clark, and the firm carried on a large lumber trade and opened a general store. They also secured through attorneys the lease of the Fall Brook coal mines for ninety-nine years, and added mining to their lumbering and mercantile business. Mr. Castle finally became sole owner by purchasing his partner's interest, and continued to prosper until his store and stock were destroyed by fire in 1838.

The year previous to that last above mentioned had brought reports to Mr. Castle's Pennsylvania home of the wonderful village on the shore of Lake Michigan, under the shadow of Ft. Dearborn. During that year this village began to be a thriving business center, and streets were opened as far west along the main river as the north and south branches. A paper was established by John Calhoun, of New York, and was making the prospective advantages of the town known. Although he had been very successful in Carbondale, Mr. Castle felt that the growing West offered him greater advantages than he had hitherto enjoyed. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia, which was transported by the only method then known—by wagon—over the mountains to Pittsburgh. Here he added iron, nails, and the heavy goods manufactured at Pittsburgh, and chartered a steamer to carry his stock, with which he proceeded down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peru. Here he decided to open business, and soon after started another store at Joliet, having added to his stock at St. Louis on the way up. In a short time, Mr. Castle went into partnership with Gov. Matterson and Hiram Blanchard, in a contract for excavating a part of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

In the spring of 1839, Mr. Castle became a resident of Chicago, arriving on the 1st of May, having previously disposed of his mercantile business at Peru and Joliet. He opened a store in an unfinished building at the corner of Lake and Wells Streets, so far out of the then business centre that his venture was considered risky by many. The business soon grew to be profitable, however, and Mr. Castle shortly became a pioneer in what has since proved one of the greatest glories of the western metropolis—the grain trade. Although the modern grain elevator was then unknown, he handled in one year 100,000 bushels, shipping by lake and canal to New York.

With his usual business foresight, Mr. Castle early secured large tracts of land, entering one tract of swamp lands in the Illinois Valley, embracing six hundred acres, at ten cents per acre. Many derided him for buying this worthless land, but he, with others, secured the passage of a drainage act by the State Legislature, and within ten years after its purchase he sold portions of it for $50 per acre. Mr. Castle also opened a dairy farm at Wheeling, and found a ready market for the product of his fifty cows in the city.

Navigation seemed natural to Mr. Castle, and we find him engaged in the Mississippi River

trade for seven winters, exchanging the products of the St. Louis markets for those of New Orleans. At one time he sailed the fine steamer "Alonzo Child." He secured a tract of two hundred acres of land in Washington County, Tex., and several years of his life were spent in making a beautiful plantation of this land.

In November, 1849, Capt. Castle bade farewell to his Chicago friends and set out for the newly-discovered gold fields of California. Proceeding down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, he accepted the position of mate on the "Florida," and set sail for Chagres. Crossing the Isthmus, he found at Panama the good ship "Unicorn," of the Aspinwall Line, and was tendered its command by the owner. On account of the crowded condition of the port, it was found impossible to carry all who wished to go, and a plot was made by some of the disappointed ones to murder Capt. Stout, but the plot was overheard by Capt. Castle and a friend, and was frustrated. With a crew of one hundred and thirty men and seven hundred passengers, Capt. Castle set sail for San Francisco, stopping on the way at Acapulco to secure as much provisions, cattle and coal as could be procured. January 5, 1850, found them in San Francisco without accident. Among all the hordes found there, one desire seemed paramount—gold. Fabulous prices were paid for all the necessaries of life, and the most fortunate were those who discreetly remained in town and sold merchandise. Capt. Castle was one of these. He plied a small steamer, the "Eldorado," between San Francisco and Sacramento, and opened a store in the latter city. On the 5th of February, 1850, he opened a hotel, called the Illinois House, in San Francisco, which at once did a thriving business. He also purchased, or secured the consignment of, over four hundred cargoes, and operated a very extensive warehouse trade.

Being admonished by failing health to return home, Capt. Castle sailed on the steamer "Columbus" for Panama in the fall of 1851. The sea voyage and careful nursing which he received from the ship's matron soon made him comparatively well. During the voyage, he was sent for by a Mr. Saltpaugh, who had noticed that Capt. Castle was a Mason. Mr. Saltpaugh was dying with cholera, and confided to Capt. Castle's care his money ($1,200) to be delivered to Mrs. Saltpaugh at Port Gibson, N. Y. The captain of the vessel claimed the custody of this money under a United States law, but Capt. Castle said: "I promised that man, who was a brother Mason, to deliver the money to his widow, and you can only secure it from my dead body." The matter was not pressed any further, and Capt. Castle subsequently had the pleasure of delivering the money to its rightful owner. By steamer "Falcon" to Cuba, and "Ohio" to New York, Capt. Castle was once more united with his wife and daughter, who met him in New York, and the meeting was a joyful one.

Soon after his return to Chicago, Capt. Castle was appointed Western Agent of the Erie Railroad, and administered its affairs for four years, largely increasing its traffic, and at the same time he dealt more or less in city property, with profit to himself. During most of this period he acted as General Agent for the entire Mississippi Valley. After retiring from the railroad agency, Mr. Castle engaged in the real-estate business on a large scale, in partnership with Lewis W. Clark, which continued until the death of Mr. Clark, after which Mr. Castle continued alone.

In 1858, Mr. Castle turned his attention to railroad construction, and secured, after much effort, a charter from the State of Missouri for a road from Canton to the Missouri River, a distance of two hundred miles. The people along the line promptly subscribed for double the stock, and he had completed about fifty miles of track when the outbreak of the Civil War stopped all operations and caused him a heavy loss. The rebel, Gen. Greene, drove Capt. Castle and his men from the State and seized all the stores, iron and cars, valued at about $2,000,000. Nearly all of Capt. Castle's force was composed of single men, who were loyal to the Union, and when he asked them to join the Union army they responded almost to a man. Chartering a steamer, he took them to St. Louis, where they were accepted by Maj.-Gen. Fremont, and Mr. Castle was made a colonel on Fremont's staff. Col. Castle was made

Superintendent of Railroads for the Western Department, comprising twenty-seven lines, with headquarters at St. Louis. By his arrangement, various lines centering there were connected, and a vast amount of delay and expense thus saved to the Government. He prepared a uniform scale of freight rates, which was accepted by Congress and known as the Castle Rates. He and his faithful men were kept busy in repairing the damage to bridges and grades by the rebels, who well knew that the success of the Union troops was much enhanced by rapid transportation.

A warm friendship sprang up between Col. Castle and his brave commander, which continued as long as both of them were permitted to live. When Gen. Fremont was ordered to Virginia, Col. Castle accompanied him and was employed in bridge-building. He had bridges and wagons for their transportation built in Pittsburgh, and because of his presence everywhere in preparing a way to cross rivers on pontoon bridges, the soldiers dubbed him "Col. Pontoon."

After Sheridan's famous raid up the Shenandoah River, Col. Castle was summoned to Washington by President Lincoln, for whom he performed some special services, and received the thanks of the President and Congress. After the surrender of Vicksburg, Col. Castle contracted to furnish Gen. Grant's army with twenty-eight thousand tons of ice, which was done with considerable difficulty on account of the fall of water in the Mississippi, necessitating the employment of railroad transportation a part of the way, and re-shipment by boat at Cairo. When the ice was delivered at Vicksburg, Gen. Grant thanked Col. Castle with tears in his eyes, and the town was illuminated. Col. Castle was sent by the President to confer with Gen. Banks at New Orleans concerning the contemplated Red River expedition, but Banks spurned the advice of Col. Castle, who showed him the disaster that was sure to result from his plans, and the result proved the wisdom of Col. Castle's conclusions, based upon his long experience in travel and navigation. In the spring of 1865, he again entered the real-estate business, with office on La Salle Street, in which he continued to be successful. About two years later he experienced religion, and devoted much of his time to the cause of the Master, with telling effect among his neighbors and friends.

Col. Castle's first wife, Miss Caroline E. Johnson, of Norwich, Conn., was a woman of deep piety and many beautiful graces. He first met her in Carbondale, Pa., and after a married life of thirteen years she was called to her reward in heaven. His present wife, Mrs. Emeline Castle, was born in Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., in 1818. She is descended from Quaker ancestors, and married Wells Bennett, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., for her first husband, with whom she came to Illinois more than fifty years ago. She was one of the pioneers of Methodism in northern Illinois.

Col. Castle has been for over fifty years a Free Mason, and more than forty years a Master Mason. He believes the society has led him to high and noble resolves, and has contributed more than $25,000 to the benefit of the order. He is the only surviving charter member of Cambrian Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., of Carbondale, to which he has been a liberal contributor.

As a member of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of old soldiers. His great pleasure now, however, is the Mission on West Lake Street, near Garfield Park, which is now known as the Garfield Park Methodist Church. It was his interest in this mission which led him to sever his connection with the Park Avenue Methodist Church two years ago, in order to devote more time to mission work. He is one of the supporting members of the Lake Street Mission.

At the present time, Col. Castle is actively engaged in business, and attends to his large interests with a regularity remarkable for one of his great age. His large hall at the corner of Lake and Paulina Streets is occupied by the Salvation Army, and a good work is being accomplished by this, the greatest corps in the world.

And now, as the long and eventful career draws to a close, Col. Castle looks back over the many years of struggle and strife with a tranquil mind. Having done the best that he could, he leaves the rest with his God. His life is well worth the

study of any young man. His is a character of true nobility, formed by years of honest labor and honorable dealings with his fellow-men. No difficulty was so great that it could not be overcome, and no path so rough that could not be made smooth. He can well say to the young, with Bryant:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

EDWARD DAVID PARMELEE.

EDWARD DAVID PARMELEE, city ticket agent at Chicago of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, claims New York as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Aurora, Cayuga County, August 27, 1859. His parents were David L. and Jeannette Brown (Kimball) Parmelee. His father was born in Middlefield Centre, Otsego County, N. Y., and was a graduate of Hamilton College, of Clinton, N. Y. Later he served as Principal of the Cayuga Lake Academy, and subsequently carried on a private bank in Aurora, N. Y., where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of thirty-eight years. In politics, he was a Republican, and was connected with a number of college societies. In religious belief, he was a Presbyterian, and lived an honorable, upright life, which won him high regard. His wife was born in Chicago, and is a daughter of Mark Kimball, who was one of the pioneers of this city. Her birth occurred on Monroe Street, near the present office of the Adams Express Company, which locality was then one of the chief residence portions of the metropolis. The lake then extended to Michigan Avenue.

In the Parmelee family were four children, but our subject is the only survivor. He had one sister, Fannie, who died in Canton, N. Y., about six years since, and the other two died in infancy. He was a lad of seven years when the family removed to Orange, N. J. Subsequently they took up their residence in Adams, N. Y., where he attended Hungerford's Collegiate Institute, pursuing a classical course of study. At the age of seventeen, just before completing the course, he came to Chicago, to accept a position as clerk in the General Baggage Agent's office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Since that time he has been with the same company, and has won promotion from time to time, until he has attained his present responsible position. He was first made assistant depot ticket agent, and in 1884 was made assistant city ticket agent at the old office in the Sherman House. Since 1887 he has filled his present position, and a large volume of business is transacted under his supervision and management.

Mr. Parmelee supports the principles of the Republican party, and was one of the original members of the Marquette Club. He served for several years on its board of directors, during which time it first nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency. He is now a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and is a cultured and accomplished gentleman, who has gradually risen to his present responsible position by fidelity and strict attention to business. He merits and receives the confidence and good-will of the traveling public as well as that of his superior officers. A courteous and genial gentleman, he is well fitted for his position, which he is acceptably and creditably filling.

CHARLES ADAMS, M. D.

CHARLES ADAMS, M. D., one of the physicians of Chicago who have risen by their own unaided efforts to a conspicuous place among the medical practitioners of the city, is of English birth. He was born in Northamptonshire, England, on the 29th of May, 1847. His father, John Adams, was of a yeoman family, which for generations had been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. His mother, Elizabeth (Clarke) Adams, was a daughter of a gentleman farmer of the same country.

At an early age the Doctor began his studies, and when a youth of ten he had completed the course in the grammar school at Wellingborough, in his native county. In 1856, his father bade adieu to Old England, and the fair fields, pretty leas and spreading elms that cause its scenery to be so long remembered, and, accompanied by his family, sailed for the United States. He settled in the then new and crude West, which years of patient effort are making to resemble, in its physical features and in many of its institutions, the land of our forefathers. The Adams family first located in Milwaukee, where they remained until 1861, when they came to Chicago.

During that period, the Doctor spent the greater part of his time in school, but on moving to Chicago he became book-keeper for his father, who was engaged in the live-stock business. There he continued until 1868. Much of his leisure time was devoted to study, and in this way he obtained a wide and varied knowledge. In connection with his general reading, he also took up the study of medicine, mastered various works on that science, and resolved to make the practice of the healing art his life work. He finally entered the office of Dr. J. S. Mitchell, and, after spending some time there as a student, he entered Hahnemann Medical College of this city, from which institution, on the completion of a three-years course, he was graduated in 1872. The year after his graduation he spent as house surgeon in Scammon Hospital, of Chicago. The greater part of the year 1873 he passed in Europe, taking a special course of surgery in London. On his return to the United States, he took up the practice of medicine in Chicago, where his thorough training and fitness for the profession soon brought him a profitable practice among the upper classes of Chicago's citizens.

In 1875, Dr. Adams again crossed the Atlantic and visited the land of his nativity. He went to Wellingborough, and was there wedded to Miss Mary Curtis, daughter of Thomas S. Curtis, a merchant of that place. By their union were born two children, one of whom, Cuthbert, a young man of eighteen, is still living. Mrs. Adams died in 1888, and the following year the Doctor was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Mitchell) Gaylord, of Chicago, widow of Henry Gaylord, and a daughter of W. H. Mitchell, the well-known Vice-President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

When he again came to the United States, in 1873, Dr. Adams accepted the chair of surgical pathology in Hahnemann College and thus served until 1875, when, on the organization of the Chicago Homeopathic College, he accepted the chair of principles and practice of surgery, which he filled for some years. Now, after an absence of considerable length, he again occupies that position. The Doctor is also surgeon of the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital, the Chicago Nursery, the Half Orphan Asylum and the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards. He is a member of the

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Association, belongs to the Academy of Science of Chicago, and is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London.

Dr. Adams possesses a large library of professional works and also of general literature, the character of which shows his wide knowledge of books, and splendid ability to select the best, and none other. He not only possesses a library, but has a knowledge of the contents of almost every volume in it, whether English, French or German. His success is a fitting reward of his labors. He has been, and still is, a hard student, an earnest, painstaking and successful practitioner, a faithful friend and a cultured, genial gentleman.

HENRY BUDDE.

HENRY BUDDE, a well-known farmer of Niles Township, Cook County, residing on section 17, is the youngest in a family of three sons, whose parents were Conrad and Leonore (Baesner) Budde. He was born December 5, 1815, in Messenkomp, Hanover, Germany, and his brothers were William and Christian Budde. His parents died when he was only two years of age. Losing the entire estate which came to them from their father, the three brothers separated, and Henry, when only a child, was thrown upon the mercies of a cold, and often pitiless, world. In July, 1845, he left his native land and sailed for America, landing in New York after a voyage of five weeks. He at once came to Cook County, arriving July 20, 1845. Here, during the following winter, he chopped one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood, receiving in compensation for his hard labor three shillings per cord. The next year he became the possessor of sixty acres of land on section 17, Niles Township, where he now resides.

In 1846, when war's cruel tongue was calling for brave men to do battle against the Mexicans, Mr. Budde believed it his duty to enlist in defense of his country, for although he was not an American born, he was now an American citizen. In June he became a member of Company K, First Illinois Infantry, under Capt. Mowers, and was honorably discharged in 1847. At the battle of Buena Vista, on the 22d of February of that year, he was wounded in the left leg.

Returning from the scene of strife, he laid aside the weapons of war for Cupid's bow and arrow, and wooed and won Miss Marie Linaman, who became his wife April 8, 1848. They had four children: Henry, born October 4, 1850; Marie, May 20, 1852; John, born in 1854; and Louis, January 21, 1859. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Budde, in July, 1882, married Mrs. Marie Ludwig, who was called to the home beyond December 5, 1887, at the age of fifty years. He was again married, for the third time, August 23, 1894, to Mrs. Sophia Uhrscheller, widow of Charles Uhrscheller, of Chicago. Mrs. Budde's first husband, Henry Schmidt, served many years on board of a United States man-of-war. From New York he removed to Chicago about 1864, and died there in 1878.

Mr. Budde has devoted the greater part of his time and attention through life to agricultural pursuits. He received from the Government one hundred and sixty acres of land in return for his services as a Mexican soldier, and this he traded for the farm upon which he now resides. It is a valuable place, highly cultivated and well im-

proved, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision of the owner. He has erected thereon a fine brick residence, one of the most beautiful homes in this locality.

Mr. Budde holds membership with the Lutheran Church, in which he is now serving as Trustee. For several years he has served as School Director, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1848. He said, "I went so far astray as to vote for Buchanan, but since that time I have been a Republican," and he is true to the party of his choice to this day. In Mr. Budde is seen a self-made man, who began life without capital, but success crowned his efforts and he has won a handsome competence. He is now recognized as one of the substantial agriculturists of this community, as well as one of its highly respected citizens.

CAPT. JOHN UNOLD.

CAPT. JOHN UNOLD, who is now living a retired life in La Grange, is one of the honored veterans of the late war, who followed the Old Flag in defense of the Union for about three years and faithfully aided in securing the victory that made the United States inseparable. He was born in Germany on the 29th of November, 1829, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Brechiesen) Unold. The family numbered six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: George and David, both now deceased; Christopher, who is the owner of a factory for the manufacture of wooden-ware in Germany; Elizabeth, who is still living in the Fatherland; and Mary, now deceased. George Unold was a millwright by trade, and in Germany he spent his entire life, as did the mother of our subject.

The Captain was born and reared in his native village, and attended the public schools of Germany until thirteen years of age, when he was bound out for a three-years apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade. He then traveled through Germany for three years, working at that occupation, and in 1849, when a young man of twenty years, he crossed the broad Atlantic to America on a sailing-vessel, which after six weeks upon the bosom of the Atlantic dropped anchor in the harbor of New York City. He made his first location in Newark, N. J., where he worked at his trade for two years. He then went to New Haven, Conn., where he spent the four succeeding years of his life, and in 1855 removed to Chicago. For two years he was there employed as a harness-maker, after which he went to Fullersburg, DuPage County, where he started a shop of his own and engaged in business until 1861. He also carried on a general store at that place, and was Postmaster of Fullersburg for a time, but in 1862 he disposed of his business interests in order to enter the service of his adoped country.

Mr. Unold had watched with interest the progress of events and saw that the war was to be no holiday affair; so, prompted by patriotic impulses, on the 15th of August, 1862, he became a private of Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. Before he was mustered into service, which event took place at Dixon, he was transferred to Company I, and became Second Sergeant. The first active engagement in which he participated was at Frankfort, Ky. He afterwards took part in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Cassville, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Clintonville. He was wounded in the left ankle by a shell at the battle of New Hope Church, but did not go to the hospital. At At-

lanta, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and was mustered out as Captain. He received his discharge June 15, 1865, for the war was then practically over, and the preservation of the Union an assured fact.

Capt. Unold at once returned to his home in Fullersburg, where he established another harness shop, which he carried on until 1868, when he came to La Grange, and opened a general store. He carried on business along that line until 1887, when he sold out and has since lived retired. He was successful in his business dealings and thereby acquired a comfortable competence, which now enables him to enjoy the rest which he has so truly earned and richly deserves. He now owns considerable real estate in La Grange.

On the 5th of February, 1852, Capt. Unold was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hoppach. Unto them have been born nine children, namely: Willemanie, now deceased; Lewis, who holds the position of book-keeper in his brother's store in La Grange; George, who carries on a large general merchandise establishment in La-Grange; Julia, deceased; Amelia, wife of Edward Tillotson, who is living in Michigan; Ottilda, widow of Samuel Clifford; and Amanda, Louisa and Sherman, all of whom have now passed away.

In politics, Capt. Unold is a supporter of the Republican party, and from 1869 until 1875 he served as Postmaster of La Grange. He was for seventeen years one of its School Directors, and did effective service in the cause of education, proving a capable officer. Socially, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He came to this country a poor boy and has made all that he possesses by his own careful business management, his thrift and enterprise. His life has been well and worthily spent, and he has achieved a success which now enables him to spend his declining years surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

LOOMIS POMROY HASKELL.

LOOMIS POMROY HASKELL, who has for thirty-seven years been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Chicago, has won a reputation for skill and ability that has made him known not only in this city but throughout the world. His prominence in professional circles makes him well worthy of representation among the leading citizens of Cook County.

Dr. Haskell was born in Bangor, Me., April 25, 1826, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Fuller) Haskell, who were natives of Gloucester, Mass. The Haskell family in America was founded by three brothers, who in an early day emigrated from England, their native land, to the New World, and became early settlers in the Massachusetts Colony. About 1823, the father of our subject removed to Bangor, Me., and five years later went to Marblehead, Mass., where his last days were passed, his death occurring in 1830. He was a shoe-maker by trade, and opened the first shoe-store in Bangor, Me. His wife, who survived him thirty years, died in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1860. She was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Fuller, a Congregational minister of Gloucester, Mass. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were members of the Congregational Church, and, socially, he was connected with the Masonic order.

After the death of the father the family removed to Salem, Mass., where the Doctor attended school until fifteen years of age. He then went to Boston and entered a printing-office, where he was

employed for four years. His experience there formed an excellent supplement to the limited educational privileges he had previously received. On leaving the printing-office, he took up the study of dentistry in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. M. P. Hanson, of Chelsea, Mass., and in connection with the latter he gave considerable attention to the manufacture of carved block teeth. It was through this means that he became widely known among his professional brethren in New England.

Ere leaving the East, Dr. Haskell was united in marriage with Sarah E. Wason, a native of Chester, N. H. Six children were born of their union, but only four of the number are now living, namely: Ella P.; Lizzie M., wife of Rev. W. J. Clark, of Lamoille, Ill.; Sarah Isabel, wife of Col. J. B. Parsons, of Dwight, Ill.; and Anna N., wife of W. T. Barr, of Hinsdale, Ill. The two children now deceased are Harriet N., who died in infancy; and Mary F., who died at the age of fifteen years.

In 1856, Dr. Haskell left his old New England home and removed to Milwaukee, Wis. The following year he came to Chicago, where he has since been almost continuously engaged in practice. He demonstrated the excellence of his methods for two terms in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and for two terms in the Minneapolis College. He was Professor of prosthetic dentistry in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery for four years, and for three years in the dental department of the Northwestern University. In 1888 he established the first post-graduate school of dentistry, which since that time has furnished instruction to hundreds of students, mostly practicing dentists from all parts of North America, as well as England, Germany, Holland, Chile, Australia and New Zealand. The Doctor is a frequent contributor to dental journals, and is the author of "The Student's Manual and Hand Book for the Dental Laboratory," which circulates extensively among the profession in America, and has been republished in France and Germany. Since the organization of the party, Dr. Haskell has been a stanch Republican. In 1848 he cast his first vote, supporting Martin Van Buren on the Free-Soil ticket, and he was a delegate to the first Free-Soil Convention ever held in the United States, which met at Worcester, Mass. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Club, the Illinois State Dental Society, and the American Dental Association. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church of Hinsdale, where they make their home. He has practiced dentistry longer than any other dentist in Chicago, and with one exception has been actively engaged in dental work here longer than any other member of the profession. He keeps fully abreast of the times, and is continually studying to gain new knowledge on the subject to which he has given his life work. Thus has he won a front rank among the dentists of the world. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and prepossessing manner, and is an interesting writer and able speaker. So well known is he throughout the Northwest, that the history of Cook County would be incomplete without this sketch.

JAMES O. HUTCHINSON.

JAMES O. HUTCHINSON, who for nine years has been in the employ of the well-known firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, now occupies the position of General Western Agent, with headquarters at No. 234 South Clark Street, Chicago. His long continuance with the company is a testimonial of his ability and fidelity more expressive than any words could be. Mr. Hutchinson was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1845, and comes of one of the oldest families of

the Empire State. His ancestors were originally natives of Scotland, and came from that country to America not long after the Colonies had been founded on the shores of the New World. The father of our subject was a man of prominence and influence, and served as a member of the General Assembly of New York. The maternal grandfather, Judge Strong, sat on the Supreme Bench of the State in 1812, and was a prominent figure in the history of that time.

James O. Hutchinson spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, acquiring his education in the public schools and in the naval academy. He acted as Lieutenant for five years, from 1860 until 1865, and then became Chief Clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General of New York. There he remained until 1880. Two years later he formed a connection with the firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, which has continued up to the present time, and which has seen him advanced from one position to another, until he is now General Agent for all western territory, having entered upon the duties of that position on the 20th of April, 1893,

Thomas Cook & Sons are general steamship and railway agents, and secure passage for single tourists or parties visiting any known point on the face of the globe. They have their agents in all countries, who make the traveling arrangements, and secure a hotel and other accommodations for visitors, thus giving the tourist time for sight-seeing which otherwise would be largely taken up in planning and executing the trip. They also issue letters of credit and do all exchange business with the banks.

Mr. Hutchinson himself has made several trips to distant lands, has visited Asia, spent some time in India, China and Egypt, and has seen many of the points of interest, historical and otherwise, in Europe. He expects soon to start for Japan, where he will spend seven months among one of the most interesting peoples known.

In his social relations, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. His life has been a busy one, and he well merits the confidence and trust reposed in him by the company with which he is now connected. His position is a responsible one, for he is agent for the entire Western Territory, and attends to all the business of this section of the country.

CLARK A. COOLEY.

CLARK A. COOLEY is the efficient Clerk of Elk Grove Township, Cook County. He resides on section 16, and is numbered among the prominent farmers of the community. His entire life has been spent in this locality, and an honorable, upright career has gained him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He was born in Elk Grove Township, this county, September 21, 1847, and comes of an old New England family. His father, Charles Cooley, was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to Illinois in 1845, locating in Elk Grove Township, where he took up a claim from the Government and began the development of a farm, transforming the raw prairie into rich and fertile fields. There he carried on agricultural pursuits and made his home until his death, which occurred in 1884, in his sixty-fourth year. In politics, he was a Democrat, and served as School Director. Mrs Cooley, who bore the maiden name of Clara Green, is a native of Massachusetts, and is yet living, at the age of seventy-two. Both families were of English origin.

In the Cooley family were seven children, our subject, who is the eldest, being the only son. The daughters were: Kittie, wife of William

Higgins, of Elk Grove Township; Mary, who died at the age of six years; Sarah, widow of John B. Weeks, and a resident of Beadle County, S. Dak.; Addie, who died at the age of a year and a-half; Clara, wife of John Carson, a resident of Iowa; and Mary, who is engaged in teaching school, and makes her home in Arlington Heights.

C. A. Cooley spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farmer lads, and in the schools of Elk Grove Township acquired a good English education. From an early age he has been familiar with all the details of farming, for as soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields, and to agricultural pursuits has since devoted his energies. In his dealing, he has been quite successful. His farm comprises one hundred and fifty-six acres of valuable land, and is considered one of the best in the township, for the fields are well tilled, and it is supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. In connection with general farming, the owner also carries on stock-raising and dealing, and has met with success in this line.

In 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cooley and Miss Rosa J. Crego, a native of New York, who, when a maiden of twelve summers, removed with her parents to Arlington Heights, Ill. There her girlhood days were passed. Two children grace this union, a son and daughter, Frank A. and Anna E., both of whom are still at home.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Cooley is a Republican, and in 1893 was elected Clerk of his township, which position he is now creditably filling. He has also served as School Director, and has filled other offices. Having spent his entire life in this community, Mr. Cooley has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in the county, has seen its growth and upbuilding, and has aided in its development. He has ever been a progressive and public-spirited man, and is recognized as a valued citizen.

LOUIS VOLTZ.

LOUIS VOLTZ, who is successfully engaged in farming on section 10, Northfield Township, Cook County, claims Germany as the land of his birth. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, September 30, 1833, and is the second in order of birth in a family of six children whose parents were Louis and Elizabeth Voltz. They were also natives of Germany. In the common schools of the neighborhood our subject acquired his education. No event of special importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, which were quietly passed in his father's home. Having arrived at years of maturity, he determined to seek his fortune in America, and in 1857 crossed the Atlantic to the New World. He made his way direct to Chicago, and thence removed to McHenry County, Ill., where he secured work as a farm hand by the month. When he had acquired a sufficient capital, he purchased land in Jefferson Township, Cook County, and began farming in his own interest. For a time he continued the cultivation and improvement of that tract, but at length sold out, and in 1870 purchased the farm on which he now resides in Northfield Township.

Mr. Voltz was married in Jefferson Township in 1862, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Kilwy, a native of Germany, who at the age of fourteen years left the Fatherland and came to the United States. By the union of this worthy couple were born the following children: Louis, who is now deceased; William, who is married; Katie, who has passed away; Charlie, at home; Emma, deceased; Emma, the second of that name; Edward, Walter, Sophia, Ella, George, Frank,

Richard and Albert, all of whom are yet under the parental roof. The children were all born in Cook County, and nine of the number are still at home.

Mr. Voltz now carries on general farming, and is the owner of one hundred and six acres of good land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He has also made many good improvements upon his farm, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision. His life has been a busy one, and as the result of his energy and untiring labors he has become the possessor of a comfortable property. He may truly be called a self-made man.

In religious belief, Mr. Voltz is a Lutheran, and in politics is a Republican, having supported his party by his ballot for many years. He has held the office of School Director for a long period, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. For six years he served as Township Commissioner, and is now Township Treasurer. In September, 1883, he was elected Supervisor of Northfield Township, and has held that position continuously since, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that have not only caused his retention in office, but have also won him the high commendation of all concerned.

A. SOHM.

A. SOHM is at the head of one of the leading engraving establishments of Chicago, and is doing a good business, which has been secured through excellent workmanship, courteous treatment and honorable dealing. His success is therefore well deserved. Mr. Sohm claims Austria as the land of his birth, which occurred in 1862. His father, Joseph Sohm, was also a native of Austria. Under the parental roof our subject was reared to manhood, the days of his boyhood being quietly passed. The schools of the vicinity afforded him his educational privileges, and when he had mastered the common branches of learning, he turned his attention to business pursuits, whereby he might earn his own livelihood. For some time he engaged in block-cutting.

At length Mr. Sohm resolved to try his fortune in America, for he had heard much of its advantages and privileges, and believed that he might thereby benefit his financial condition. In 1881 he crossed the ocean to the New World, and on his arrival in America learned the engraving business in the establishment of the Acme Engraving Company, of Chicago. He spent three years in mastering the trade, becoming a most excellent workman, and then for five years followed that vocation in the employ of other firms in the city.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Sohm embarked in business for himself, being then located on La Salle Street. About a year later, however, he removed to the *Staats Zeitung* Building, where he has now been for the past four years. He engages in mechanical engraving, and the artistic work which he turns out has secured for him a liberal patronage. He is recognized as one of the best engravers in the city, and his high reputation is well deserved.

In the year 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sohm and Miss Gertrude Bruh. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and in the social circles in which they move they have many friends who esteem them highly. In his political views, our subject is a supporter of the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to other interests. It proved a fortunate day for him when he determined to leave his native land and make a home in the New World, and he has never yet had occasion to regret the change, for he has here won a prosperity that would probably not have come to him had he remained upon his native soil.

MATHIAS HOFFMAN.

MATHIAS HOFFMAN, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of Niles Township, Cook County, residing on section 18, was born on the 25th of July, 1825, on the River Rhine, in Prussia, and is a son of Peter and Susannah (Saul) Hoffman, both of whom were born in Prussia in the year 1799. The grandfather, Mathias Hoffman, was also a native of the same country and was a farmer by occupation. In 1842, the parents with their children turned their faces toward the setting sun and started for the New World. They crossed the Atlantic in a sailing-vessel and made their way to Chicago, taking up their residence on the northwest quarter of section 18, Niles Township, Cook County, where the father purchased a farm of ninety-five acres, paying $3 per acre. At his death in 1846, he was the possessor of two hundred and sixty acres, a valuable and desirable place.

The children born to Peter and Susannah Hoffman were: Mathias; John, who was a farmer of Northfield Township; Michael, who lives in Des Plaines; Marguerite; Nicholas, a farmer of Niles Township; and Mrs. Catherine Schmelzer. John and Marguerite are deceased.

Mathias Hoffman was in his seventeenth year when, with the family, he bade adieu to the Fatherland and came to the United States. In Niles Township he has since made his home, and during the long years which have since passed his honorable, upright life has made him many friends. He was married on the 7th of September, 1850, to Miss Barbara Harsom, daughter of John Harsom, a farmer and a native of Bavaria. The lady was born September 19, 1828, and by their union have been born five children, who in order of birth are as follows: William, who was born September 11, 1851, and is now a carpenter of South Evanston; John, born February 24, 1853, who is now living retired at Gross Point; Nicholas, a farmer of Northfield Township, born October 19, 1854; Catherine, who was born March 23, 1857, and is now the wife of James Dalton, of South Chicago; and Marguerite, who was born March 11, 1859, and is the wife of Anton Mayer, a farmer of Hamlet, Indiana.

Mr. Hoffman received as his portion of his father's estate forty acres of the old home place and twelve acres of timber-land. All his other property has been acquired through his own efforts. By perseverance and untiring industry, he has made life a success and has acquired a handsome competency. Some years since he gave to each of his children seventy acres of valuable prairie land, and ten acres of timber, save to one daughter, to whom he gave $7,000 in cash. He has ever been of a liberal and generous nature, free and open-handed with those in whom he takes an interest, and cannot do too much to enhance the happiness and promote the welfare of his family. Although he has transacted a large volume of business, he has never had a lawsuit, but has ever been at peace with all mankind.

The parents and their children are all members of the Catholic Church, and are highly respected, having many friends in this community. In his political views, Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote in 1848. Although he has never been an office-seeker, he has served as Assessor of Niles Township for twenty-four years, has been Road Commissioner six years, and School Director for a quarter of a century. Being a man of excellent judgment, he has made an efficient officer, and his fidelity to duty is well attested by his long service.

CAPT. THEODORE S. ROGERS.

CAPT. THEODORE S. ROGERS is one of the leading citizens of Downer's Grove, and an honored veteran of the late war, who wore the blue in defense of the Union, and valiantly followed the Old Flag in many of the most hotly contested battles of that struggle, which not only did away with slavery, but made the Union more indissoluble than before. The Captain was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 30, 1831. The family is of English lineage. The father, Joseph I. Rogers, was a native of Rhode Island. Removing to the Empire State, he there married Caroline Smith, who was born in New York, and was also of English extraction. Her father was a well-educated man, and kept a hotel in New York for a number of years. In 1844 Mr. Rogers came with his family to Illinois, making the journey by water to Chicago, where he hired a team, with which he came to DuPage County. Here he purchased a farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. He was a stanch Republican, and took quite an active part in local politics. His death occurred in this county, at the age of sixty-two years. He was the only son of the family who lived to any age, but has a sister, Mrs. Julia Aldrich, who is now living in this county, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The mother of our subject still survives her husband, and although now in her eighty-third year, her mental and physical faculties are well preserved.

The Rogers family numbered six children, three sons and three daughters, but Ella is now deceased. The others are Mary L., widow of Chauncy Harmon, and a resident of Downer's Grove, Theodore S.; Joseph W., a prosperous merchant of this place; Francis A., a successful farmer of Downer's Grove Township; and Sarah, wife of John A. Kinley, of Aurora, Ill.

Capt. Rogers spent the first thirteen years of his life in the State of his nativity, and in 1844 came with his parents to Illinois. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he began teaching school in this county. For twelve winters he followed that profession, while in the summer months his labors were devoted to work upon the home farm. He had attended the common schools, and was graduated from the Downer's Grove High School. On the 19th of July, 1862, prompted by patriotic impulses, he responded to the country's call for troops, and enlisted as a private of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. On the organization of Company B, he was elected Captain. The regiment went into camp at Dixon, and was mustered into the United States service September 2, 1862, and sent thence to Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., engaging at the skirmish at the latter place. Capt. Rogers took part in the battles of Bowling Green, Taylor's Ridge, Smoke Creek Gap, and at the battle of Resaca had charge of the skirmish line in front of the assaulters. He led his men at Calhoun, Cassville, the advance on Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Golgotha, the assault on Kenesaw, the battle of Marietta, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, the battle of Atlanta, and the siege of that city. On the 30th of September, 1864, he resigned and was honorably discharged from the service. He participated in many skirmishes and battles, and his war record is one of which he may well be proud.

On the 13th of December, 1855, the Captain

Capt. Theo. S. Rogers

PETER G. GARDNER

married Miss Helen M., a daughter of Dexter and Nancy (Capron) Stanley, who were among the early settlers of DuPage County. She was born in Pennsylvania, February 6, 1833, but since her second year has made her home in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had two children, Bertha and Glen, but both died in infancy.

The Captain was elected Sheriff of DuPage County in 1860, but on entering the service of his country he left reliable deputies to perform the duties of that office. He has served as Supervisor, Township Clerk and Collector. He was a member of the Board of Town Trustees for fourteen years, and, with the exception of one year, was President during that entire time. He cast his first Presidential vote for Scott, but it is needless to say that he is now a stanch Republican, supporting that party which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. Fifer on the Board of Equalization to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry L. Bush. He is a prominent Grand Army man, and with the exception of one year has been Commander of Naper Post No. 468, G. A. R., of Downer's Grove, since its organization. At that time he refused to have the office, but, his comrades insisting upon his accepting the position again, he is now the incumbent. He has served as Superintendent of the Agricultural Society of the county for a number of years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Downer's Grove, and the Royal Arcanum of Hinsdale. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion of Illinois, the last two being societies of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee.

After his return from the war, the Captain engaged in teaching school for a year, then spent one year in the insurance business, and in July, 1866, embarked in the market and provision business in Chicago. In 1871, in the great fire, he was burned out, and again in 1874, but with characteristic energy he rebuilt, retrieved his losses, and has since successfully carried on business. He now has one of the finest markets in Chicago, located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Eighteenth Street. His possessions have all been acquired through his own earnings, and he has gained a handsome competence, but instead of using it all for selfish ends, he gives liberally to charitable and benevolent work. The needy are never turned from his door empty-handed, and probably no man has contributed so much to the poor of Downer's Grove as has Capt. Rogers. He has a beautiful home here and several lots and business houses. Throughout DuPage and Cook Counties he has a host of friends, and is held in the highest regard by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CAPT. PETER G. GARDNER.

CAPT. PETER G. GARDNER, one of the representative citizens of La Grange, and a man prominent in public affairs in this community, claims Ohio as his native State. He was born near Zanesville, September 12, 1842, and was the second in a family of four children, three sons and a daughter, born unto Adam and Elizabeth Gaertner. The mode of spelling the surname was changed to Gardner by the Captain. The father was born in Germany, and there grew to mature years. Having married, he came to this country, locating near Zanesville, Ohio. His wife died in 1846, after which the family was scattered, and the father joined an Ohio regiment for service in the Mexican War. He was killed in the siege of the City of Mexico.

Capt. Gardner was only four years of age at the time of his mother's death. He was bound

out to a farmer near Zanesville, and there resided until fifteen years of age, when he began working as a farm hand by the month through the summer season, and in the winter he attended the common schools. On the 17th of April, 1861, he joined Company A, of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, for three months' service, being among the first to respond to the call for troops. When that term had expired, he immediately re-enlisted, and was made Corporal March 7, 1862. He was appointed Sergeant January 1, 1864, and was made First Lieutenant February 9, 1865. On the 1st of January, 1864, he again enlisted for another term of three years, if the war continued so long. On the 9th of February, 1865, he was discharged as an enlisted man, to accept a commission as First Lieutenant of his old company and regiment. On the 22d of December, 1865, in Columbus, Ohio, he received his final discharge. He participated in the engagement at Philippi, W. Va., and afterwards took part in the battles of Carricks Ford, Cheat Mountain and Shiloh. He also participated in the engagement at Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and was in the entire campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which lasted from May 1 until September 1, 1864. During all that time hardly an hour passed during which the sound of the guns could not be heard. He took part in the engagements at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and for five weeks was in the siege of Atlanta. The army then went South, and after the battle of Franklin the regiment in which Mr. Gardner served, which formed a part of the rear-guard, had to destroy the bridge at that place. They then returned to Nashville, Tenn., with Gen. Thomas in command, and participated in the campaign. In June, 1865, Capt. Gardner was sent to western Texas, and during the month of August, with his troops, marched from Matagorda Bay to San Antonio, where he remained on duty until December, 1865. He then marched back to the Gulf of Mexico, after which he returned home. He received no serious wounds, but had some very narrow escapes. He still has in his possession the sword which he carried through the greater part of the war, and upon it is a large scar that was caused by a piece of shell striking it.

When his country no longer needed his services, Capt. Gardner returned to his home in Zanesville, Ohio, but after a short time went to visit his sister in Mattoon, Ill. The eldest brother of the family, now deceased, was in the Sixth Iowa Infantry. The Captain had not seen him since the home was broken up until the night following the battle of Shiloh, when they chanced to meet. The brother was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was a cripple throughout the remainder of his life. George A., another brother, was a member of the same company and regiment as our subject, and is now residing in Chula, Mo., a retired farmer and prominent citizen of that place, where he is engaged in the banking business. Their sister, Catherine, is now the wife of Henry Hortinstine, a farmer residing in Chillicothe, Mo.

Removing to Clinton, Iowa, in 1866, Capt. Gardner there engaged in the fire-insurance business until 1869, when he went to Chicago, where he followed the same pursuit and where he is still engaged in business. In the spring of 1871, he came to where the town of LaGrange now stands, being the first resident of the village. Purchasing a lot on the prairie, he has made this place his home continuously since.

In June, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gardner and Miss Maroa E. Conklin, of Darien, Wis., who died in 1873, leaving one son, Charles A., who is now in the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, filling a responsible position. Our subject was again married, in December, 1874, his second union being with Miss Luella W. Humphry, of Portland, Me. They had five children, but three of the number died in infancy, and William R., a young man of much promise, died at the age of seventeen. Eugene, the youngest, is a lad of eleven years.

Mr. Gardner takes considerable interest in civic societies, especially in Masonry, in which he has taken the Thirty-second Degree. He is a member of the La Grange Lodge, and an honorary member of Garden City Lodge of Chicago. He

belongs to the Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and to the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the organizers of Hiram McClintock Post No. 667, G. A. R., of La Grange, and was its first Commander. He also organized the Masonic lodge at this place, was its Master for six years, and is now High Priest of the Chapter. With the Royal Arcanum he is also connected. In his political views, he is a stanch Republican, who always gives his support to the men and measures of his party. He is now serving as Secretary of the High School Board, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Music Hall Association of La-Grange, is a warm friend to education, and is a patron of all those enterprises which are calculated to uplift humanity. He is now doing a large insurance business in Chicago, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is an honored member of various societies, and has won prominence through merit and ability. He was ever true to his country in her hour of peril, and for four years and a-half was actively engaged in her service, faithfully defending the Old Flag which now floats so proudly over the united nation.

N. STARR CARRINGTON.

N. STARR CARRINGTON, who resides upon a farm on section 18, Lyons Township, is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Cook County of 1836. His residence therefore in this community covers a period of fifty-seven years. He was born in Middletown, Conn., on the 12th of December, 1816, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Starr) Carrington, both of whom were of English descent. The Starr family was founded in America in 1634. The grandfather, Nathan Starr, served in the Revolutionary War. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carrington were born seven children, as follows: Susan, Elizabeth, Mary, Henry, Starr, Lorrania and William, but our subject is now the only one living. While in the East, the father served as cashier of the Middletown Bank. At length he determined to seek a home on the broad prairies of the West, and emigrated to Chicago, then a small town, giving little or no evidence of its future growth and importance. He there engaged in the brokerage business in connection with E. K. Hubbard until 1837, when he removed to the farm of three hundred and twenty acres which he had purchased of B. Jacobs for $12.50 per acre the year previous. Upon this farm he made his home until 1840, when he returned to Middletown, Conn., and became Treasurer and Secretary of the Savings Bank of that place. He was entirely a self-made man, and for the success of his life deserves great credit. With the Congregational Church he held membership, and his career was an honorable, upright one. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

In the schools of his native town, Mr. Carrington of this sketch acquired a good business education and under the parental roof he spent his childhood days. With his father he came to Illinois, but he remained in Chicago only a short time. On leaving that place he took up his residence upon the farm which is now his home. There were no improvements upon the place, save a log cabin, which is still standing, one of the few landmarks that yet remain. Chicago was the nearest trading-point and they hauled all their grain and farm produce to that place. When he first reached that city, Mr. Carrington boarded at the old Lake Street Hotel. There was not a bridge in the place, and many portions that are now solidly built up with fine residences or business houses were then only wet prairie. Mr. Carrington now owns two hundred and twenty

acres of good land, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. Idleness is utterly foreign to his nature, and a busy and well-spent life has brought him a comfortable competence.

On the 16th of August, 1841, Mr. Carrington was joined in marriage with Miss Laura Butler, and unto them have been born eight children, namely: William H., now deceased; Susan; Mary; Elizabeth; William H.; Lorriana, deceased; Laura and Edward.

In his political affiliations, in early life, Mr. Carrington was a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its stanch supporters. He has been honored with some public offices, has served as Commissioner, for the past twelve years has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and is the present incumbent. The best interests of the community have ever found in him a friend. His co-operation and support are given to worthy enterprises, and all that is calculated to benefit the community receives his assistance. The history of Cook County is well known to him, for since its early days he has watched its growth and advancement. He may truly be classed among the honored pioneers, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the sketch of this worthy gentleman.

WESLEY POLK.

WESLEY POLK was a native of Kentucky. He was born in Jefferson County, on the 4th of November, 1818, and was one of six children whose parents were Edmund and Margaret Polk. Their children were H. H., James, William, Wesley and Wilson, but Henry H. is the only one now living.

Our subject was born and reared upon the home farm in Kentucky, and acquired the greater part of his education outside the school-room. He began life for himself when a young man, and was afterward dependent upon his own resources. In 1831 he left the State of his nativity and removed to Indiana, where he made his home until 1833, when he came to Illinois, making the journey by wagon. He located in Lyons Township, where he purchased a tract of wild, uncultivated land on section 21, upon which a log cabin was built. He was accompanied by his parents and family, and they experienced all the hardships and trials of life on the frontier. The Indians were still numerous in the settlement, and Chicago was the trading-point of the pioneers.

Mr. Polk grew to manhood upon the new farm, and there made his home until 1849, when, in connection with his brother H. H., and three other young men, they started with pack mules for California. They walked much of the distance, but at length after traveling for several months reached their destination. There Mr. Polk engaged in prospecting and mining from 1849 until 1851. His trip proved quite a successful one, and he returned home by way of New York City and the water route. He then came back to the farm, and to agricultural pursuits devoted his energies until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1861, prompted by patriotic impulses, he responded to the country's call for troops. He enlisted as a private, was assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service in Chicago. He faithfully followed the Old Flag for three years, and during that time was never either wounded or taken prisoner, but was always found at his post of duty, participating in all the engagements in which the regiment took part, a faithful and valiant defender of the Union. When mustered out he held the rank of Corporal.

When the war was over, Mr. Polk returned to the old farm, where he lived until 1881. He then

purchased the farm now owned by the family. It comprised one hundred and ninety acres of rich and valuable land, under a high state of cultivation and well improved with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm. Mr. Polk began life a poor boy, but his career was a successful one, for he was diligent and enterprising and possessed good business ability.

In 1860 Mr. Polk was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Bielby. Her birthplace was near Utica, N. Y. They had only one child, Edmund R., who was born March 7, 1866. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago. On the 14th of January, 1891, he married Miss Agnes Little, and they have become the parents of one son, Wesley W. Edmund now carries on the home farm and is a wide-awake and enterprising agriculturist.

The father was called to his final rest May 23, 1893, and his remains are interred in Lyonsville Cemetery. He had the respect of all who knew him and his death was deeply mourned. In politics, he was a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and its principles, and did all in his power to insure its success. For fourteen successive years he creditably and ably filled the office of Justice of the Peace, was Township Collector, and also served as Supervisor. Socially, he was a member of the Grand Army post, and in religious belief he was a Congregationalist. Alike true in public and private life, and faithful to every trust, he had the confidence and regard of all with whom business or social relations brought him in contact.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Jr.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Jr., the editor of the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic newspaper of the city, has spent his entire life here, with the exception of three years spent in Germany and the time passed in college. The Harrison family has been prominently connected with the city's interests since an early day, and the ancestors of our subject were among those who aided in achieving the independence of this country. The family originated in England, and some of its members came from that country to the United States in the seventeenth century, locating in Virginia. It had several representatives in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War, and Gen. William Russell, one of the maternal ancestors of our subject, won his title during that eight-years struggle. Benjamin Harrison, who first came to America, was a man of prominence in Virginia, and served as Colonial Governor. For three generations after him the blood was transmitted through a Benjamin Harrison. The fourth Benjamin had two sons, Benjamin and Carter. In direct line the descendants of the former are William Henry, Scott H. and Benjamin. Of the latter they are Robert Carter, Carter H., Carter H. (the late Mayor of the city), Carter H., Jr., of this sketch, and his little son, who also bears the name of Carter H.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was born in Chicago, on the 23d of April, 1860. His father had located here several years previous, and from that time until his death was actively connected with the welfare of the city. The son was educated in private schools until 1873, when he went to Germany. In 1876, he attended college in New York, and later was graduated from St. Ignatius' College, of Chicago. He afterwards entered Yale College, and completed the law course in that renowned institution in the Class of '83.

Returning to his home, Mr. Harrison then embarked in the real-estate business, and carried on

operations along that line for a number of years, when, in 1891, in connection with his father, he bought out the Chicago *Times*, and assumed charge of the editorial department of the paper. The *Times* is too well known to need mention here. It is an old paper, yet its success and high reputation have been greatly increased since Mr. Harrison's connection with it.

In the year 1887, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Edith Ogden, daughter of Robert N. Ogden, of New Orleans, La., and to them has been born a son, who was named for his father and grandfather. Mr. Harrison holds membership with the University Club and the Chicago Athletic Club. His connection with the *Times* at once indicates his political views to be Democratic. He is well known in his native city, his father's prominence having brought him a wide acquaintance among leading people, while his own qualities have gained for him their high regard and esteem. He possesses the same attractive manner for which the Harrison family is noted. Although yet a young man, he is recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of the second city in the Union, and whether he should continue in newspaper work or leave the journalistic field he is sure to occupy a position of importance.

CHRISTIAN THIELE.

CHRISTIAN THIELE, a well-known citizen of Proviso Township, this county, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Hanover, on the 19th of January, 1834. His boyhood and youth were quietly passed; the common schools afforded him his educational privileges, and in his native land he learned the carpenter's trade. Thinking to better his financial condition by emigrating to the New World, in 1850 he sailed for America, and after a voyage of nine weeks landed in New York City. During the trip across the water he served as the ship's carpenter. He left home with a capital of $50, which his father gave him, and with this he started out in life in the United States, a stranger in a strange land. After remaining in New York City for a short time, he took an emigrant train to Chicago.

On reaching that place, Mr. Thiele found that his money was exhausted, but he soon secured employment as a carpenter, and thus worked for about eighteen months. He then went to what is now Addison, and worked at his chosen trade, building houses for the farmers of that locality for a period of about nine years. With the capital thus acquired, he purchased a ten-acre tract of land where the village of Proviso now stands, and has here made his home continuously since. He rented an additional tract, and turned his attention to farming, which he carries on in connection with the hay business.

In 1857, Mr. Thiele was joined in marriage with Miss Minnie Summerman, of Cook County, and unto them were born two children: Henry, who is now carrying on a grocery on Madison Street, in Oak Park, Chicago; and Sophia, wife of William Ruchty, a resident of Fullersburg. In the year 1872, the mother of this family was called to her final rest, and in 1874 Mr. Thiele was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Bernard, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter, Arno and Lizzie, both at home.

Mr. Thiele is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in Cook County, together with a handsome brick residence, store and saloon, which are valued at $23,000. He also has a granary worth $6,000. Everything that he now possesses has been acquired through his own efforts. When he reached Chicago, he

slept for two nights in the depot, for he had not money enough to pay for lodging. Undaunted, however, by the difficulties in his path, he soon secured work, and as he was enabled to save something from his earnings, he made judicious investments of his capital, and is now numbered among the substantial citizens of this community. He may be truly called a self-made man. In his political views, Mr. Thiele is a Republican, and has served his township as Highway Commissioner.

ALBERT F. WEBB.

ALBERT F. WEBB, superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm at Thornton, was born in Chicago, on the 1st of March, 1863, and is a son of Francis and Amelia (Wheeler) Webb.

The father was a native of England, born near London. In 1861, he took up his residence near Thornton, having that year crossed the Atlantic to America, and upon the farm where he located he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1881, at the age of fifty-one years. His widow still resides on the old homestead. She was born in Oxford, England, and came to America in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Webb had a family of four children, but two of the number died in childhood. Albert F. and Bessie are the survivors. The father of this family was a well-known citizen of Thornton and vicinity for some years. For a long time he carried on a general store in the village of Thornton and did a good business in that way. At the same time he operated his farm, and it also yielded him a good income. He was not a member of any church, but was an honorable, upright man, and for several years was superintendent of a union Sabbath-school in Thornton, and was always recognized as one of the most useful and esteemed citizens of the place.

Albert F. Webb attended the public schools, where he acquired a fair English education, and at the age of sixteen years he began clerking in a grocery store in Chicago. Thus he started out in life for himself and since that time he has made his own way in the world. For a year he continued to serve as a salesman, and then began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for nine years. On the expiration of that period, in the spring of 1890, he became the superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm at Thornton, which position he yet fills. This farm comprises about seven hundred acres of land and is devoted to the breeding of trotting horses and Jersey cattle. About two hundred and fifty thoroughbred trotters are kept on the farm, most of them bred under the management of Mr. Webb. His stables are extensive, are well lighted and ventilated and are models of convenience in all particulars. They were built under the personal supervision of Mr. Webb and indicate his thorough knowledge of the needs and care of horses. The farm is now a first-class stock-breeding establishment. About thirty men are employed upon the place, including several expert trainers, and altogether it is considered one of the best stock farms in the State. Since locating here Mr. Webb has also superintended the establishment of another stock farm on a similar plan at Highlands, Indiana.

In 1882, was celebrated the marriage of the subject of this sketch and Miss Winnie Wendt, daughter of Frederick Wendt, of Homewood. She was born in Germany, and came with her parents to Cook County when four years of age. Two children were born of their union, but the

son, George, died at the age of ten years. The daughter, Amy, is still with her parents.

Mr. Webb is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Foresters. In politics, he has been a life-long Republican, and is a warm advocate of the principles of his party. He served for two terms as School Director of Thornton. His position as Superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm he has filled for four years, and in its management has given entire satisfaction. He is a systematic farmer and business man, a practical and enthusiastic stockman, and a public-spirited citizen.

HERMAN RUGEN, JR.

HERMAN RUGEN, JR., who is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits on section 27, Northfield Township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1849, and the eldest child of Herman Rugen, Sr., who was also a farmer. His mother bore the maiden name of Katrina Schwinge. They were likewise natives of Hanover. The father was a well-educated man, and held the office of Burgomaster in Germany. His wife was educated in English in her native land and could speak the language fluently when she came to America. Accompanied by their two sons, Herman and John, the latter now deceased, they bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for America, landing in New York in 1853. No time was lost in the East. They came at once to Cook County, and Mr. Rugen purchased of Thomas Moody one hundred and sixty acres of land in Northfield Township. Upon the farm crops had been planted and the place was well stocked. On purchasing his farm, Mr. Rugen at once began its development, and as the result of his industry and enterprise his financial resources were increased and he was enabled to buy other property, at length becoming the owner of a valuable tract of five hundred acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation, improving it with all the necessary buildings and other accessories of a model farm.

Herman Rugen, Sr., has been twice married. By the first union were born the following children: Herman of this sketch; Louis, a carpenter and contractor; and Henry and George, who follow farming in Northfield Township. After the death of his first wife he wedded Miss Anna Schwinge, and their children are: Charles, who is engaged in the grocery business in Oak Lawn; Katie, wife of Henry Myer, an agriculturist of Northfield Township; Ferdinand, a farmer of Northfield Township, who was married in 1890 to Miss Louisa Werhane, daughter of William Werhane; Fred, a dealer in groceries, flour and feed in Chicago; Anna, wife of Louis Clavey, a farmer of Northfield Township; Louisa, at home; and August and William, who are engaged in clerking in Chicago. The business career of Mr. Rugen, Sr., has been one of success, and by his well-directed efforts, his industry and perseverance he has acquired a competence. He has now reached the age of seventy-eight and is remarkably well preserved for one of his years. He is quietly spending his declining days in Northfield Township, where he is surrounded by a host of old and tried friends.

Mr. Rugen, whose name heads this record, accompanied his parents to America during his boyhood days, and was reared on the old homestead farm. On the 15th of April, 1873, he wed-

Benjamin F. Adams

ded Miss Christine Schoenick, a native of Cook County, and a daughter of Philip Schoenick, a farmer, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Eight children graced this union, five sons and three daughters, but John and Louis are now deceased. Those still living are: Lulu, who was born December 31, 1875, and in June, 1894, was graduated from the Jefferson High School; Herman Philip, born February 25, 1878; George, July 3, 1883; Annie, March 27, 1886; Robert, September 18, 1888; and Elsie, July 9, 1891. Throughout his life Mr. Rugen has carried on agricultural pursuits, and prosperity has attended him in his energetic and persevering efforts, so that he is now numbered among the substantial farmers of the community. He ran one of the first steam-threshers between Chicago and Waukegan. His farm comprises sixty acres of valuable land, on which stands one of the finest residences in the community, a place noted for its hospitality.

In his political views, Mr Rugen is a Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party and its principles. For two terms of three years each he has held the office of Road Commissioner, which position he held with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in his social relations he is connected with Court Center No. 160, I. O. F. His long residence in Cook County makes him well worthy of representation in this volume.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ADAMS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ADAMS was born March 1, 1800, in New Ipswich, N. H. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the town, having removed thither from Ipswich, Mass., early in the last century. They were descended from William Adams, who came to America in 1635, and settled in what is now Cambridge, Mass.

At the age of ten years Benjamin Adams went to live with his uncle, Aaron Appleton, in Keene, N. H. Before he had attained his majority he had, with his uncle's help, become established as a merchant. He engaged also in the manufacture of glass and woolens in the neighborhood of Keene. In 1835, he came to Chicago to attend the land sale of that year. He bought acre property south of Chicago, and lots and blocks in what is now the center of the city. On one of the lots purchased in that year he afterward erected his residence, and here he died in 1886, having held the property over fifty years, and occupied it as a home for thirty-three years.

Soon after making this investment in western lands, Mr. Adams became interested in railway building in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In 1853, he removed to Chicago with his family, and built his residence on Ontario Street, at the corner of Pine Street. From this time forward he had no business occupation except the care of his property. In his younger days he had been a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, but in Chicago he held no public office, except as a member of the Board of Education. From his early manhood he had been a member of the Unitarian denomination, and he was among the charter members of Unity Church of Chicago. He died at his residence on Ontario Street, July 28, 1886, being then in his eighty-seventh year.

In 1828, Mr. Adams married Miss Louisa Redington, of Walpole, N. H., who died in Chicago, March 12, 1883. He left surviving him five children: Helen L., Caroline D., George E. and Abbott L., of Chicago; and Isabel F., wife of Dr. William Pierson, of Orange, N. J.

CAPT. WILLIAM NEWELL BRAINARD.

CAPT. WILLIAM NEWELL BRAINARD, a well-known resident of Evanston, has been prominent in public affairs in Chicago, and is numbered among the leading men of that enterprising city. He was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., January 7, 1823, and comes of an old New England family. His grandfather, Nathan Brainard, was a native of Connecticut, and operated a stone quarry near Hartford. He reared a large family, and lived to an advanced age. His son, Jonathan Brainard, the father of our subject, was also a native of the Nutmeg State, and in early life he became a hat manufacturer. He married Sallie Gage, who was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Justus Gage, also a native of the same county. By occupation Mr. Gage was a farmer. His wife was a maiden of twelve summers when, in 1777, she witnessed the Wyoming Massacre. She had two brothers killed in that massacre, and one brother, who also aided the Colonies in their struggle for independence, reached the advanced age of one hundred years.

In 1831 Jonathan Brainard removed with his family to Painesville, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of hats for one year. He then returned to De Ruyter, N. Y., where he carried on sheep-raising until 1849. His death occurred in the Empire State in 1856, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife survived him some years, and passed away in Chicago, at the age of sixty-eight years. They were members of the Universalist Church. Their family numbered seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom three are yet living: William N., of this sketch; Lydia J., now the wife of L. W. Walker, of Petaluma, Cal.; and Harry G., of Englewood.

Our subject spent his boyhood days with his parents upon the old home farm of his grandfather Gage. His education was acquired in the common schools and in the De Ruyter Institute of New York, and at the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, which profession he followed for several years. When his time was not occupied with his school duties, he studied law, and afterward engaged to some extent in legal practice, but on account of throat difficulty he was forced to abandon that work. He then went to Rome, N. Y., where he engaged in a forwarding and shipping house for five seasons. When the Mexican War broke out, he tried to enlist, but the ranks were overcrowded, and his services were not accepted. When he saw the soldiers returning minus legs and arms, and physical wrecks in general, he was glad he was not among their number.

In October, 1850, he left Rome, N. Y., for California, and sailed from New York on the Pacific mail steamship "Georgia" to Chagres, at the mouth of the Chagres River, in the Isthmus of Panama. There were some four hundred passengers on board. On landing at Chagres, ten of the number, including Mr. Brainard, hired a canoe with five men to take them and their baggage to Gorgona. The canoe, drawing eighteen inches of water, was hollowed out of a solid mahogany tree, and carried ten men and two thousand pounds of baggage, besides the five natives. Before starting on the trip, the latter removed their clothing, and, dressed only in nature's garb and a Panama hat, proceeded on their way. They rowed eighteen miles to Gatun, where they camped for the night, and then with poles propelled the boat to its destination. The weather was most delightful. There was gorgeous tropical scenery on every hand; monkeys scampered among the trees; and that trip up the river is remembered by Mr. Brainard as one of the most pleasant incidents of his California jour-

ney. When they reached the place of landing, the baggage was packed on mules, and the passengers walked twenty-five miles to Panama, but this arduous task made some of them ill, Mr. Brainard among the number. They waited ten days in Panama for a steamer which came around Cape Horn, and by boats they were taken to the vessel, which anchored about a mile from shore. They carried the United States mail and landed at San Blas, Acapulco and Mazatlan, Mexico; and at San Diego, Cal., reaching San Francisco in December, 1850.

On arriving, Mr. Brainard and three companions obtained some mining and cooking utensils, a tent, etc., and then went to Sacramento on the old steamboat "Senator." There they hired a two-horse team and wagon to take them to the mines. They went to Condemned Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, thirty-five miles from Sacramento. They paid their teamster five cents per pound for hauling their baggage and supplies, while they walked. The weather during the winter of 1850 was dry and delightful for winter mining, there being no rain for four months. They made from $10 to $15 per day, washing the surface dirt from the banks of the river where it was deposited among the rocks. Mr. Brainard's Panama fever compelled him to leave the diggings, and he went to Sacramento about March 1, 1851. After recovering from his illness, he bought a mule and express wagon and went into the produce business, furnishing hotels, steamboats and boarding houses with vegetables, which were a very great luxury at that time. The wholesale price ranged from ten to twelve cents per pound, except for onions, which brought about $1 per pound. The first onion Mr. Brainard ever bought weighed a half pound, and he paid seventy-five cents for it. He ate it sliced in vinegar, when recovering from the Panama fever, and says that it was the finest relish that he ever had. He continued in the produce business until May, 1857. In April, 1856, he was elected Treasurer of Sacramento and served one year.

During the winter of 1853 Mr. Brainard returned to the States by way of the Nicaragua route, where the canal is now being dug, and with some others went to Peoria, Ill. They purchased a drove of cattle, and fitted out a train to cross the plains to California. They started the last of April, 1853, and crossed the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Brainard there left the party and returned to Syracuse, N. Y., where he married Melinda B. Coley, May 4, 1853. With his bride he went by steamer from New York to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and resided in Sacramento until May, 1857. While in the West, Mr. Brainard belonged to a military company, and did some fighting in California. He was made Captain of a company of the Committee of Vigilance, composed of seven thousand prominent citizens, mostly of San Francisco.

Mrs. Brainard is a daughter of Col. George and Hulda (Norton) Coley, of Chenango County, N. Y. Her grandfather served as Quartermaster under Gen. Washington in the Revolution. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Brainard: Hattie Belle, who died in infancy, in Sacramento; William Vallejo, who died in 1887; and Frances Marion, wife of Edwin C. Belknap, a hardware merchant of Chicago. They have a daughter, Charlotte. Mrs. Brainard is a member of the Methodist Church. The Captain is an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Western Association of California Pioneers. He also belongs to the Union Veteran League.

In May, 1857, Mr. Brainard started for Syracuse, N. Y., and in June, 1858, removed to Chicago. He joined the Board of Trade, and during the greater part of the time since has been engaged in the grain and produce business. In the summer of 1860 he went to the gold mines of Colorado, but the trip proved an unprofitable one. On his return he again joined the Board of Trade. He has filled many of its subordinate offices, was Vice-President for three years, and during the greater part of 1872 acted as President, when the building was being rebuilt after the great Chicago fire. In 1866 he removed to Evanston, but continued business in the city. In May, 1873, he was appointed Illinois Canal Commissioner by Gov. John L. Beveridge, and served two terms, or until the spring of 1877.

The Copperas Creek lock and dam were built during that time. In March, 1883, he was appointed Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner by Gov. John M. Hamilton, and served until March, 1885. For the past eight years he has been on the Committee of Appeals for the inspection of grain, which position he held until August, 1893. He is now living retired. In politics, he is a Republican, and was Trustee of the Village Board of Evanston for three terms, and for three years he has been Town Collector.

The life of Capt. Brainard has been a busy and useful one, and has also been an eventful one. He is one of a very few now living who personally knew many of the pioneers of California, among whom were many noted characters, including Gen. W. T. Sherman, H. W. Hallock, John C. Fremont, John A. Sutter, Col. John D. Stevenson and Lieut. Derby. The path-finders and guides of the plains were Kit Carson, Bob Carson, James P. Beckworth, "Peg-leg" Smith, James Bridger and James W. Marshall, who discovered gold in California. Mr. Brainard also knew men who became prominent in affairs later on, including Gov. John Bigler, Edward Gilbert, Gen. John D. Lippincott, Gov. J. Neeley Johnson, Leland Stanford, Calhoun Benham, William Penn Johnson, Judge David S. Terry and David C. Broderick. He also knew many of the prominent Mormons. Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, the Mormon prophets, each bought a hat of his father, in 1831, at his store in Painesville, Ohio. Of all these men of prominence mentioned, probably not six are yet living. Many interesting incidents have made up the life of Capt. Brainard, and his memory is replete with experiences of those early days.

GEORGE SIMPSON.

GEORGE SIMPSON, who is engaged in dealing in coal and wood, and also in general teaming in Evanston, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, February 15, 1833. His grandfather, Robert Simpson, spent his entire life in that country, and died at an advanced age. His father, Robert Simpson, Jr., was born in the same country, November 20, 1802, and in early life learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed for some time, but his later years were spent as a farmer. He married Miss Rosann Lawson, who was born August 3, 1806, and whose father was a farmer of Scotland, and there died at an advanced age. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, four sons and four daughters, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Ellen, the wife of James Steel; Barbara, the widow of Joseph Davis, of Chicago; James, who is living in Portland, Ore.; George, who makes his home in Evanston; Robert, Jennie and Andrew, all of whom make their home in Evanston. Rosann is deceased. In 1841, the family crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in Libertyville, Lake County, where the father had located in 1837. He died on the 25th of November, 1852, at the age of fifty years. His wife is still living, at the age of eighty-eight years, and now makes her home in Evanston with her daughter Jennie. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which her husband also belonged.

During his infancy, our subject was brought to this country, and upon a farm in the town of Libertyville he was reared to manhood. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools. In 1852, at the age of sixteen years, he started for California, and, journeying by land and water, at length reached his destination. He spent about ten years in that State, engaged in mining, freighting and farming, and in the spring of 1862 went to British Columbia,

where the succeeding three years of his life were passed. He afterwards spent some time in Washington Territory and Montana. In 1877, he returned to Illinois, locating in Evanston, where he has made his home continuously since. He followed various pursuits until 1886, when he bought the coal business of D. Rutter, and since that time has engaged as a dealer in coal and wood. He also does general teaming.

On the 14th of August, 1857, in California, Mr. Simpson married Miss Elizabeth Quick, daughter of John and Martha Quick. He was again married, in April, 1885, to Mrs. Louisa Bowers, a daughter of Hugh McClellan. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have a pleasant home in Evanston, and he also owns other city property. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of Evanston Lodge No. 673, I. O. O. F; and the Ft. Dearborn Encampment, of Chicago. His wife belongs to the Baptist Church. They are both highly respected people, and have a wide circle of friends in this community.

A. STEINER.

A. STEINER is a farmer and miller residing on section 34, Maine Township. He was born in Strausburg, Germany, November 20, 1838, and when quite young was brought to this country by his parents, who were also natives of Germany. The father, George Steiner, continued to reside in the land of his birth until 1844, when, with his wife and children, he bade adieu to home and friends, and on a sailing-vessel crossed the ocean to the New World. He is now living in Des Plaines, in his ninety-third year, and is the oldest man in the township. His wife died many years ago. They were the parents of only two children, both sons, our subject and Gustave, who also resides in Maine Township, Cook County.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was in his sixth year at the time of the emigration of the family to America. When he first saw Chicago it contained only about seven thousand population. The first school which he attended was situated on the south branch of the river, about two miles from the court house. He completed his education in Maine Township, but his privileges in that direction were quite meagre. From the age of eight years he was reared upon the old homestead farm in that township, and his training in farm work was not so limited. As soon as he was old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields, and until twenty-three years of age he gave his father the benefit of his labor.

Mr. Steiner then left home to enter the service of his adopted country, enlisting in Company D, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, as a private. He wore the blue for three years and two months and participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Ft. Derusha, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Nashville and others. He was never wounded, although his clothes were several times pierced by the rebel lead, and on one occasion his gun was knocked out of his hand by a bullet. When the war was over and the dissolution of the Union no longer threatened, he received an honorable discharge in Chicago in 1865. He then returned to the old home farm, and continued working with his father for some time longer.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Steiner left home and was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Miller, daughter of Melchior Miller, a native of Germany, who came to America with her parents when a maiden of six summers. They have one son, Louie. They began their domestic life upon the

old homestead where they now reside, and where Mr. Steiner carries on general farming and milling. His life has not been marked by any startling events, but has been a busy and useful one, well spent in an honorable business career. In politics, he is a Republican, and socially is a member of Winfield Scott Post No. 445, G. A. R., and Vitruvious Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., of Wheeling, Ill.

AARON M. FARNSWORTH.

AARON MASON FARNSWORTH, dealer in lumber, is one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Lemont, who has traveled over the Union considerably, and yet by industry and frugality has prospered financially. He was born in Beekmantown, Clinton County, New York on the 20th of April, 1862, and is descended on his father's side from early New England settlers. His grandfather, James Farnsworth, was a native of Vermont, and removed to Clinton County in 1805, taking up wild land, of which he cleared more than a thousand acres. It was covered with a heavy growth of pine, which he cut for lumber, spars and ship timber, and shipped to England, by way of the St. Lawrence River.

James Farnsworth had six brothers, all of whom came to New York, where two of them remained, the others settling in the States farther west. Among these was William, who established a trading-post at what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1822, long before permanent settlement was made in that part of the Northwest Territory. Another brother, Daniel, settled in Ottawa, Illinois; and Noah and Samuel became residents of Minnesota. James Farnsworth died at the age of sixty-five, leaving two sons: George W., who settled near Channahon, Will County, Illinois; and Benjamin F., the father of our subject. The latter was born in New York in 1823, and resided in the Empire State until 1879, when he removed to Russell County, Kansas, with his family. He later settled at Joliet, Illinois, where he now resides. In 1846, he wedded Mary Mason, a native of Clinton County, New York, who on the paternal side is descended from pioneer settlers of New Hampshire, and on the maternal side from Hollanders who early located in New York, about 1745. In their family were eight children, of whom six are still living. The eldest son, William H., was a lawyer, and died at Hastings, Minnesota, at the age of twenty-seven.

Aaron M. Farnsworth, the fifth in order of birth, received the rudiments of an English education in the common schools, and spent two years in a grammar school, and an equal length of time in the high school of Plattsburg, New York. After spending two years in Russell County, Kansas, with his father's family, he visited Lemont, Illinois, and soon, on account of his health, visited Colorado, where he spent a year in the mountains, prospecting and recuperating his physical energies.

On the 22d of August, 1882, Mr. Farnsworth married Miss Ella L. Lacey, daughter of Miles C. and Mary (Peet) Lacey; of Russell, Kansas, natives of Pennsylvania. To them have been born four children, as follows: Marian R., William L., Bessie A. and Watson L.

Settling in Lemont, Mr. Farnsworth began working at the carpenter's trade in the employ of others, but after six months began business for himself and spent the ensuing two years in that line. In the spring of 1885, foreseeing the growth and development of Russell, Kansas, he returned to that place and formed a partnership with J. A. Householder. For nearly four years they were the leading contractors and builders in that town. After the subsidence of the "boom" in the West, Mr. Farnsworth returned to Lemont and resumed

contracting, to which he devoted himself till 1891, when he became assistant division superintendent for the Western Stone Company; but six months later, seeing a favorable opportunity to engage in agreeable business, he bought out J. S. Luther & Son and engaged in the lumber trade, which he has since successfully followed. He is of a social disposition and is a genial companion, yet fond of study, and withal a thinker. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While by no means an office-seeker, or even a politician, he takes more than an ordinary interest in politics and votes a straight Republican ticket.

RICHARD APPLEYARD.

ELDER RICHARD APPLEYARD was for many years one of the most useful and influential citizens of Northfield Township. He was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and his death occurred in Chicago, on the 16th of October, 1892, at the age of seventy-five years. His father, who also bore the given name of Richard, was a Yorkshire farmer. He died in 1836, and in the year 1849 his widow, Mrs. Rachel (Beaver) Appleyard, came with her three sons and one daughter to America. They arrived in Northfield on the 13th of June, and soon after settled on a farm in that township, where Mrs. Appleyard spent her remaining days, departing his life on the 1st of December, 1866. Besides Richard, her children were: Thomas, who died in 1876; William, who now resides in Odebolt, Iowa; and Martha Ann, who is the wife of Joseph Cocroft, and makes her home in California.

Richard Appleyard, whose name heads this record, was reared upon the old homestead in the usual manner of farmer lads, and during the greater part of his business career carried on agricultural pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood. Though the educational advantages which he received in his youth were limited, he was an extensive reader, and devoted much time to the study of Scripture, becoming thoroughly conversant with the Bible, much of which he could quote readily. At an early age he united with the sect known as Disciples of Christ, and became profoundly interested in the doctrines of that church and in doing all in his power to promulgate the teachings of the Gospel. After his removal to Northfield Township, he began preaching to his neighbors, and organized the society which built a church in the present village of Oak Glen, and continued to hold regular religious services therein for more than thirty years.

In the mean time Mr. Appleyard supported his family by cultivating his farm, refusing to receive any financial compensation for his ministerial services. He labored because of his deep interest in the work and not for any pecuniary benefit. He likewise strenuously declined any fees tendered him for officiating at weddings or funerals, thus giving no one an opportunity to question the sincerity of his motives. He labored on untiringly, and his example is one well worthy of emulation.

For a companion and helpmate on life's journey, Mr. Appleyard chose Miss Hannah Woodworth, who was also a native of Halifax, England, and by their union was born a family of six children, who, in order of birth, are as follows: Fannie, now the wife of John Dewes; Eliza, wife of William Dewes; Frank C. and Edwin H., both of whom are living in Chicago; Jennie, now the wife of William Ellis, a resident of Chicago; and Henry Brougham, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits at Oak Glen. The mother of this family still resides in Chicago, whither she removed with her husband in 1890.

In this brief notice we have attempted to portray only some of the more important events in

the career of one of Cook County's most worthy pioneers, whose whole life is replete with evidences of his desire to bring "peace and goodwill on earth." The influence of his noble life will be long felt in the community where most of his years were spent, and his example is one to which his posterity may ever point with pride.

GEORGE S. BAKER.

GEORGE S. BAKER, an attorney-at-law, who occupies an office in the Commercial Bank Building in Chicago, and makes his home in Evanston, has been engaged in legal practice since 1886. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, but did not enter upon the work of the profession until six years later, when he entered into partnership with Edwin F. Abbott, with whom he still does business. The firm has won a high reputation, which is well deserved, and enjoys a liberal patronage.

Mr. Baker was born in Bedford Parish, Devonshire, England, January 15, 1851, and is a son of Charles and Eliza (Dymond) Baker. In 1856, the parents emigrated with their family to America, locating upon a farm near Flint, Mich. Our subject was then only five years of age. The family still resides upon that farm, and there George was reared to manhood. He acquired an excellent education. After attending the public schools of the neighborhood, he entered the High School of Flint, and afterwards became a student in the University of Michigan, in 1870, graduating therefrom in 1876. He did not attend regularly, his course being interrupted by teaching. In that way he secured the means to pay his tuition and meet his other expenses. After being employed as a teacher in the High School of Saginaw, Mich., he again entered the university, took a two-years course in one year, and by earnest study and close application he successfully passed the examinations with the highest honor, and received one year extra in both French and German. The same day of his graduation he purchased a copy of Blackstone, and at once began reading law. He also resumed teaching at Paw Paw, Mich., where he remained for three years, when he entered the Law School of Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon examination was admitted to the senior class. He received his degree in May, 1880, and was admitted to practice in Columbus, Ohio.

On the 3d of July, 1879, in Paw Paw, Mich., Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Miss Emily C. Andrews, a graduate of the State University, of 1875, and a daughter of Dr. Josiah Andrews, a prominent physician of Van Buren County, Mich. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born six children, namely: Josiah A., Robert D., Mary E., Alice L., Roger O. and Lewis. Mr. Baker is a member of the Emanuel Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he serves as Steward.

On leaving the law school, our subject came to Chicago, and opened a law office, but after about four months he accepted an offer as teacher in McGregor, Iowa. He received a telegram inquiring if he would take the position, and, concluding to do so, he spent two years at that place. Before completing his second year there, a position was tendered him at Evanston, and for four years he was Superintendent of Public Schools in this place. At length he resigned his position and opened a law office in Chicago.

In politics, Mr. Baker is a Republican, and in 1888 was elected on that ticket to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois. He served as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and the Committee on Education, and was the only new member who served on the Committee on Rules.

From 1889 until 1892 he served as Village Attorney of Evanston, and in the spring of 1893 was elected City Attorney for two years. While a member of the Legislature, he acted as Chairman of the Committee on Building, Loan and Homestead Associations, to which he gave considerable attention. In his practice he makes a specialty of corporation and real-estate law. He is thoroughly a self-made and self-educated man. He started out in life for himself at the age of sixteen years, filled with the determination to succeed. He has mastered the situation, and has worked his way up to a position of prominence. Socially, he is a Knight Templar Mason, and also belongs to the Business Men's Association, and the Evanston Club.

C. PORTER JOHNSON.

C. PORTER JOHNSON, who has been prominent in the political history of Illinois, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the State, makes his home in Chicago. He was born in State Line City, Vermillion County, Ill., August 15, 1866, and is a son of Joseph Simpson and Matilda (Kemper) Johnson, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively.

Our subject acquired his education in Lee's Academy, of Coles County, Ill., and, wishing to enter the legal profession, he began the study of law with W. A. Young, of Terre Haute, Ind. Previously, while working on a farm in Coles County, he had borrowed a law book of Horace Clark, of Matoon, and in reading that volume gained his first knowledge of the science. In 1887 he was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, after having been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana in May, 1886. He was then but twenty years of age, but thorough preparation had made him well fitted for the work he had undertaken. In 1890 he was elected Town Attorney of Lake Township, Cook County, and in 1892 was tendered the nomination for Congress.

On the 21st of August, 1889, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Derelle West, daughter of Capt. Pleasant West, of Georgetown, Ill., a retired merchant and farmer. Mrs. Johnson is a lady of culture and refinement. She was graduated from the Chicago Female Academy in 1887, where her time had been devoted to the study of music and painting. The young couple have a wide acquaintance in this community and are held in the highest regard by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Johnson takes a very active interest in civic societies, and is connected with various organizations of the kind. He belongs to Dearborn Lodge No. 310, A. F. & A. M.; La Fayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Palestine Council No. 66, R. & S. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., Thirty-second Degree; and Medina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also holds membership with Magnolia Lodge, K. P., and the Independent Order of Foresters, the Odd Fellows, the Iroquois Club, the Cook County Marching Club, Harvard Club, White Chapel Club, Chicago Hussars, Royal Arcanum and B. P. O. Elks.

In his practice, Mr. Johnson makes a specialty of corporation law. His skill and ability have rapidly won him a liberal patronage, and gained him a place among the leading practitioners of the community. He is also a rising politician, and in 1892 he was elected State Senator for the Second Senatorial District. It was the first time his district ever went Democratic. He was made a member of the committee appointed by the caucus of the Democratic majority in the Senate to make up the standing committees of the Senate, and was a member of the Judiciary and many other leading committees, being Chairman of the Com-

mittees on Elections, Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, and Joint Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.

When the news of the death of James G. Blaine was received, a resolution was passed in the Senate which indicated that the loss of this great statesman was deeply felt in their midst, and also embodied the sympathy they felt for the bereaved family. When the resolutions were under consideration by the Senate, Mr. Johnson, in terms eloquent and feeling, spoke of the deceased. It was a masterly effort, and has already found a place on the pages of history. He said:

"Mr. President:

"A spirit goes into eternity with every tick of the clock. Life is as brief as a flower. It is as quick as a dazzling meteor. To-morrow is unknown to us. We are constantly in the shadow of mysteries. The rich and poor, the high and low, the strong in mind and vigorous in health, are all alike, the weak and helpless, victims of the king of death. He comes at the meridian of day, or in the dark gloom of the night. Prosperity and plenty may be our constant companions, yet we possess nothing that is a shield that can ward off this mighty foe. The symbol of power and authority may be in your hand, but the power of king and ruler are helpless in the presence of that mysterious and relentless foe that brings all men to a common fate. Death reckons not place or power. He chooses his subjects from all classes. The poor find in death a friend; the rich, perhaps, a foe. For, 'there is none so rich he must not die; and none so poor he cannot find a grave.'

"But, Mr. President, the grave is not the end of man. This life is but enlarged by death. The weary soul casts off its burden and the liberated spirit finds peace in the presence of its God; for it is written, 'this mortal shall put on immortality.' The influences of our lives do not terminate with death; and the good we do survives as an enduring monument, to be cherished by coming generations—a living inspiration to those who follow; for, if it were not so, how pitiful, indeed, would be our existence. But as the stars are bright and beautiful, diamonds in the firmament, brightening the pathway of the children of men, so are the lives of those who have gone before to those who follow them. Each is an actor in an unconscious drama of human life, and we could not, if we would, destroy the influences of our lives.

"Mr. President, these thoughts are suggested by the resolutions we are now considering. Many are the names of great men that adorn and embellish the history of our country, but none shine forth in brighter effulgence than the name of James G. Blaine, one of the foremost statesmen of this, the greatest century of human history. Eloquent in speech, vast in resources, he was the acknowledged leader of his party; dictating its policy, he was its greatest defender. In the art of state-craft, few men were his equal, none his superior. He shaped and moulded legislation, and determined the policy of administrations. He enriched and ennobled the history of his country, and his life-work is a great and inspiring legacy, the property of mankind. He charmed men to his side, and by the superior strength of his character, held them with a friendship as strong as steel. Hated by many, and equally feared by those who hated him, he was loved by friends with a devotion unparalleled. Men followed where he led, as did the armies of France their intrepid leader, Napoleon. Great in victory, he was still greater in defeat, and from the north and the south, from the east and the west, from every section and class will come the tribute: 'He was a great man.'

"He was a tall tree in the forest of American manhood. He is a standard by which other men will be measured. Fearless in the discharge of his duty, he regarded not the criticisms of his enemies. History will justly accord to him a high place among the great men of the republic. The influence of his life will live as a 'bright and shining light even unto the other day,' where history and prophecy will cease, and the brighter dawn of a spiritual reality will appear, to never fade. He loved his country and its institutions, and he devoted the activities of his brain to the good of his fellows. His achievements demonstrated the magnificent possibilities of American institutions, for, unaided and alone, he reached the highest plane of American manhood. Broad

in mind and generous in heart, he was the ideal American. 'He was a great man, a commanding man, a manly man, a man.'

"But, Mr. President, as an actor in the great drama of American politics he has played well his part, and leaves an imperishable monument that will outlive the memories of kings and presidents. He died in the zenith of his power and influence, loved and revered by a grateful people. Silently and patiently he awaited the summons of his God, and peacefully fell asleep, surrounded by those he loved, in the sight of the capitol of our nation, where he achieved the greatest victories of his life.

"Mr. President, one of the greatest names of American history will be the matchless name of JAMES G. BLAINE."

BERNHARD MOOS.

BERNHARD MOOS, who is engaged in the wholesale, retail and jobbing business as a dealer in fine cigars and tobacco, has carried on operations along this line since 1865, and the firm of J. & B. Moos is now enjoying a fine trade. The life record of our subject is as follows: He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1843, and is a son of Joseph Moos, who was also born in the same country. Bernhard acquired his education in his native land and learned book-keeping, to which work he devoted his energies for some years, being employed in a number of the large business houses of the Fatherland.

In 1861, when eighteen years of age, Mr. Moos determined to try his fortune in America, and emigrated to the United States. On landing from the steamer at New York, he at once started for Chicago, where he secured a position as book-keeper in Lazarus Silverman's bank. There he continued for four years, when, in 1865, with the capital which he had acquired through industry, economy and diligence, he embarked in business for himself as a dealer in cigars. He was first located at the corner of Randolph Street and Fifth Avenue, but in the great fire of 1871 his store was destroyed. Ten days later he had re-established himself in business at the corner of Madison and Canal Streets, thus displaying the enterprise which is numbered among his chief characteristics. In 1873 he removed to the Sherman House, where he continued for eight years, when, in 1881, he came to his present location at No. 95 Randolph Street. Here he has since continued, having one of the finest houses in the city.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Moos was in her maidenhood Miss Carrie Berlizhiemer. Their marriage was celebrated in 1866, and they have two children, a son and daughter; Joseph, who was born in 1867, and is now associated with his father in business; and Mrs. H. Rieser, wife of H. Rieser, manager of a large slaughter-house of this city. The family has long resided in Chicago, and its members are widely known.

The Republican party finds in Mr. Moos a stalwart supporter, and of the Masonic fraternity he is an honored member. He has taken all of the degrees of that order, and his opinions are considered authority on all matters pertaining thereto. He also belongs to the American Historical Society. Mr. Moos has ever been an extensive reader, and has a most broad and liberal education. He possesses a fine library, in which are many rare and choice volumes. In 1887 he was appointed by Mayor Roche one of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, was re-appointed by Mayor Cregier, and again in 1893 by Carter H. Harrison. He has thus filled the position for about seven years. He has been instrumental in

the building of the new library, as he is the Chairman of the Building Committee, and devotes two hours of his time daily, unrequited, to the oversight of the institution. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend and patron, and one ever ready to advance its best interests.

MASON L. STAPLES.

MASON L. STAPLES is a farmer and dairyman, residing on section 14, Palatine Township, Cook County. He is a man of upright character and sterling worth, who has the confidence and esteem of all and well deserves representation in this volume. He is numbered among the native sons of Cook County, his birth having occurred in Palatine Township, on the 10th of December, 1854. His parents, Lyman and Mary (Sutherland) Staples, were both natives of Vermont, and in the Green Mountain State resided until after their marriage. They became the parents of a family of two sons and two daughters, all of whom reached mature years. The eldest, Emily, is the wife of John Wilson, a substantial farmer and business man of Palatine. Francelia is the wife of A. H. Foskett, of Chicago. Merritt A. was married and became a farmer of Fayette County, Iowa, where his death occurred. The youngest of the family is Mason L. of this sketch. In 1837, the father removed Westward and became one of the honored pioneer settlers of Cook County, Ill., where he joined his brother-in-law, Mason Sutherland, who had settled here two years previous. At the time Mr. Staples made his settlement, the nearest house to the east was eleven miles, and Chicago was then but a village, while the greater part of the county was but a swamp. He made a claim, and when the land came into the market entered it from the Government. To clearing and improving this tract he at once turned his attention, and at length the task of opening up a farm of three hundred and twenty acres was completed. For about half a century he successfully cultivated that land. He then rented his farm and removed to Palatine, where the last years of his life were spent in retirement. His death occurred December 16, 1890, at the advanced age of seventy-four years, and he was laid to rest in Palatine Cemetery, where a neat monument has been erected to his memory. He voted with the Republican party and took quite an active part in local politics. For several years he served as Supervisor, and was Highway Commissioner for a-quarter of a century. Ever true to public and private trusts, he thereby won the confidence and good-will of the entire community. His wife still survives him and is yet living in Palatine.

Upon the home farm, Mason Staples spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and the district schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges. He remained with his father, aiding in the labor of the homestead, and when he had attained his majority assumed its management. On his father's death he succeeded to the ownership, thus securing two hundred and forty acres of highly cultivated and improved land. In the fall of 1889, he purchased a tract of land of forty acres, adjoining the corporation limits of Palatine, and, settling thereon, made it a valuable and desirable place. He built a substantial residence and made other good improvements. Both places have flowing wells and are thus supplied with good water. Our subject now devotes his time and attention to the dairy business, and for this purpose keeps on hand about forty cows. He also raises grain and hay to some extent, and by their sale adds not a little to his income.

On the 10th of November, 1876, Mr. Staples was united in marriage in Palatine Township, with Miss Clarentine E. Waters, daughter of

Benjamin Waters, one of the early settlers of the county. Their married life was of short duration, she having died June 27, 1878. For many years Mr. Staples remained a widower, but April 4, 1889, he was united in matrimony with Miss Alice E. Lambert, granddaughter of Granville Pech, one of the first settlers of Schaumburgh.

Mr. Staples has managed his business affairs in an able manner, and his practical and progressive spirit has gained for him a comfortable competence. In politics, he has been identified with the Republican party since becoming a voter. He is now serving his second term as Highway Commissioner, and is an efficient and capable officer.

WASHINGTON VAN HORN.

WASHINGTON VAN HORN is a resident of Ravenswood. A life of industry, crowned with its legitimate fruitage—success—offers an incentive to all to walk in its pathways. Such a life has been that of Mr. Van Horn, and much merited success has been his share. He now has a comfortable home, supplied with many of the luxuries of life, a fitting sequel to earnest, constant effort.

Our subject was born in Montgomery County, Pa., February 22, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Susan (Bryan) Van Horn, natives of Pennsylvania. The Van Horns were an honored family in the Keystone State, and the grandfather, Joseph Van Horn, was a wealthy and influential citizen of Berks County. At the age of sixteen years Washington left the East and emigrated to Chicago, where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under Kerwin & Darling. With that firm he remained two years, and then worked on what was known as "the red mill," on Canal Street, for a year. He was employed by C. T. Boggs until Ft. Sumter was fired upon.

Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, Mr. Van Horn responded to the first call for troops, believing it would be a very easy matter to quell the Rebellion. He enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company A, Runsey's Rifles, which afterwards became Company A, Twelfth Illinois Infantry. His service was with the Army of the Tennessee, Sixteenth Army Corps. He has an unsullied soldier's record, for he bravely bore his part on many hotly contested fields. He was at Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, in the advance on Corinth, and in other engagements. His services received merited recognition by his advancement from the ranks to the Second Lieutenancy, April 15, 1862. He was made First Lieutenant June 16, 1862, and in the month of March, 1864, he returned home on a veteran's furlough. While there he was married, on the 10th of March, to Amy Gail Sinclair. Peace had not yet been restored, and his country still claimed his services, so he returned to his command, to again take up his duties on the field of battle or the line of march. During his furlough he acted as recruiting officer. Upon his return he joined his regiment at Kingston, Ga., and was at Atlanta, July 28, 1864—his last engagement. He resigned August 1, 1864, in front of Atlanta, Ga. Three years replete with mingled memories of pain and gladness—three years in the prime of vigorous young manhood, serving his country as did thousands of others—brought him larger and broader conceptions of life, and fitted him for its stern duties.

After the war, Mr. Van Horn engaged in the commission business with S. K. Linscott, but after six months sold his interest to J. C. Sinclair, and went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He there spent eighteen months with varied success, after which he returned to Chicago to resume the

business of his youth—carpentering. The same energy marked this work as has characterized his entire life. As a contractor and builder he has steadily worked in full sympathy with the spirit of the age, which recognizes Chicago as the child of destiny. In 1874, he removed to Ravenswood and has since occupied his present home.

Mrs. Van Horn, who is a noble helpmate to her husband, is a daughter of James and Lydia A. (Hicks) Sinclair, natives of New York. In 1835, they came to Chicago, and lived in a humble home on Washington Street, where the store of Carson, Pirie & Co. now stands. As illustrative of the advancement of property, Mr. Sinclair sold this place for the insignificant sum of $2,200 in 1850. He then purchased elsewhere a lot for $660, which is now worth $75,000. The homestead, which was destroyed by fire in 1874, and has since been occupied by a business block, is still owned by representatives of the family. The Sinclairs were of Scotch ancestry. Most interesting and entertaining are the stories of pioneer life as told by the aged mother, who is now an inmate of the Van Horn household, and who has seen the whole marvelous growth of Chicago.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn has been born a son, James Henry. He has been provided with the best educational privileges, having graduated from the Lake View High School, and from Dartmouth College in the Class of '93. He is now attending the Chicago Law School. Socially, Mr. Van Horn is connected with the Royal League, and with U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always been a stalwart Republican in politics. A well-spent life has won him the high esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN D. SHEA.

JOHN D. SHEA was made Chief of Detectives of Chicago by Carter H. Harrison, then Mayor of the city, and is now creditably filling that position. The record of his life is as follows: He is numbered among the native sons of Cook County, his birth having occurred in Palos, on the 7th of February, 1848. The family is of Irish origin, and the parents of our subject, Patrick and Bridget Shea, were born on the Emerald Isle. After coming to this country they lived upon a farm, where their son John was reared. In the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired a good English education.

Mr. Shea has long been connected with public office. The following year after he had attained his majority he was elected Township Clerk. He remained upon the home farm, and aided his father in the operation and development of the land until twenty-five years of age, at which time he was elected Assessor of his township. He faithfully discharged the duties of these positions, and thereby won the commendation of all concerned.

In July, 1873, Mr. Shea came to Chicago, and secured a position on the police force. He did service on Twelfth Street for three years, after which, for faithful and meritorious conduct, he was made detective by M. C. Hicky, and removed from the Central Station to the Twenty-second Street Station. There he remained until Austin Doyle was made Chief of Police, when the latter appointed Mr. Shea Chief of Detectives. When Mr. Cregier was made Mayor of the city, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in charge of the Thirty-fifth Street Station. When that gentleman was succeeded by Mayor Washburn, our subject was placed back in the rank of detectives as Lieutenant, but a month later he

was again made Captain. In 1892, by the City Council, his salary was increased from $2,250 to $2,500, and in 1893 he again received an increase in salary, now being paid $3,000 per year. When Carter H. Harrison was elected Mayor, Mr. Shea was made Chief of Detectives, which position he yet fills.

Our subject married Miss Maggie Conway, and they reside in the city. In politics, he is a Democrat, having supported the men and measures of that party since attaining his majority. His entire life has been passed in Cook County, and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his stanchest friends. He has a wide acquaintance and is well liked by all. The responsible position which he now fills finds in him a faithful incumbent, and one worthy the trust reposed in him.

FREDERICK STUENKEL.

FREDERICK STUENKEL, proprietor of an elevator at Arlington Heights, and dealer in grain, seeds, flour, salt, coal, etc., is a native of Addison, DuPage County. He was born on the 7th of April, 1849, and is the eldest son of Frederick and Mary (Marquaret) Stuenkel. His father, a native of Hanover, Germany, crossed the Atlantic in an early day, and became one of the pioneer settlers of DuPage County in 1836. He settled in Addison Township, and now makes his home in Bensenville. He married Miss Marquaret, and unto them were born ten children, two sons and eight daughters, as follows: Frederick; William; Sophia, wife of August Wolkenhauer; Louise, wife of August Asche; Mary, wife of William Schmidt; Caroline, wife of William Struckmeyer; Augusta, now deceased; Dora, wife of William Gray; Anna, wife of William Hoelscher; and Matilda, wife of Ed Brust.

Mr. Stuenkel whose name heads this record acquired his primary education in the public and German schools of DuPage County, and later went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he attended college for four years, being graduated from that institution in 1869. Previous to this time he had worked upon his father's farm, and after leaving school he entered upon his business career as a partner of his uncle, Lewis Stuenkel, in Addison. They carried on a general store and did a good business. The partnership was continued until 1876, when Mr. Stuenkel bought out his uncle and continued alone until 1881. In that year he sold out to Fred Treichler, the present proprietor, and came to Arlington Heights.

On the 25th of February, 1874, Mr. Stuenkel was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Krage, of Addison, DuPage County, a daughter of F. L. Krage. Unto them has been born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, but Paul, the second child, is now deceased. The others, Edward, Paulina, Arthur and Laura, are still with their parents. The family has a pleasant home, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuenkel are numbered among the prominent people of this community.

On coming to Arlington Heights, our subject opened a cheese factory and creamery, which business he still carries on. He is also now engaged in dealing in grain, seeds, flour, salt and coal, and does a general elevator business. He began operations along this line in 1888, as a partner of E. P. Miller, whose interest he purchased after two years, becoming sole proprietor in 1890. He is a man of enterprise and thrift, and by able management and careful attention to all details he has succeeded in securing an excellent trade, and thereby has gained a comfortable competence. At the last election Mr. Stuenkel voted the Democratic ticket, but prior to that time was a Republican. He is a prominent and influential

member of the Lutheran Church, has served as Chairman of its Board, and has also filled the office of Treasurer. He has never aspired to public office, but has always worked for the best interests of Arlington Heights, and is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

H. R. DERING.

H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines of Chicago, is a trusted employe of the company, and the responsible position which he occupies finds in him a faithful and capable incumbent. The Dering family is one which has long been established in America. It is of English origin, and its representatives braved the dangers of an ocean voyage in an early day to found a home in the New World in the early part of the eighteenth century. They located in North Carolina, and when the Revolutionary War broke out the grandfather of our subject, whose sympathies were all on the side of his native land, determined to strike a blow for its independence. He enlisted, was made a Captain, and became a member of the staff of Gen. Washington.

Representatives of the Dering family have always lived in the South. The father of our subject, F. A. Dering, was there born, and was reared as a Southern planter. He owned a number of slaves, but, becoming convinced that the practice of slavery was wrong, he gave them their freedom. When the Rebellion broke out, he was true to his country, for whose independence his father had fought, and strongly espoused the Union cause.

In Morgantown, Va., in 1848, occurred the birth of our subject. In the district schools he acquired his primary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Monongahela (Va.) Academy. He then learned telegraphy, and became an operator on the commercial lines in his native State, where he served until 1871, when he entered the employ of what is now the Western Union Telegraph Company. Later, he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he secured a position as clerk in the passenger office of the Pennsylvania Company, and was thus employed until 1874, when he was made rate and division clerk in Columbus, Ohio. There he continued until 1879, and in the mean time was promoted to the position of General Passenger Agent of the J., M. & I. R. R.

During his residence in Columbus, Mr. Dering was married, in 1875, the lady of his choice being Miss S. M. Stewart, daughter of Edward Stewart, a well-known resident of Columbus. Two children have been born of their union, Charlotte and Emily, who are still with their parents. Mr. Dering and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take a warm interest in its growth and upbuilding.

On leaving Columbus in 1879, Mr. Dering was made General Passenger Agent of the J., M. & I. Railroad, of Louisville, Ky., where he continued until 1883, when, on a consolidation of that road with the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, he was transferred to Indianapolis, Ind., as Assistant General Passenger Agent. In 1890, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the same capacity, and after two years was transferred to Chicago, on the 1st of February, 1893, as Assistant General Passenger Agent. He has now been with the Pennsylvania Lines for twenty-two years, and has won promotion continually. It is only faithful service that secures advancement with the large railroad corporations, and the fact that Mr. Dering has been given the responsible position which he now occupies indicates that the company has the utmost confidence in him as a man of excellent business and executive ability, and places the utmost reliance on his honor and integrity.

William M. Coulter

Photo'd by W. J. Roor.

WILLIAM M. COULTER.

WILLIAM MITCHELL COULTER, one of the survivors of the war with Mexico, residing in Chicago, is a native of the Keystone State. His birth occurred in Oliver Township, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1823. He is a son of Irwin Coulter and Mary C. Mitchell. The latter was the daughter of an Irish gentleman named George Mitchell, who was born near Belfast, Ireland. He married a Scotch lady named Elizabeth Thompson, and they emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Mitchell became one of the first settlers in Mifflin County, on the banks of the Juniata river. He cleared and improved a large farm, and became one of the most prominent citizens of that county.

Irwin Coulter, whose Christian name was given him to perpetuate the family name of his mother, was a native of Mifflin County. His father, David Coulter was born in the North of England, but became a loyal citizen of Pennsylvania during the colonial days. Soon after the beginning of the Revolutionary conflict, he enlisted under General Washington, and afterwards became the captain of his company. He was wounded while doing gallant service at the battle of the Brandywine. The rifle which he carried into that war and the sword which he wore in his official capacity are still preserved in the family. Irwin Coulter succeeded to the ownership of the Mitchell homestead, where his death occurred about 1830, at the age of forty-nine years. Both the Coulter and Mitchell families were ardent adherents of the Presbyterian Church, and exhibited many admirable characteristics, being firm in the support of principle and fearless in defense of their convictions.

William M. Coulter passed his boyhood in his native county and, at an early age began to take an active part in local political affairs. He was frequently chosen as a delegate to local and State conventions of the Democratic party, and helped to nominate several Governors of the commonwealth. When the United States Government called for volunteers to help prosecute the war with Mexico, he enlisted as a member of Company D, of the Eleventh United States Infantry. After being drilled for a time, with other recruits, near Corpus Christie on the coast of Texas, they were sent forward to join General Scott's army at Puebla, Mexico. As Scott's limited force did not permit him to leave any garrisons at places he had vanquished, the recruits were forced to fight their way over the route previously pursued by the main army. One of their duties was to escort a pay train, loaded with many thousands of dollars in gold sent to pay Scott's army. The Mexicans having knowledge of this fact, made desperate efforts to capture the train, and the whole course of the journey was almost a continuous battlefield. At the National Bridge, the enemy lay in ambush, and made extraordinary efforts to destroy the little band of devoted American troops. Several wagons, containing accoutrements and supplies of the soldiers, were thrown over a high precipice in the struggle and destroyed, and Mr. Coulter narrowly missed accompanying one of these wagons in its fall. The attack was repulsed, and a portion of the knapsacks and other paraphernalia was recovered next day. The train was turned over to General Scott at Puebla in June, 1847, without the loss of a dollar, after many days of struggle in its defense.

After joining the main army, Mr. Coulter participated in the battles of Contreras Mountain, Cherubusco, Chapultepec and the numerous fights

about the gates of Mexico. It is a matter of history that the American troops, in a strange land, far from their base of supplies, conquered immensely superior numbers throughout their march and triumphantly entered the city of Mexico on the 13th of September, 1847, having traversed more than a thousand miles of distance, over mountain ranges and across lava beds and other regions supposed by the Mexicans to be impassable. At the capture of Molino del Rey, where the Mexicans were engaged in casting cannon, most of his superior officers having been killed or disabled, Corporal Coulter took command of a company, and held possession of the foundry until Lieutenant U. S. Grant came up and received the swords of the captured Mexican officers, who refused to deliver them to a non-commissioned officer. For his gallantry on this and other occasions, he was made Second Sergeant and received honorable mention by Maj. John F. Hunter, commanding the Eleventh regiment. Mr. Coulter gives a very graphic description of a brief engagement on the 19th of August, where eight thousand mounted Mexican lancers rode down upon three brigades of American infantry, with the evident intention of overwhelming them. The lancers were quickly repulsed by the infantry, formed in a hollow square, with fixed bayonets, who reserved their fire until the enemy came within close range. So deadly were the volleys that met the onslaught that the lancers were thrown into confusion, and the survivors turned and fled. The Americans suffered but slight loss, and this incident illustrates the superiority of courage and discipline over mere strength of numbers, even when accompanied by the advantage of position. The impression which this brief encounter made upon the mind of Mr. Coulter is one never to be effaced.

In 1858, Mr. Coulter moved from Pennsylvania to Monroe County, Missouri, where he was engaged in agriculture for some years, and during his residence there served two terms in the Missouri Legislature. His business career reflects equal credit with his military record upon the character of Mr. Coulter. In 1876 he became a resident of Chicago, where he has since been dealing in real estate.

He was married in 1856, to Miss Lydia F. Cox, of McVeytown, Pennsylvania, and four of their five children still survive. Mr. Coulter is still identified with the Presbyterian Church, in the faith of which he was reared. In early life, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Having inherited a powerful frame and iron constitution from his ancestors, Mr. Coulter is still the picture of robust manhood and strength, and is evidently prepared to continue his honorable business career and socially-useful life for many years to come.

THOMAS EDIE HILL.

THOMAS EDIE HILL was born in Sandgate, Bennington County, Vt., February 29, 1832. He was reared on his father's farm, attending in the winter the district schools of that vicinity, and finishing his school instruction at the Cambridge Academy, at Cambridge, N. Y.

Possessing natural aptitude for teaching, Mr. Hill entered upon that work, and taught his first school at Eagleville, East Salem, N. Y., receiving therefor $10 per month; following which, at the age of nineteen, he taught the winter school in Londonderry, Vt., receiving $14 per month and "boarding 'round." Fitting himself in Boston for teaching penmanship, he entered upon the

work of conducting evening schools, teaching penmanship and forms, and followed that profession during the fifteen succeeding years, the field of his teaching being in Vermont, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. He left this work in 1866, and has taught none since, except a school in parliamentary practice, which (being deeply impressed with the importance of such a school) he opened at the Chicago Athenæum in 1891, conducting the same for several months and closing with a public exhibition. This class was the first of its kind, up to the time when it was established.

Settling at Waukegan, Ill., in 1854 with his wife, formerly Miss Rebekah J. Pierce, of Londonderry, Vt., by whom he had one child, Florence G., at present Mrs. George M. Porteous, he remained there until 1866, when he located at Aurora, Ill., and began the publication of the Aurora *Herald*, from which he severed his connection a few years afterward. He continued his residence in that city for twelve years, during which time he founded and obtained a large circulation for the *Herald*. He also established the Suburban Chicago Purchasing Agency business, and as manager for a time of the Aurora Silver Plate factory, placed that institution upon a successful basis. While Mayor of Aurora, in 1876 and 1877, he introduced various improvements into the city, among them being the suppression of cows from running at large, the setting out of thousands of shade trees, the taking down of fences around dwellings, and the organizing of an improvement society, which since that time has been largely instrumental in making that city the metropolis of the Fox River Valley.

Giving a liberal portion of the property which he had accumulated up to that time (1878) to his wife, she secured a separation from him by mutual consent, he taking up his residence in Chicago to give personal supervision to the management of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," which had been brought out by Moses Warren, a publisher of Chicago, in 1873, Mr. Hill assuming the publishing of it in 1879. Subsequently marrying Mrs. Ellen M. Whitcomb, at Shushan, N. Y., he continued his residence in Chicago until 1885, at which time he purchased a farm adjoining the village of Prospect Park, DuPage County, Ill. In the succeeding year he settled thereon, returning thus to the employment with which he had been familiar in his boyhood. His return to farming was voluntary and not of necessity, a phrenologist on one occasion, when examining his head, having told him when he began his teaching that he would succeed in anything that he undertook.

With large natural love of the ornamental in landscape and building, he became the publisher and editor, in 1884, of the Chicago *National Builder*, in which he gave to the world many beautiful designs of buildings and ornamental grounds. Retiring from this publication after making it the best magazine of its class, he organized a land syndicate at Prospect Park, enabled several of the old farmers of that vicinity to sell their farms so well as to retire on a competency, changed the name of the village to Glen Ellyn, and secured the making of the charming little Lake Glen Ellyn, the construction of an elegant hotel upon its borders, and the development of several springs near the lake, among them being the famous Glen Ellyn Apollo, the waters of which have large sale in Chicago.

Among Mr. Hill's literary works have been several books of large circulation, of which "Hill's Manual" has had a sale of about four hundred thousand copies at this writing, at an average price of $6 per copy; "Hill's Album of Biography," having a circulation of eighty thousand copies; "Hill's Guide to Chicago;" "Ways of Cruelty," an illustrated pamphlet used in great numbers by humane societies; "Right and Wrong Contrasted;" and "Money Found," the latter a popular book on the subject of finance.

This latest work is an original publication, which fully outlines the plan by which the Government may assume the ownership of banks, and may operate them at all central points, guaranteeing depositors against loss, preventing financial panics, and the consequent depressions in business. Mr. Hill is the first person to put forth to the world a practical method by which Governmental banking may be established. At this

writing, the book, "Money Found," is having an immensely large sale, with a fair probability of so educating the people as to cause them to demand Government ownership of banks in the very near future, thus revolutionizing the present insecure system of banking, giving the profits pertaining to the handling of the people's money to the people; and at the same time securing relief from bank failures, and permanent financial prosperity for all.

While Mr. Hill's efforts have been crowned with success for himself, his labors have been largely of a public character, and have resulted in great educational benefit to the people in all parts of the country. Though a quiet resident of Glen Ellyn, his works have had such large circulation as to make his name much more familiar to the inhabitants of New England, the Middle States and the Pacific Coast than it is to the people of DuPage County.

LINUS C. RUTH.

LINUS C. RUTH, of Hinsdale, is a prominent member of the DuPage County Bar, and well deserves representation in this volume. He has the honor of being a native of Illinois, for he was born at Long Grove, Lake County, on the 18th of December, 1854. His parents were Irwin and Leah (Brown) Ruth, natives of Pennsylvania. The family is of English origin, and was founded in America by George E. Ruth, the grandfather of our subject, who left England, his native land, and emigrated to America, locating in Northumberland County, Pa. The year 1836 witnessed his arrival in Illinois. He settled near Waukegan, then called Little Fort, where he died when past the age of sixty years. He reared a family of eight children. The maternal grandfather, John Brown, was born in the Keystone State, and was for some years engaged in merchandising in Philadelphia. He came to the West in 1838, settling in Cedarville, Ill., where he died at the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Ruth whose name heads this record spent his early boyhood upon the home farm, aiding in the labors of the field through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the district school and acquired the rudiments of his education. Later, he was a student in the High School, and in the Iowa State College, of Ames, Iowa. On the completion of his literary education, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1873. His time was then devoted to business interests for several years, after which he determined to enter upon a professional career, and began the study of law in the Union College of Law in Chicago. Two years later he was admitted to the Bar. During several succeeding years, he was engaged in delivering lectures on commercial law and the law of real property in Bryant & Stratton's College, in which he had formerly been a student.

On the 18th of August, 1880, Mr. Ruth was united in marriage with Miss Ella F. Reardon. Three children have been born of their union: Irwin, Chester and Linus C. The parents are members of the Hinsdale Unity Church, and contribute liberally to its support. They occupy an enviable position in social circles, and have won the high regard of all who know them.

In 1881 Mr. Ruth came to Hinsdale, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession with excellent success. He has been honored with a number of official positions, having served as a member of the Board of Trustees and the Board of

Health, and for three years has been Village Attorney. He discharges his duties with a promptness and fidelity that have won him high commendation, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party. He owns some good property in Hinsdale, including his pleasant residence, and was one of the organizers of the Hinsdale Building and Loan Association, of which he has served as attorney from the start. He is ever found in the front rank of any enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit, and is alive to the best interests of this community and its welfare. Public-spirited and progressive, he is a valued citizen and a man of sterling worth.

CHARLES BENNETT SMITH.

CHARLES BENNETT SMITH, only son of William G. Smith, a pioneer of DuPage County, this State, is one of the most successful business men of Wheaton. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y., April 6, 1853, and was brought to Illinois when an infant. He attended the public schools at Warrenville and Wheaton, and was a student of Wheaton College two years. At the age of seventeen, he began learning the railroad station business at Elmhurst, and soon found employment in the station at Wheaton, becoming a skillful telegraph operator. In the spring of 1872 he was made agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the American Express Company at Westside, Crawford County, Iowa, and filled that position eight years. He then took charge of the station at Carroll, an important division point on the Northwestern system, for three years. At the end of that time, at his request, he was transferred to the charge of Wheaton Station, being at the time the oldest agent in point of service on the Northwestern line west of Boone. Mr. Smith was determined to improve his opportunities, and soon after locating at Wheaton, he opened a real-estate and insurance office, in which he transacted a large amount of business. He is one of those who are responsible for the incorporation of the city, and for the modern improvements which make it a desirable place of residence. He served four years as City Clerk, but has never been a seeker after political preferment. He is keenly alive to business opportunities, and is quite content to let others handle the reins of government. He is a stockholder in the company which supplies the city with electric light, and during the Columbian Exposition was Vice-President of the Epworth Hotel Restaurant Company, an organization which built and operated a successful hotel near the Fair grounds.

In 1890 Mr. Smith was appointed Assistant Claim Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, a position that he has acceptably filled since. With no influence to push him, save his own energy and ability, he has attained a responsible position with an extensive corporation at an age when many are still apprentices. Mr. Smith is an active and enthusiastic Republican, and carries an influence in local political affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of several fraternal orders.

On the 30th of December, 1875, Mr. Smith was married to his childhood's playmate and schoolmate, Laura Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Jude P. Gary, a pioneer of DuPage County. Mrs. Smith was born in Winfield Township, and

is a valuable member of Wheaton society. To the aged parents of Mr. Smith she is like one born to them, and in every relation of life is the worthy helpmate of a popular citizen. Mrs. Smith has been throughout her adult life one of the most faithful and efficient members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for many years the leading soprano singer in the choir of the Wheaton Church. Two children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely, Laura Eoleen and Winifred Alice.

In 1892 Mr. Smith built the fine residence which he occupies at the southwest corner of West Street and Washington Avenue. It is the seat of quiet elegance and refined hospitality.

JOHN R. WHEELER.

JOHN R. WHEELER, for many years prominent in the business, social and religious life of Chicago, was born in East Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., on the 31st of December, 1827. His grandfather, Samuel Wheeler, came with his family from England and settled in East Greene in 1792. At that time the town of East Greene had not been created. It was taken from the town of Union, Tioga (now Broome) County, in 1798, and was named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. A settlement of French refugees was made on the east side of the river at Greene in 1792, and a few families of these remained to form a part of the permanent settlement, though most of them moved away in a short time. Samuel Wheeler was among the settlers of the northern part of the town, where he engaged in farming. Both he and his wife died in 1808.

Capt. Samuel Wheeler, son of Samuel, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of this biography was the seventh in a family of nine children born to him and his wife, Tamar Barnes. Their names in order are: William, Melissa, Harriet, George, Sarah Ann, Charles H., John R., Mary and Margaret.

John R. Wheeler passed his minority upon his father's farm, completing his school days at the academy in Greene. In early life he taught school at East Greene and Oxford, and for five years engaged in farming near Oxford, after which he kept a general store twelve years at Oxford, N. Y. He served several terms in Oxford as Town Supervisor and County School Commissioner. Having been moderately successful, the result of persistent attention to business, he resolved to seek a new field of operations in the great West, and removed to Chicago in March, 1869. Here he invested his capital in real estate, and with such good judgment did he handle his holdings that he was made independent. He always took an intelligent interest in questions affecting the general welfare, and was soon called upon to serve his fellows in various official capacities. For a time he served as Superintendent of the Western Railway Weighing Association. Believing in the fundamental principles of the Republican party, he gave his earnest support to the cause of that organization. In 1884 he was a delegate from the Third Illinois District to the National Republican Convention, and was intensely devoted to Mr. Blaine. The next year he presided over the Cook County Republican Convention, and the following spring was elected

Alderman from the then Ninth Ward. He was the Republican Presidential Elector from the Third District in 1888, and was appointed a member of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission the next year, being made Chairman of the Board. He was re-appointed in 1891, and acted until about a month before his death, which sad event occurred February 19, 1893. His demise, soon after the completion of his sixty-fifth year, was supposed to be the result of a severe attack of la grippe in the spring of 1892.

Mr. Wheeler was for eighteen years a Deacon in the Second Baptist Church of Chicago. In every relation of life, he strove to do his whole duty, and entered into every undertaking with his full strength. During the Civil War he attempted to give his services in defense of the Union, but was rejected on account of an injury which he sustained in earlier years. By precept and example, he sought to lead others in the way of duty and right.

In July, 1849, Mr. Wheeler took for a helpmate Miss Eliza Ann Tremaine, who was born in East Greene, and was three months and eleven days his junior. She is the fifth of the eight children of Erastus and Lucretia Tremaine, the latter's maiden name having been Race. Her grandfather, Daniel Tremaine, was among the pioneers of East Greene, and was a member of the Baptist Church organized there in 1795. It is probable that he was a descendant of a Huguenot refugee in America, as the name is of undoubted French origin. Daniel Tremaine served in the Revolutionary army, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. He reached the ripe old age of ninety-four years, passing his latter years with his son Erastus, the father of Mrs. Wheeler, near East Greene.

Three children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, namely: George A., Luella and Ida. The daughters were married on the same day, in October, 1873, the elder becoming the wife of John W. Midgley, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, and the other wedding Enfield D. Moore, Manager of the Chicago Car Service Association. Mrs. Midgley is the mother of four children, Stanley, Arthur, Ethel and Edith.

DR. LEONARD PRATT.

DR. LEONARD PRATT, for many years a leading physician of Wheaton, and now a resident of San Jose, Cal., is a native of Towanda, Pa. His parents, Russell and Olive (Towner) Pratt, whose names indicate English ancestry, passed their lives in that place, where Russell Pratt carried on a cooperage business. Leonard Pratt was born December 23, 1819, and is therefore now in his seventy-fourth year, but is still vigorous in mind and body and actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He received his primary education in the Pennsylvania common schools, and his medical training at Jefferson and Hahnemann Medical Colleges in Philadelphia. For more than fifty years his time has been employed in the healing art, the first years of his practice being passed in his native town. In 1852 he removed to Carroll County, Ill., settling on a farm in Rock Creek Township, one of the finest farms in that county. He removed in 1865 to Wheaton, Ill., for the purpose of educating his son, a biography of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. He built a fine brick mansion on Main Street (now occupied by Dr. E. C. Guild), where his home remained until 1889, when he removed to his present residence.

Dr. Pratt is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the Illinois and California State Associations of that school, and is a man of fine attainments and progressive ideas. He has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party since its organization. His religious faith is represented by the New Church, commonly known as the Swedenborgian. His time has been given to the demands of a large medical practice, and he has been able to devote but little personal attention to public affairs, although he always took a deep interest in any effort to promote and secure good government. The original charter of the town of Wheaton, which has since become a city, was the work of his mind and pen.

Dr. Pratt was for seven years a member of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, filling the chair of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, and was an extensive contributor to medical literature, being the first Western physician to call the attention of the profession to the clinical thermometer. At the same time he was constantly employed in attending patients in and about Wheaton and Chicago.

Dr. Pratt's wife, Betsy, is a daughter of Lemuel Belding, of Le Raysville, Bradford County, Pa., a widely known Swedenborgian clergyman and physician, who was eminently successful in both capacities. He was a calm, logical speaker, and achieved considerable reputation as an orator. The Belding family is of English lineage. Two sons and two daughters were born to Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, one son dying in infancy, and a daughter, Hattie, at the age of thirteen years, the latter being carried off by the first case of diphtheria known in Rock Creek, Carroll County, Ill. One daughter, Nettie L., is a successful teacher of music at San Jose, Cal.

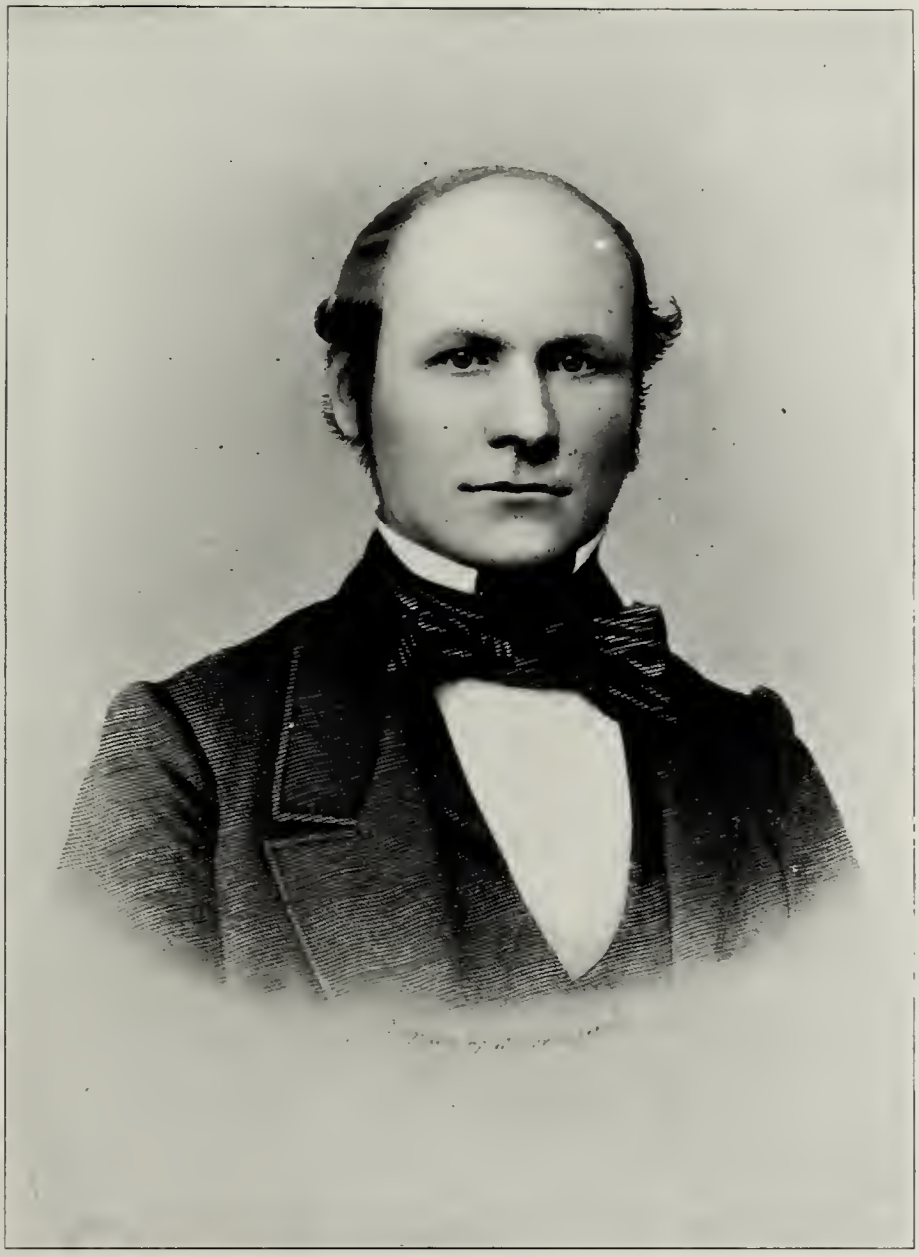
FRANKLIN DWIGHT COSSITT, Jr.

FRANKLIN DWIGHT COSSITT, Jr., only surviving son of F. D. and Martha L. (Moore) Cossitt, was born in La Grange, Tenn., December 4, 1861, and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Chicago. About a year later his mother died, and he was taken back by her sister to Tennessee, where he continued to make his home until 1869. In his eighth year he returned to Chicago, and attended its public schools and pursued a course in one of its business colleges. At the age of eighteen he opened a general store in La Grange, which he conducted for three years. At the end of this period he sold out, and again took up study at a business college. He next became associated with his father in the real-estate business, a connection which has continued until the present time.

On the 10th of February, 1886, Mr. Cossitt married Miss Margaret A., daughter of Dr. George M. Fox, a prominent citizen of La Grange, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Four children have been born to them, namely: Franklin D., named for his paternal grandfather; George M., named for his maternal grandfather; Jean, who bears the name of her maternal grandmother; and Margaret, her mother's namesake.

In 1889 Mr. Cossitt was elected Trustee of the village of La Grange, and has twice been re-elected, now serving his third term. In 1892 he was elected Highway Commissioner of Lyons Township, and is now Treasurer of that township. In political sentiment, he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as a member of the County Democratic Central Committee. The prominent part which he has taken in public affairs, and especially in the upbuilding of this community, entitles him to representation among the public-spirited and progressive citizens of Cook County.

Mrs. J. H. Muhlke



John H. Muhlke

JOHN H. MUHLKE.

JOHN HENRY MUHLKE. Few of the biographies heretofore prepared of distinguished citizens of German descent within our metropolis indicate thoroughly and honorably the achievement of the first generation of foreign-born men, whose life work has been conspicuous in moulding the development of this, the greatest urban uprising of modern times, the most wonderful city in its brief career of all cities of which history has left a record.

John Henry Muhlke was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in the year 1826, unto Frederick and Charlotte (Gastfield) Muhlke. That he came of good parentage is trebly vouched for by his appearance, his career and the character of his descendants. He came to America in 1840, almost directly to his future home, Chicago, where he began an eventful life work in a humble capacity, being employed by Judge Goodrich about his home premises.

Having caught the inspiration of our free institutions, and beginning to appreciate that even the desert might be made to "blossom like the rose," he started out upon a mercantile career, destined by a happy combination of good fortunes and energetic action to lead him by easy degrees well up the ladder of municipal and state fame, until, in fact, he died with but one real regret, namely, that his imperfect knowledge of the English language did not permit his assuming the highest executive responsibilities. He was repeatedly urged by his friends to become a candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

His first experience along his real calling of merchant was obtained in a clerical capacity under J. B. Strehl, thereafter embarking in the dry-goods business for himself on East Lake Street, wherein he was unusually successful, and with the proceeds of which, about the year 1870, he started a real-estate office in the Uhlich Block (being a portion of his own considerable property). It is well known that the fair proportioned fortune he left to his family was benefited much by judicious handling in this direction. Anyone who has had means and a faith in the future of Chicago real estate has invariably been among those to receive ample congratulations from the Goddess of Fortune.

The latter years of life were not free from pain, and it was in some sense a relief when his Maker called him to a higher and a better home, August 26, 1879. He passed away with resigned spirit in the German Lutheran faith, of whose St. Paul's Parish he had long been a most valued member. His remains were borne to Graceland, where, beneath a handsome monument, he sleeps the long rest following a just and useful life, amid the solemn beauties which grace our finest City of the Dead.

A stanch Republican his life long, he never sought the frequent honors whose donors repeatedly sought his doors, bearing their voluntary gifts, meeting more than once the unwelcome reply of non-acceptation from one who never shrank from discharging the simplest duty of citizenship, as he believed it to be. The most pleasant and

honorable of these public gifts of trust was his appointment to the Constitutional Convention, along with "Long John" Wentworth and Judge Anthony. This was a mark of esteem and confidence in his judgment which could hardly be excelled. It is owing to the worthy work of such men that we owe the bulwarks of safeguard and personal liberty vouchsafed by our State Constitution of this day.

Among other valuable holdings, Mr. Muhlke secured a fine piece of real estate upon North State Street, which he purchased from his wife's parents, whereon, at what is now Number 307, he built a home, which, however, was destroyed by the fearful holocaust of 1871. It was followed by a very dignified brick mansion, which stands to this day, a most imposing landmark of this part of the city, where he dwelt until his death. What tales could be narrated from the procession of events which throughout all these years have wended by the door in and out of the city! Mrs. Muhlke lived on this site with her parents, who settled there about 1845.

Mr. Muhlke married, on the 20th of April, 1848, Miss Catherine Knust, of Chicago, a daughter of John A. and Maria (Kemper) Knust. She emigrated to this country (her parents following) from Quackenbruck, in the province of Hanover, Germany, reaching this place July 4, 1845, the anniversary day of our country's freedom, and which has fitly bestowed upon her descendants the freedom to do and become all that native talents and educated powers enable them to be and accomplish. Mrs. Muhlke passed away Sunday, April 28, 1895, in her sixty-seventh year. She was active in religious and charitable work, ably seconding her husband in benevolent enterprises. Just before her demise, she presented to St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church a chime of bells, which were rung for the first time at the celebration of the fiftieth-year jubilee of that congregation. This was the only time Mrs. Muhlke heard their glad sound. They soon after tolled the knell at her funeral.

The large family of eleven children crowned with tender significance their long domestic happiness. The three whose sad fates were to pass away in infancy we name not, as being unknown to history. Of the living, Louisa married Jacob H. Tiedeman, of this city, October 29, 1874. He is a successful real-estate dealer of our metropolis, who has twice served in the City Council. They have three children, Adelaide, Louisa and Anita. Anna is the wife of Philip Henrici, of Chicago, a restauranteer, to whom she has borne five children: Philip, Louise, Anna, Charles and George. Henry C., a salesman at Farwell's, married Belle Fontaine, of Toledo, Ohio; they have as yet no children. George F., who is a cashier, is unmarried. Joseph H., a lawyer in good standing, who married Miss Ida Swissler, of this city, has thus far no children. Catharina married Charles J. Harpel, a salesman of this city; they have no children. Walter G., a grocer, who married Miss Amelia Stracke, of this city, has a boy, John Henry. Adelaide married Frederick Hammond, a tanner of this city; they have at this writing no children.

It will thus be seen that the family to a person has been true to Chicago, the home of their father's adoption and their own births, where have risen from decade to decade the growing fortunes and prosperity of the family, which future generations are destined to broaden out into a conspicuous family tree, bearing the fruits of many able branches; for with such a progenitor, and the promising prospects of to-day, it would be folly to predict anything but rare good fortune for the collective members of the family founded by the subject of this sketch, John Henry Muhlke.

In this record, which aims to set out with ample fullness the dignified factors of an honorable career, and wherein appears for the first time the family genealogy in full on this side the Atlantic Ocean, it is evidently highly proper that the lineaments of Mr. Muhlke should be preserved, that not alone the good deeds, but the manly features, of their ancestor may be henceforth safely open for ready reference to the unborn hundreds who are destined in the near future to trace their origin to him of whom we have altogether modestly spoken.

FREDERICK W. PORTER.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PORTER. No kindlier citizen ever dwelt in Chicago, no truer Mason ever took his obligation, than the subject of this sketch, Frederick W. Porter. Mr. Porter was born in the town of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, on the 12th day of May, 1836, being a child of Dr. Joshua and Martha Lee (Smith) Porter. His grandfather was a noted practitioner of medicine in that region for close upon half a century.

Mr. Porter's education was obtained in the neighboring Leicester Academy. He then went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the employ of F. M. Holmes, to learn the upholstery craft for a period of two years; thence to Boston, Massachusetts with Burnham, Scott & Company, manufacturers of gents' furnishings, as entry clerk for four years. He then changed to the firm of Faxon, Elms & Company, of Boston, as bookkeeper for two years; then, in 1865, in poor health, came West; first to work on a farm in La Salle County, Illinois, for John Aylsworth, teaching school in the winter. In 1866 he went with Franklin Dimmick, of Utica, Illinois, as a buyer of grain and produce. In April, 1867, he went to Marseilles, Illinois, to work for Rhoderick Clark, an uncle of his present widow.

In August of the year last mentioned, Mr. Porter came to Chicago, as purchasing agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, in charge of their supply department. In the spring of 1870 he returned to Marseilles to work for Pierce, Clark & Sharp, contractors for the building of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railway. In 1871 he returned to Chicago, to go with Kirby, Carpenter & Company, and in 1873 went with Palmer, Fuller & Company as bookkeeper.

Upon the death of his father in 1876, he went to the old eastern home to live with his mother as her comforter for a year; then in the spring of 1877 returned to the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway as General Bookkeeper, with which he remained up to the time of his untimely death. In 1886, as a reward for faithful and very devoted and able services, he was made General Auditor of the system, in the conspicuous discharge of which duties he continued to the very day of his death.

Mr. Porter was one of the most prominent local Masons, of which fraternity he was a chief ornament and delight. He first entered Cement Lodge, No. 304, Utica, Illinois, May 18, 1867; in 1868 he affiliated with Waubansia Lodge No. 160, of Chicago, in which year he was exalted in Wiley M. Egan Chapter No. 126, R. A. M., Chicago. In 1878 he was Royal and Select Master of Fairview Council No. 161, R. & S. M.; in 1879, W. M. of Waubansia Lodge; and in 1881, Secretary of the same until 1885; in 1888, created a life member of the same; in 1891, an honorary member of Normal Park No. 797; in 1892, G. E. P. & S. of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection; a member of the Chicago Council, P. of J.; Knight of Gourgas Chapter, R. C.; S. P. of the R. S., O. Con. In 1893, K. T. in Englewood Commandery No. 59, and W. P. of Normal Park Chapter No. 211, O. E. S. In 1894, N. M. S., Medinah Temple.

Mr. Porter died very suddenly at the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, of heart disease, overcome by the joyous excitement of a Masonic function which he had gone there to attend, September 27, 1894. His funeral was held at his residence, No. 7117 Wentworth Avenue, Englewood, under Masonic auspices, honored by a most magnificent casket at their hands, and with a profusion of beautiful flowers it is rarely one's lot to look upon, even in this age of grand floral display. He was a member of Prof. W. F. Black's Central Church of Christ, near the corner of Indiana and Thirty-seventh Streets, whose pastor officiated very feelingly at the funeral; and then they bore the noble man's remains to Oakwood Cemetery.

A fine specimen of physical manhood, his mental gifts were in all ways worthy of emulation. His chief virtue was his quiet giving—"The greatest of these is charity." He gave to every body who asked and needed his aid. Since his death numberless instances of such kind have arisen to notice, but he always did it in a quiet manner. Indeed, it was this admirable trait of common brotherhood (more laudable if lived up to by all) which operated to prevent his leaving as good provision as would otherwise have been the case for his family, which he loved with a devotion not easy to make known in words.

Mr. Porter was a Republican, very ardent, but not a politician. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club at one time. He had a penchant for collecting rare coins, and is reputed to have possessed one of the finest private numismatic collections in the city.

As a penman it would be hard to excell him, either in plain or fancy work. His "Annual Auditor's Report," gotten out for the railway, was each time really a utilitarian piece of art.

Mr. Porter married, June 20, 1872, Miss Susie E. Ryall, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, but early came to the United States and obtained her education at Oberlin College, Ohio, where Mr. Porter first became acquainted with her. He left one child, a daughter, Kathleen Eggleston Porter, who has the singular honor of being the first child born in Eggleston, which event happened upon the twenty-fourth day of January, 1887. Mrs. Porter comes of a very distinguished Irish family, her father being George Ryall, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was the eldest son of John Ryall. The family seat was in the neighborhood of the Irish Capital.

The Porter family is of very ancient and certain origin. William the Conqueror had in his train a certain William de la Grande, whose son Ralph was Grande Porteur (gate-keeper) to his Majesty King Henry I. from A. D. 1120 to 1140. From this fact originated the succeeding patronymic of "Porter," for at this early date there were no surnames among the people of the north of Europe. The early Normans derived theirs from occupations, personal peculiarities or other individual distinctions.

The family coat-of-arms, which was very tastefully expressed on a stained-glass window of his Englewood home, is as follows: Sable, three church bells argent, on a fess azure, charged with a fleur de lis; crest, a portcullis azure, chains or; motto, *Vigilentia et Virtute.*

The remarkably preserved line of descent of the family is as follows: Ralph Porter, Robert, Hugh, Hugh (of Markham, Nottinghamshire, England), Robert (of North Ellington, England), Stephen (of Ravensby-Hoo, Westmoreland, England), Richard (of Baynham Abbey, Sussex), Thomas (of Lyndhurst, Kent), Richard (of Mickleton, Gloucestershire), John (Sergeant-at-Arms to King Henry VIII.), Edward (of Aston, England; married Angelina Porter, of Spain, daughter of Giles), Endymion (of the Manor House of Aston Sub-Edge; a Gentleman of the Royal Bed Chamber; had a patent connected with the Customs of the port of London), Edmond, George, and John, all of the preceding fifteen generations being of English stock, concerning some members of whom there is preserved valuable data in the standard biographical and genealogical English work, "Lives of the Lords Strangeford."

John Porter, son of the last aforesaid, was born in Dorset, England, probably in 1596, and was a tanner by trade. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, whence he removed to Salem (now Danvers) in 1644. For valuable

American data of this family, *vide* the "Porter Genealogy," by Hon. J. W. Porter, of Burlington, Maine, published in 1878.

Samuel, of Wenham, Massachusetts, a mariner, married Hannah Dodge, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and died in 1660.

John, born in Wenham in 1658, married Lydia Herrick, of Beverly, was a representative to the General Court, Town Moderator, etc.; a maltster and farmer.

Samuel, born in Wenham, February 17, 1681, married (1) Sarah Bradstreet, of Topsfield, a granddaughter of Governor Bradstreet; (2) Experience Batchelder, of Wenham.

Samuel, born in Wenham November 14, 1711, a housewright.

Samuel, born in Wenham (now Hamilton), Massachusetts, January 15, 1739, married Anna Patch, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Joshua, 1782, of Wenham, Massachusetts.

Joshua, Jr., born in Wenham January 4, 1809, worked through Amherst College, and subsequently graduated from Bowdoin Medical College of Brunswick, Maine. Married Martha Lee Smith, a daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Hooper, widow of James Hooper, Crafts) Smith, from whom sprung the Frederick W. Porter, subject of this sketch.

These twenty-four consecutive generations of male descendants is certainly a very unusual fact to find in our democratic country.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER was a pioneer Chicago business man, and came of a long line of New England ancestry. He fully exemplified the hardy, enterprising character for which the people of that region have always been famous.

His family in this country began with William Carpenter, who was born in Whirwell, England, in 1605, and came in 1638, with his wife, Abigail, and four children, to Weymouth, Massachusetts, his father, William, born in 1576, coming with him. In 1645 they removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Four more children were born to them. The second son, John, went to Jamaica, Long Island, and had a son and grandson who received the same baptismal name. The last of these in the line herein traced was born and lived most of his life at Goshen, New York, where he carried on an extensive mercantile business. He had four stores, located at Goshen, Troy and Salina, New York, and Detroit, Michigan, and served as a member of the State Legislature of New York. In 1779 he married Abigail Moore, cousin of Benjamin Moore, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. John Carpenter died at West Troy, New York, in February, 1800, at the age of fifty-six years.

Benjamin, son of John Carpenter, inherited his father's business capacity, and had charge of the Detroit store when but seventeen years of age. He became interested in the development of the salt works at Salina, New York (now a part of the city of Syracuse), and was prominent in business circles of central New York, where most of his life was passed. He was married at Aurora, Cayuga County, New York, July 23, 1807, to Charlotte Bartlett Alden, daughter of Jonathan Alden, a lineal descendant of John Alden, of Plymouth Colony.

Benjamin Carpenter, the distinguished Chicagoan, was born in Manlius, Onondaga County, New York, December 4, 1809, and died at his home in Chicago April 9, 1881, having completed more than one-fourth of his seventy-second

year. His early boyhood days were passed in his native county, and when fourteen years old he went to Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he enjoyed the benefit of an academic education. He later entered the store of Col. Richard Hayes, and for several years followed mercantile business. From an early age he had cherished an ambition to become a lawyer, and diligently pursued the study of the law in every leisure hour. In 1837 he removed to Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and entered the law office of Judge S. F. Taylor, being shortly thereafter admitted to the Bar. When Judge Taylor moved away, a year later, Mr. Carpenter succeeded to his business, and continued successfully for nine years in the active practice of the profession. He formed a partnership with Zaphna Lake, under the style of Lake & Carpenter, which proved a strong and successful combination. They operated a general store at Conneaut, and carried on a large trade with owners and captains of lake craft. They also built several large vessels, and in 1847 launched what was then the largest craft on the Great Lakes—the brig "Banner,"—and were ridiculed by their neighbors for what was considered a venturesome enterprise.

In 1850 Mr. Carpenter became a resident of the thriving young city of Chicago, which was thenceforth his home, and which was in no small degree benefited by his resolute and fearless action in the management of its municipal affairs. Sylvester Marsh, a pioneer in the packing industry of Chicago, induced Mr. Carpenter to join him in business. The packing house of Marsh & Carpenter was located at the foot of North State Street, and was the scene of an active and profitable industry. At the end of two years Mr. Carpenter purchased the interest of his partner, and continued to operate it alone for five years, his plant being located on the site now occupied by James S. Kirk & Sons' factory on North Water Street. In 1857 he was elected member of the City Council from the then Ninth Ward, and from that date devoted most of his attention to public interests. He was the first President of the Board of Public Works. He was an upright man, and did not hesitate to express himself clearly and forcibly, and to act upon his convictions in both private and public life.

There was probably not a schoolhouse in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in which his voice was not heard in denunciation of slavery during the exciting times of his early manhood, and he was equally active in sustaining the cause of temperance. He was one of the founders of Plymouth Congregational Church, and also of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago.

Being a man of most vigorous physique, he enjoyed continuous good health until 1870, when he suffered a shock of paralysis, which eventually ended his life.

He was married, September 20, 1832, to Abigail, daughter of Col. Richard Hayes, who earned his title in the War of 1812, in which he took a conspicuous part. Colonel Hayes' father, Sergeant Titus Hayes, was a soldier in the Connecticut line, and was with Washington at Valley Forge.

Two sons and four daughters blessed the home of Benjamin Carpenter, two of the latter dying unmarried. His eldest son, George Benjamin Carpenter, is a prominent business man, being the senior partner in the firm of George B. Carpenter & Company, one of the oldest houses in Chicago. His second son, Clinton Bartlett Carpenter, is associated with his brother in business. The daughters are Mary Ellen, wife of Richard I. Field; and Cornelia, wife of Philip B. Bradley, both residing in Chicago.

The grandchildren of Benjamin Carpenter, are Benjamin, George Albert, Hubbard Foster and John Alden, sons of George B. Carpenter and Elizabeth Curtis Greene, his wife; Clinton Arthur, son of Clinton B. Carpenter; George Walter and Arthur Carpenter, sons of Richard I. Field; and Philip H., son of Philip B. Bradley.

The character of Mr. Carpenter was most faithfully and touchingly described by his pastor, Rev. Arthur Little, a portion of whose memorial remarks is here given:

"We are here to pay the last well-deserved honors to a veteran whose life has been parallel with the most thrilling years of the most thrilling century of the world. When he was born, this nation was young, just contending for a recogni-

tion of its rights upon the high seas and in other lands. When he reached the age of twenty-one years, great moral and political issues were just coming into the horizon. There were before him and other young men thirty terrific, memorable years in the history of our Republic—years which should determine its life or its untimely death. He had the insight and courage to put himself on the right side of the great question then in debate. He became an advocate and defender of the temperance cause, when drinking habits were universal among the better classes, and when it cost something to make a stand in that behalf. But he was born for leadership, for a place in the forefront of the battle. Living, as he had from his youth, on the border line between freedom and slavery, his young blood was stirred in behalf of the enslaved, and he threw himself with all his youthful enthusiasm into the anti-slavery movement—then feeble and hopeless, excepting to men of faith and courage. He became a prominent Abolitionist from principle, in a day when it was unpopular and almost odious to take such a stand. With Giddings and Wade and Chase (who were his personal friends), and others of like spirit, he threw himself into the thickest of the fight—cast in his lot with the despised minority. * * * We can imagine the delight and satisfaction with which such a man would aid the poor fugitive who had the courage to escape from bondage across the line into the land of freedom. It is one of the many compensations of such a service, that he who performed it should live to see all his fondest dreams and hopes realized in an enfranchised country, North and South, white and black. * * * If we inquire for the cause of this long, honored and faithful life, for the forces that made him so serviceable in his day and generation, we shall readily perceive that—first, he possessed strong native endowments. He was a man of great physical vigor, active temperament, good judgment and sense. He was a man of affairs, such as others would look to for help, counsel, guidance, leadership. Second—the potential force was his religious character. This came as the result of Christian parentage and early Christian teaching. The good counsel and benedictions bestowed upon him by a loving mother when he left the old home, while yet a boy, were remembered and heeded to his dying day. * * * He leaves, as the best legacy to his children, a good name, precious memories, a helpful example."

ELBRIDGE G. KEITH.

ELBRIDGE GERRY KEITH is not only conspicuous as a financier, but he has come to be one of the best known among Chicago's many prominent reformers and philanthropists. While displaying the sagacity and tenacity of purpose so essential to a successful business career, he has simultaneously been identified with so many movements of a public nature, that the modern history of Chicago would be but incompletely told without some allusion to his character and deeds. Though he has exerted no small influence in shaping measures of public policy, and in placing capable and trustworthy men in positions of profit and honor, he has scrupulously avoided any personal connection with places of political preferment, and has given no one an opportunity to traduce his motives or question the sincerity of his purposes.

Mr. Keith is the youngest son of Martin Keith and Betsey French, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. He was born at Barre, Washington County, Vermont, July 16, 1840, and enjoyed excellent educational advantages. After a course at Newbury Seminary he

attended Barre Academy, which was then under the charge of Dr. J. S. Spaulding, one of the leading educators of his day. At an early age he began to display a marked tendency for literary and political pursuits, but these proclivities were somewhat obscured by the commercial surroundings in which he was placed. Upon leaving school, at the age of sixteen years, he began his business career in the capacity of clerk in a country store, and later, in 1857, he came to Chicago, whither his brothers, Edson and O. R. Keith, had preceded him. He at once became connected with the house of Keith Brothers & Faxon, and upon the retirement of Mr. Faxon in 1865, he became a partner in the firm of Keith Brothers, wholesale dealers and jobbers in hats, caps, furs and millinery. This firm is still known as one of the foremost in its line.

In 1884 Mr. Keith helped to organize the Metropolitan National Bank, and was immediately elected its President, a position which he has continuously filled to the present time. Under his thorough and capable management this corporation has come to be recognized as one of the most substantial banking institutions in the West. It now occupies the magnificent banking floor of the Temple, at La Salle and Monroe Streets, and employs about fifty people in the regular transaction of its immense business.

Mr. Keith has ever been an earnest advocate of the cause of education, and served seven years as a member of the Board of Education of Chicago. The Keith School, at the corner of Thirty-fourth and Dearborn Streets, was so named in recognition of his able and disinterested services in behalf of the youth of the city. He is also a Trustee of Beloit College, one of the foremost institutions of higher education in the West.

At an early date Mr. Keith began to ally himself with social, benevolent, literary and commercial organizations, for the number and character of which Chicago is famous. Among those in whose work he has been most conspicuous may be mentioned the Union League, Commercial and Bankers' Clubs, each of which has honored him with the position of President. He is also identified with the Chicago, Literary and Twentieth Century Clubs. He has served as presiding officer of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

When the Civic Federation was formed for the purpose of introducing much-needed reforms into the social and municipal conduct of the city, he became one of its most earnest and influential members, and as one of its Directors is doing much to forward the good work inaugurated by this beneficent organization. As a Director of the World's Columbian Exposition, he was active and potent in securing its location in Chicago and its unprecedented success.

In December, 1860, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Harriet S. Hall, of Dayton, La Salle County, Illinois, and a daughter of Joseph Hall, one of the pioneers of this state. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Keith comprised four sons and two daughters until the twenty-eighth day of November, 1891, when they were called upon to mourn the death of the first-born daughter, Susie, an accomplished young woman. The names of the others are: Elbridge B., Carl, Stanley, Harold H. and Bessie.

For over twenty years Mr. Keith has been identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Bishop Cheney is pastor. At the age of fourteen years he walked twelve miles in order to attend the first Republican State Convention in Vermont, and has ever since been an interested participant in the councils of that party. He has seen and been a factor in its accomplishment of the emancipation of the slave, the establishment of a sound financial system, and the promotion and development of the arts of peace. He has frequently served as a delegate in state conventions, and was a member of the National Convention which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency. Throughout all these years, however, he has consistently refused to allow the use of his name as a candidate for any political office. By this steadfast course, he is pointing out to his fellow-citizens the way to true civil-service reform, which can never be fully accomplished without the active participation in political affairs of those who are not themselves office-seekers.

Yours Fraternally
T. N. Tabor

REV. TIMOTHY H. TABOR.

REV. TIMOTHY HANNIBAL TABOR was born in Rutland County, Vermont, August 21, 1824. When he was quite young, his parents moved into the western part of the State of New York, then in the "Far West," where he obtained what education limited circumstances permitted. In early life his mind seems to have turned persistently to religious subjects. His parents were substantial and consistent members of the old-school Presbyterian Church, but he was never satisfied with the doctrine inculcated, and read and thought for himself, until, to their great regret and grief, he embraced the principles of Universalism.

In those early days the preachers of Universalism were few in number and were seldom or never heard in the region where he lived. The first Universalist sermon that Mr. Tabor ever heard was delivered by Rev. W. E. Manley, D. D., and he walked eight miles one Sunday morning in order to hear it. After that time he seems to have attended all such services that he could; became acquainted with several ministers, and finally determined to preach the faith himself. Some of his ministerial acquaintances were of material assistance to him in preparing himself for his work, notably Rev. J. S. Brown, a very intimate friend, long since passed away.

Mr. Tabor's first settlement was in South Dansville, New York. With such preparation as he possessed he went to work with a will, contending against strong adverse influences, and before he left the society he built a church. In 1854 he joined the throng moving westward, and settled in Earlville, Illinois. Two years later he took charge of the societies in McHenry and Woodstock, and in 1857 he moved to Briggsville, Wisconsin, but in the following year he accepted a call to the society in Markesan, Wisconsin, where a church was nearly completed, and where he remained for six years.

In 1864 Mr. Tabor returned again to Illinois and settled in Blue Island, where he built a church. In 1867 he moved to Macomb, Illinois, and continued his pastorate of the church for five years. In 1872 he commenced a pastorate in Kirkwood, which continued for two years. From Kirkwood he moved to Yates City, and passed four years with that society, and the societies in Bradford and La Fayette. Accepting a call from Bloomfield, Iowa, he remained with the society only one year, when he returned to Illinois and located in Monmouth. In 1879 he took pastoral charge of the society in New Salem, and remained until 1886, when he became editor and publisher of *Manford's Magazine*, and removed to Chicago.

It was while living in New Salem that the first indications of paralysis, the disease which finally proved fatal, made their appearance. While the effects of the first attack were apparently soon removed, the disease seems never to have loosened its hold, but followed him persistently and, reappearing from time to time, had a much greater influence over him than was acknowledged or understood. His work on the magazine was very hard for him, especially the necessity of traveling over the country, and doubtless the mental and physical conditions attendant therewith gave the disease a greater opportunity or incentive to do its work, and in February, 1894, he had a severe attack, from which he never recovered. For a time he seemed in a fair way to regain his health and mental vigor, but as the weeks passed and he

found himself slowly running down, he gave up all hope of continuing his work, and in October disposed of his magazine.

The disease soon attacked his nervous system, and gradually tightened its hold upon all of his faculties. He said but little and suffered no pain. Having had many ill turns, the recurrence of a similar one on Friday evening, April 5, caused no particular alarm, but when on Saturday morning he refused to be dressed, and a physician was called, it became very apparent that the end was near. For the next few days he rested peacefully, declaring only that he was "so tired," and, gradually becoming unconscious, he passed away on the morning of April 11, 1895.

Funeral services were held at his home, No. 774 West Van Buren Street on Friday, April 12, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Cantwell, assisted by Rev. H. D. L. Webster. He was interred in Rose Hill Cemetery, and the commital services were performed by Rev. Mr. Dessault, of Malden, Mass. His mortal remains rest very near to those of his long-time friend, Rev. Erasmus Manford.

Mr. Tabor was twice married, and a widow and two sons survive him. The elder son, James B. Tabor, is the present editor and publisher of *Manford's Magazine*; and the younger, Rev. M. Williams Tabor, is located in Minden, New York.

For many years he was an extensive contributor to Western publications, and the initials "T. H. T." were very familiar to all readers of the denominational literature.

His religious opinions were in harmony with those entertained by the majority of the denomination to which he belonged. The Scriptures were the foundation of his faith. He was a thorough believer in church organization. He possessed great decision of character, and to be convinced of a truth, or the necessity of uttering a truth, was all that was necessary. He possessed the courage of his convictions in a marked degree, and the question of policy from any point of view seems never to have been considered. His idea was to be on the side of truth, as he understood the truth, with little regard to consequences to himself. He was always and everywhere a temperance man, always and everywhere a Universalist, and he was faithful to the end. Dr. Cantwell, editor of the *Universalist*, said of him:

"Mr. Tabor was a man of faith and strong convictions, and of constant industry as a pastor and preacher. His work is attested by the success which has followed his labors as a church organizer and builder. He remained steadfast amid all the changes of the years, and devoted himself constantly by pen and voice to the advocacy of the faith. His work on the magazine, and since 1860 in the denominational papers, has been very valuable in the explanation and defense of our faith, and the moral and religious duties which grow out of its acceptance. He was a ready and copious writer, and the articles signed 'T. H. T.' were highly esteemed for their substantial thought and style. When Rev. Erasmus Manford passed away, and the well-known magazine became Mr. Tabor's property by purchase from Mrs. Manford, it was generally conceded that Mr. Tabor was an ideal successor as editor. He was happy in his purchase and work, and until failing health came upon him, wrought vigorously to maintain the reputation of the publication among its wide circle of readers.

"Universalism in Illinois owes much to the faithful man whose earthly career is now terminated. In this State and in Iowa and Wisconsin there are substantial parishes founded by him and blessed by his faithful and self-sacrificing labors. He well deserves honorable recognition among the departed pioneers whose labors and toils have established the heritage which the new generation now enjoys. His memory will be kept green in many places for his work's sake. We may well write his epitaph in the simple but all-powerful words: 'He was faithful.'"

The following feeling tribute is from the pen of Rev. B. F. Rogers: "He had traits of character that were most decidedly marked. Whatever cause he espoused he threw his whole soul into. So when he became a Universalist, he became one in dead earnest, and gave up his whole life to the propagation of that faith. He believed that Universalism was God's truth, and that it was his duty to spread it near and far. The same may be said of the anti-slavery and temperance causes

and other reforms. He had a very positive nature, and carried the courage of his convictions. Hence he struck hard blows for what he believed to be right and true, and against what he believed to be wrong and false. He never minced matters, was no policy man. His religious nature was strongly developed. He believed most emphatically in church organization, and in maintaining weekly conference meetings. He hated all shams, all mere pretenses and all show. He wanted men and women to be what they professed, and to array themselves on the side of God and humanity. He had a strong attachment for his friends, and he never wearied of doing what he could for them. While of a positive nature, he had a heart as tender as that of a child. The poor and unfortunate ever found in him a friend. He loved little children and worked assiduously for their good in the Sabbath-school. He never passed a child by on the street without speaking to it. He had a vein of levity running through his nature and enjoyed a joke heartily, and he had a fund of stories in reserve for appropriate occasions. He was genial, warm-hearted and companionable, and above all he aimed to live what he professed. His life was above reproach. He wrought nobly for the Universalist Church, and the influence of his words and his life will long be felt for good in the world."

ALVIN J. BLAKEY.

ALVIN JAY BLAKEY was born February 28, 1855, in Racine County, near Union Grove, Wisconsin, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Stott) Blakey, who came from Rochdale, England, and are now deceased. Thomas Blakey was the son of William Blakey, who was associated in business with John Bright, the noted English statesman. In 1840 Thomas Blakey left England, in company with a cousin, and they landed in Boston after a long and perilous voyage, having two English shillings as their combined capital on arrival. They immediately found employment in the woolen-mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, where Mr. Blakey continued five years. He then went to Wisconsin and bought land, on which he settled and continued to reside until his death, which occurred April 17, 1886. His wife died December 28, 1878. They had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eighth.

Besides farming, Mr. Blakey took up the work of Christian ministry after going to Wisconsin, preaching without compensation for over thirty years and ceasing the work only when death closed his labors. He affiliated with the Bible Christian Church. He said he had plenty of this world's goods, and was willing to work for Christ on account of his love for Him.

A. J. Blakey has been independent since he was sixteen years of age, and has attained a considerable measure of success in life. He attended the common school at Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin, meantime assisting in the farm work during the intervals of school. He began teaching school at the age of nineteen, and in 1872 entered the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1877. He continued to teach in the schools of his native state for four years, being employed most of the time in the city of Milwaukee. For ten years he was a commercial traveler, carrying a line of jewelry, watches and diamonds from Chicago, Illinois. His long continuation in this employ-

ment indicates his success, which can only be acquired in that occupation by the employment of energy and brains.

Since 1889 Mr. Blakey has been an investor and real-estate dealer in Chicago, and now occupies offices in the Chamber of Commerce, as a member of the firm of Bobb & Blakey, general brokers and real-estate dealers. This firm handles large and valuable pieces of city and country property, their operations extending over many states.

On the 4th of March, 1885, Mr. Blakey espoused Miss Carrie A. Turner, a native of New York City. Mrs. Blakey's parents were Herbert and Kate Turner, who came from Berlin, Germany, and were children of worthy German ancestry. One son was given to Mr. and Mrs. Blakey, named Harold A., who died April 21, 1894, at the age of fourteen months.

Mr. Blakey is a strict believer in the teachings of the Bible, and entertains charity for the frailties of human nature. Politically he is and always has been a Republican, having cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, and his last for George B. Swift. He is a thorough bi-metallist, and sincerely believes in the ultimate success of the policy of American protection. His genial nature and affable manners secure and retain the friendship of all with whom he is brought in relation, either socially or in business. Mr. Blakey is an extemporaneous speaker, and is capable of making a speech on any subject with which he is acquainted at all at a moment's notice.

ORSEMUS MORRISON.

ORSEMUS MORRISON, one of the esteemed pioneers of Chicago, was born at Cambridge, New York, and died in Chicago, January 4, 1864, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a son of Ephraim Morrison and Sally Adams, who became residents of Chicago a few years subsequent to the arrival of their son. Ephraim Morrison spent the balance of his life in this city, and among the investments which he made here was the purchase of the lot at the northeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets, where he built a residence. A portion of this lot was afterward condemned by the city for the purpose of widening Madison Street, which had been originally laid out only forty feet in width. The silver with which he paid for this lot was brought from New York in an old-fashioned kettle, such as was usually hung on a crane over a fire-place. It was the proceeds of the sale of his farm at Cambridge. The six sons of Ephraim Morrison, named, respectively, Orsemus, James M., Ezekiel, Ephraim, Charles and Dan, became residents of Chicago, but all are now deceased.

Orsemus Morrison became a mechanic and builder, and was employed for a time as foreman in the construction of the Government Breakwater at Buffalo, New York. Thence he came in 1833 to Chicago, for the purpose of attending the first sale of school lands. Among the purchases which he made at that sale was a lot at the southeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets, with a two-hundred-foot front on the former. The price paid for this property was $62 in silver. It is still held by his heirs, by virtue of the original United States patent, being one of the few parcels of real estate in this city which has never changed hands since becoming private property. Another purchase which he made at the same sale was Block 7 of the School Section Addition, fronting four hundred feet on Halsted Street and

four hundred and sixteen feet on Harrison Street, the price of this block being $61. Though many of his friends scoffed at his lack of judgment in buying land so far out of town, he was sagacious enough to foresee its ultimate value.

Mr. Morrison built a frame residence at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets, and afterward further improved his lot by the erection of a row of tenement houses, cutting timber for the frames of these buildings on the North Branch of the Chicago River. From time to time Mr. Morrison made other investments in Chicago realty.

At the first election held in the village of Chicago, Mr. Morrison was elected to the office of Constable. To the ordinary duties of this office were added those of Collector and Coroner. One of the first inquests which he held in the latter capacity was on the body of a stranger who came to Chicago and started out from the hotel for an evening walk, got lost in the woods and was frozen to death. His corpse was found next day at the corner of La Salle and Washington Streets. Mr. Morrison continued to hold the office of Constable for several years. He was a physical giant, weighing nearly three hundred pounds, and, though very peaceably inclined, he was perfectly fearless, and was ever a terror to evil-doers, whether acting in his official capacity or as a private citizen. On more than one occasion (notably on the evening of the election of John Wentworth as Mayor) he quelled a crowd of noisy and belligerent men unaided, by force of his strength and courage. Upon the organization of the city, he was elected Alderman from the Second Ward, and also served as Street Commissioner for some years.

Of his children, but two survive: Hannah M., wife of G. W. Spofford; and Lucy M., Mrs. D. W. Mills, both residents of Chicago.

Mr. Morrison was very generous, and always befriended the poor and sick. No case of suffering ever reached his knowledge without being promptly relieved. His charities were always bestowed without ostentation, and frequently without the knowledge of the members of his own family. His memory will long be cherished among the early residents of Chicago, to whom his virtues and noble characteristics were best known.

HENRY W. B HOYT.

HENRY WILLIAM BETTELEY HOYT was a native of Henry, Illinois, born on the 25th of June, 1841, unto William H. and Mary (Betteley) Hoyt, his father coming of good old New England families, while his mother, also of excellent antecedents, was directly from Old England. His paternal grandfather, Ephraim Hoyt, was a son of Matthew Hoyt, whose wife was a Lockwood, both of Connecticut birth, as were also Ephraim Hoyt and his wife, Anna Langford. Mary (Betteley) Hoyt was a daughter of William and Mary Betteley, of Newcastle, England. The last-named was a daughter of William and Mary Robinson. Another daughter of this couple, Mrs. William Gates, was the maternal grandmother of Sir Robert Peel.

The subject of this sketch came in childhood to Chicago along with his parents, where his education, which was finished in the high school, was obtained. His first business venture was with his father in the lumber trade. He had been for some years a member of Ellsworth's

Zouaves, so that it quite naturally followed, upon the call for troops to put down openly expressed rebellion, that he, although still in his teens, enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, that being the Third Board of Trade Regiment, and indeed the last to be raised under the auspices of that body. He was mustered in October 1, 1862, as First Lieutenant of Company A, it being a distinctively Chicago company, his regiment joining the Second Brigade (Division) of Sherman's (the Fifteenth) Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, which co-operated with General Grant at Vicksburg.

For personal bravery he was breveted Captain, January 22, 1863. Successful thereafter in running the Vicksburg blockade, he was taken a prisoner soon after at a minor battle at a river landing in Tennessee, and for several months thereafter was imprisoned in a stockade at Cahaba, Alabama. Many of his comrades starved, but good humor gained him exceptional treatment, and in about eight months, after a limited diet, which was confined to daily rations of a pint of corn-meal per soldier, he had the excellent good fortune to be exchanged.

Subsequently he was commissioned Major, and served on General Grant's staff during the later Mississippi campaign. His services included action at the battles of Pine Bluff, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Milliken's Bend, Jackson, Eastport and Fort Pillow, a part of the interim acting as signal officer, at the instance of General Sherman, who entertained for him the highest regard. Moreover, he could point back to a certain period of six months during which he was Acting Commander of the Union Prison at Memphis, Tennessee. While there he treated his prisoners with so much humanity as to meet with formal and reciprocal acknowledgment of the same long after. The first word during his own period of confinement that he was able to get to his Northern friends was through the grateful courtesy of a Confederate officer, whom he had kindly treated at Memphis Prison. General Forest, the rebel commander, had also heard of him, and when he was marched in threw him a new blanket, in special token of appreciation of his soldierly qualities. From his protracted term of service he was mustered out June 20, 1865.

About the year 1866 he formed a new partnership with his father, to engage in the real-estate business, which, after a successful career, was dissolved in January, 1882, that the son might form another relation as partner in the firm of Bogue & Hoyt, which, in the same field, continued in very remunerative activity up to the time of Mr. Hoyt's death, which came suddenly tragic, from a fit of congestion of the brain, February 12, 1891, at his residence No. 1931 Calumet Avenue, interment taking place in the family lot at Graceland.

He was an honored member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which body, in its "resolutions" upon the occasion of Mr. Hoyt's death, expressed its loss in part by the following touchingly exceptional language:

"Once again on the march through life, are we halted to close the ranks of this Commandery, from which has fallen a loved and faithful companion, who has answered to final roll-call.

"Another of the many heroes who in the hour of its greatest peril so nobly responded to the Nation's call for help, and with all the zeal and earnestness of his nature did the best he could to protect it from impending danger, has folded his cloak about him and lain down to that sleep from which there is no waking."

From the Real Estate Board resolutions upon the same solemn theme, we extract *verbatim* the following eulogy:

"We have lost a friend. Henry W. Hoyt was the friend of all who knew him. In business, as well as social life, he commanded respect, he won affection. He loved kindness, for his was a kindly nature. He loved honor, for he was one of nature's noblemen. Just was he, yet generous; faithful to trusts committed, energetic in accomplishment—a man with whom performance outran the word. His work with us is finished; gone is the genial presence; vanquished the pleasant smile; stilled the kindly voice."

Mr. Hoyt was a member of the Calumet, Union

League and Washington Park Clubs. A stanch Republican, but in no whit a politician. An attendant upon Bishop Cheney's Reformed Episcopal Church. He married, August 7, 1871, Miss Delia Woodruff, of Chicago, who survives him. Two children sprang from their devoted union: Leta Keith Hoyt, who died in early life, and Edith May Hoyt, who, still in her teens, attends the Holman-Dickerman private school in this city. Mrs. Hoyt's father was Ralph Woodruff, who came from a recognized old Syracuse (N. Y.) family, he having removed in early days to Chicago. Her mother was Delia Gurley, a daughter of Jason and Susan (Bryant) Gurley, the latter a relative of the poet, William Cullen Bryant. From this line sprang John Addison Gurley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a distinguished United States Representative of repeated service, and the first Governor of Arizona.

JOHN STEWART.

JOHN STEWART is well known to most of the older citizens of Chicago, having been a resident of the city for more than forty years, and during the greater part of that period prominently identified with the illumination of its thoroughfares. He is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, a city famed throughout the civilized world for the thrifty habits and tenacious character of its inhabitants, and is a worthy representative of two of the best families to be found among the descendants of the ancient Caledonians.

His father, Alexander Stewart, came from Campbeltown, Argyleshire, and was for some years engaged in the manufacture of thread at Bridgeton, near Glasgow. His mother, Margaret Allan, was born at Stevenston, Ayrshire, the name Allan being as well known on the east side of the Firth of Clyde as that of Stewart in Argyleshire.

John Stewart was born in 1827. A portion of his boyhood was spent in Bridgeton, where he attended the parish school, completing his education at the high school and the Mechanics' Institute at Glasgow. At the age of sixteen years he began his business career in that city as a clerk for his uncle, who was an iron-monger or hardware merchant. He continued in that employment until the spring of 1851, when he determined to seek his fortune in America, and came to New York City, where he secured a position with a brokerage firm on Wall Street.

Two years later he came to Chicago and opened a wholesale grocery store on South Water Street, in company with his brother Alexander, who afterward entered the Union army, and after being made a Lieutenant died from the effects of injuries received at the battle of Fredericksburg.

The firm of Stewart Brothers continued in business about four years, at the end of which time John Stewart disposed of his interest in the concern and purchased an interest in a wholesale wood and willowware establishment, the name of this firm being White, Stewart & White. During the war he retired from this line of business and was appointed Superintendent of Street Lamps of the city, a position which he continued to fill for twenty-four consecutive years. One of the most important duties which devolved upon him in connection with this office was the replacing of two thousand seven hundred street lamps destroyed in the Great Fire, an obligation which was thoroughly and promptly fulfilled.

Since his retirement from that office, he has been chiefly engaged as a contractor for the sup-

plying of lamps and lamp-posts, filling both public and private wants for these useful articles. His experience in this line naturally caused him to realize the deficiencies of the lighting apparatus then in vogue, and led him to exercise his ingenuity in devising more convenient and practical appliances for that purpose. As a result of this fact he became the inventor and patentee of several improved lamps, among them the Stewart Square Lamp and the Stewart Boulevard Lamp, which are now in almost universal use. He also devised the gas-burner used by the city for twelve years past.

In common with most of his countrymen, Mr. Stewart is an adherent of the Presbyterian faith, and has been for more than thirty years a member of the Eighth Presbyterian Church of this city. He was formerly connected with the First Presbyterian Church. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having held membership in Apollo Commandery since 1859. He is numbered among the most influential members of St. Andrew's Society, which he joined in 1856, and has filled every office in that organization except that of President, which he has repeatedly declined. November 11, 1875, he was presented by the members with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a testimonial to their appreciation of his services as Secretary of the society, an office which he filled for nine years. For further services in behalf of the association, on another occasion, he was presented with a life membership. Though never an active partisan, he has consistently supported the candidates of the Republican party since casting his first vote for General Fremont in 1856.

In 1855 Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Marion Provan, a daughter of John and Marion (Miller) Provan, of Glasgow, Scotland. The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, named, respectively, John P., Alexander M., Robert M. and George A., are all engaged in business in Chicago. Their only daughter, Minnie M., is the wife of C. C. Sollitt, and resides in Arkansas City, Kansas. The family homestead at 226 Warren Avenue is now in the midst of one of the most densely populated sections of the city, and a stranger would be almost inclined to doubt Mr. Stewart's statement, that when he removed thither in 1866 it was surrounded by an almost unlimited expanse of prairie, and there were but few families near enough to be considered neighbors. This fact, however, only serves to illustrate the rapid growth which may be attained by a city whose pioneers were mostly, like Mr. Stewart, men of enterprise, originality and discernment.

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